WEATHER—PARIS: Thursday, overcast. Temp. 11-7 (52-45). Friday, possible
LONDON: Thursday, rain. Temp. 9-6
Friday, showers, milder. CHANNEL: Ro-
ugh. ROME: Thursday, sunny. Temp.
7/). NEW YORK: Thursday, cloudy.
...3 (20-37).
TIONAL WEATHER—COMICS PAGE.

INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune
Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

Austria	12 S	Kenya	Shs.
Belgium	20 B.Fr	Lebanon	4L 2.2
Denmark	3.50 D.Kr	Luxembourg	20 L.Fr
Egypt	35 P	Morocco	2.50 Dr
Eire	22 P	Netherlands	1.50 Flor
Finland	2.50 F.M	Nigeria	60 K
France	2.50 F	Norway	3 N.Kr
Germany	1.50 D.M	Portugal	17.50 Esc
Great Britain	20 P	Spain	40 Ptas
Greece	15 Drs.	Sweden	2.75 S.Kr
India	Rs 7	Switzerland	1.70 S.Fr.
Iran	50 Rials	Turkey	47 L
Italy	400 Lire	U.S. Military	Eur) $0.35
Israel	1 £ 7.50	Yugoslavia	15 D

9,496 PARIS, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 8, 1977 Established 1887

gyptians Close enters, Offices f Russia, Bloc

By Christopher S. Wren

RO, Dec. 7 (NYT).—Egypt today broadened its counter- against foreign critics of President Anwar Sadat's peace es by closing cultural centers and some consulates of the Union and four of its Eastern European allies.

retaliation followed a promise by President Sadat yesterday would be "giving a lesson to the Soviet Union" because it in backing the five hard-line Arab states with which Egypt plomatic ties on Monday. Premier Mamdouh Salem today told the Egyptian parliament, the People's Assembly, that the government decided to close the cultural centers run in Cairo by the Soviet Union, East Germany, Hungary and Czechoslovakia. He said that the move was necessary because the cultural centers were propagating Marxist propaganda in violation of their pledges not to interfere in Egypt's internal affairs.

He also said that the government was shutting the Soviet, Czechoslovak, East German and Polish consulates in Alexandria, the Soviet and Polish consulates in Port Said and the Soviet consulate in Aswan. The consulates in Cairo were left open, Mr. Salem said, because Egypt's consulates were all located in the capitals of the Soviet-bloc countries.

The Egyptian decision was greeted in parliament with prolonged applause and shouts of "Allah Akhbar," Arabic for "God is great." This suggested that Mr. Sadat's move was likely to find popularity among the Egyptian people.

The measure, however, stopped short of rupturing diplomatic relations, as Egypt did Monday with Syria, Libya, Iraq, Algeria and South Yemen. But it also made the prospect of Moscow's cooperation in the new peace process more unlikely.

Latest in Series

The new crackdown is the latest in a series of mutual grievances that have transformed the Kremlin's once staunchest ally in the Middle East into its regional nemesis. Some reprisal against Moscow had been expected because of its extensive criticism of Mr. Sadat's trip to Israel and his call for a Cairo meeting this month to prepare for a new Middle East peace conference at Geneva.

Last summer, Egypt also expressed unhappiness with Czechoslovakia for holding back on promised arms deliveries. But relations with the other Soviet-bloc states have not been poor, an Egyptian official said. The inclusion of the Eastern Europeans in the crackdown seemed intended to demonstrate Cairo's contempt for their fidelity to the Soviet foreign-policy line. Bulgaria was said to have been omitted only because it has no cultural center or consulate outside Cairo.

By this evening, a subdued resignation prevailed at the Soviet cultural center. Its nameplate and sidewalk pictorial displays had been taken down and a padlock and chain put on the iron gate. A Soviet cultural official said that he had gotten no advance warning of the decision. But he said that the Russians

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 2)

...in Sees ...ace Pact ...h Sadat

...as First Step ...ther Accords

By Roy Reed

...ON, Dec. 7 (NYT).—...rime Minister Menahem ...dicated here today that ...was ready to sign a ...peace treaty with Egypt ...wished.

...er, he said, any separate ...hould be considered only ...stage of a comprehen...idle East settlement.

...egin also lashed out at ...et Union for its "destruc..." in the Middle East. His ...was similar to that of President Anwar Sadat, ...sed the Russians yester...not wanting a Middle ...lement.

...gin made his statements ...cked, heavily guarded ...ference that ended a ...isit to Britain. He sp...heerful and robust and ...o signs of illness. He ...ten yesterday by an up...ch.

...rough to the End

...gin's comments on a ...reaty were made a day ...ident Sadat had made ...nments in Cairo. In ...ew with The New York ...r. Sadat that he would ...gotiations "through to ... with Israel alone if ...b countries balked.

...in made it clear that ...tive for a separate ...ld have to come from ... said that he had never ... a separate treaty to ...Sadat. He added that ... desire to drive wedges ...ne Arab countries and ...nted peace with all of ...

..."If President Sadat ...e conclusion that the ...hbors will not join in ...-making effort and he ...o us the signing of a ...ty between Egypt and ...will not refuse to do so. ...be on the understand...t is a first stage and ... will be negotiations ...treaties. It would be ...ing and not the end ...ce-making process."

...Cairo interview, Mr. ...d that he could nego... Israel only on the ...f Egypt's borders with

...t on Page 2, Col. 5)



Associated Press.

Portuguese Premier Mario Soares listens to criticism of his minority Socialist government in parliament yesterday.

With Confidence Vote Due

Lisbon Communists Holding Key to Survival of Soares

LISBON, Dec. 7 (Reuters).—Communist deputies held the key to the survival of Portugal's minority Socialist government today after parties to the right and the extreme left said that they would vote "no" on a confidence motion.

Premier Mario Soares celebrated his 53d birthday today as the Assembly of the Republic wound up a two-day debate on whether the Socialists should stay in government and push through stringent economic policies.

The vote was expected late tonight or early tomorrow.

Mr. Soares thinks that he cannot win the vote "as things stand," according to the pro-government newspaper A Luta.

The Premier has challenged the three major opposition parties to back his government and renewed loan talks with the International Monetary Fund or to find an alternative excluding his Socialist party.

Yesterday, the secretary-general of the Portuguese Communist party, Alvaro Cunhal, emerged from talks with President Antonio Ramalho Eanes to wish reporters a "happy democratic Christmas."

But he refused to say if his party's 40 deputies would join with the 102 Socialists in parliament to save the government.

Political observers said that Mr. Soares's decision to make no concessions to the opposition to stay in power might make it difficult for the Communists to vote with the government.

If the Communists abstain, the government would fall under the combined weight of the 73 center-right Social Democrats, 41 conservative Center Democrats, six independents and one extreme leftist Popular Democrat.

The conservative weekly O Tempo said today that if the government were toppled, President Eanes would call on Mr. Soares to head a caretaker government of independent ministers.

New elections can be called only after electoral law legislation has been passed. Three months would have to be allowed for campaigning.

In the assembly last night, Communist spokesman Jaime Serra said that Mr. Soares was asking for a blank check, which the Communists have refused to give.

Mr. Soares told deputies in presenting his confidence motion —the first in Portugal's new democratic parliament—that his government would make no concessions to any party to stay in power.

He accused the Social Democrats of intransigence and blocking agreement on a national consensus to overcome the economic crisis.

If he won the vote, he said, he would carry out an early Cabinet reshuffle. But he rejected any alliance with either right or left. Mr. Soares said that he also intended to make a confidence issue of the 1978 budget and economic plan, calling for tough austerity measures and the reduction of this year's $1.2-billion balance-of-payments deficit by one-third.

2-Day Meeting Concludes

Brown Assures NATO Allies On Rights to Cruise Missiles

By Michael Getler

BRUSSELS, Dec. 7 (WP).—U.S. Defense Secretary Harold Brown today sought to publicly assure West European governments that a possible new U.S.-Soviet agreement on limiting strategic nuclear arms would not bargain away European rights to develop and deploy the Cruise missile.

Appearing today at a news conference at the close of a two-day NATO defense ministers meeting here, Mr. Brown said an agreement now taking shape would not prevent continued development and testing of such weapons during an initial three-year period.

Nor, he said, would the United States agree not to transfer technology needed to develop these weapons to its allies during this period.

At this time there is nothing in a proposed more permanent agreement that would foreclose eventual deployment of these weapons if the Europeans chose to do so, he said.

The Cruise missile is basically a small, highly accurate pilotless jet aircraft that is relatively inexpensive in comparison to modern missiles.

It can be made to fly long distances, which is why it is a subject for U.S.-Soviet discussions on limiting strategic arms. But it also can be made for use on the battlefield or from ships, which is why it has attracted the interest of U.S. allies in Western Europe, who see it as a potential way to offset a buildup of Soviet forces throughout Central Europe.

While the NATO allies have always supported continuing U.S.-Soviet arms agreements, the potential introduction of the Cruise missile has drawn Europe into greater concern over specific consequences of new SALT agreements.

Today, both British and West German officials here indicated that they were reassured by Mr. Brown's explanations that the United States would not bargain away European interests in these weapons.

Nevertheless, the subject is extremely complicated and many questions remain. At issue is whether the Europeans will get a new weapon that is able to reach targets in the Soviet Union and how this will affect future arms negotiations and European security.

Although a new SALT agreement is not yet fully worked out, as things are shaping up it would include a three-year protocol, and a later, more permanent agreement that would extend until 1985.

The principal U.S. Cruise missile that would be included in a permanent agreement would be one launched from bombers and able to fly far enough—perhaps 1,500 miles—to retaliate against tragets deep inside the Soviet Union.

However, all references to the land or sea-based Cruise missiles that the Europeans are interested in are contained only in the protocol, as Mr. Brown explained today.

The protocol bans deployment of all Cruise missiles with a range of more than 360 miles, as Mr. Brown pointed out, during a three-year period. "But this is no inhibition on what we or the allies could physically do."

● Jane's sees balance of air power tipping toward East, Page 4.

Mr. Brown said, because it would take about three years to complete development of the missile anyway.

The missile can be developed and tested during this period and there are no restrictions which limit it to short-range tests, he said. In addition, "the U.S. has made no commitment not to transfer Cruise missile technology to its European allies" during this period.

On the other hand, as a British official suggested, it is not clear that the United States would give its allies that technology and run the risk of annoying the Russians.

Several European countries—especially Britain, France and West Germany—are viewed as capable of building their own Cruise missiles eventually, another potential complication in SALT. This would also be more expensive for those countries.

The European interest in these weapons is intense. For West Germany, Cruise missiles coul...

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 6



United Press International.

U.S. Secretary of Defense Harold Brown weighs a question posed during press conference yesterday in Brussels.

Dollar Falls To New Lows

LONDON, Dec. 7 (IHT).—The dollar's long decline continued in Europe today and the U.S. currency touched record lows against the deutsche mark, guilder and Swiss and Belgian francs.

In West Germany businessmen expressed bitter complaints about what many see as a willful reduction of the dollar's value. Stories Page 7.

Claims She Denied Charge

Albert Says Official Told Him Aide Was on Korean Payroll

By Charles R. Babcock

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7 (WP).—The former speaker of the House of Representatives, Carl Albert, said yesterday that a high U.S. government official warned him after a trip to South Korea in 1971 that his aide Suzi Park Thomson was on the payroll of the Korean government.

Mr. Albert said he decided not to fire the Korean-born assistant because she signed an affidavit denying the charge, and a check of FBI files he requested turned up nothing to support it.

"The official told me they had information from the CIA that Suzi was on the payroll of the Korean government," Mr. Albert acknowledged from his office in Oklahoma.

"I asked him, 'Should I fire her?' and he said, 'Well, not if she doesn't deal with confidential matters,'" he added.

"I was at a loss for what to do. I called her in and she denied it emphatically. I had her sign an affidavit. And I had the FBI check the files. There was nothing.

"It would have destroyed her to fire her under those circumstances," he said. "It wouldn't have been fair."

Official Not Identified

Mr. Albert declined to identify the official who told him about the CIA report on Miss Thomson except to say it was a "high and responsible" executive branch official.

One well-placed source has told The Washington Post that former Attorney General John Mitchell had told others that the Justice Department had tried to get Mr. Albert to remove Miss Thomson from his staff.



Carl Albert



Suzi Park Thomson

Miss Thomson said in a brief phone conversation last night that she could not recall signing the affidavit Mr. Albert mentioned. "If I signed something, I really don't know," she said. "Maybe he has a better memory than I do."

Miss Thomson served as a personal assistant to Mr. Albert starting in 1971. She accompanied him on a trip to Seoul by a congressional delegation that year.

She also was known on Capitol Hill for the parties she gave for members. In recent testimony in House hearings, witnesses said that the Korean Embassy supplied liquor for some of those parties.

Miss Thomson consistently has denied that she was on the payroll of the Korean government.

Park Accord Held Near

SEOUL, Dec. 7 (UPI).—The United States and South Korea are near an agreement to have businessman Tongsun Park return to Washington to testify on alleged Korean influence peddling on Capitol Hill, official sources said today.

Highly placed sources in the Foreign Ministry said that the two sides are drafting an agreement on Mr. Park's return to the United States under assurances of immunity. The agreement could be signed next week, the sources said.

...S. Issues Plan to Revive Steel Industry

...ames L. Rowe Jr.

...GTON, Dec. 7 (WP). ...ter administration yes...vealed its long-awaited, ...lan to help the ailing ...try, a program officials ...put between 18,000 and ...workers back on the ...

...special administration ...warned that the ability ...stry to recapture busi...s lost to foreign steel ...pends in large measure ...ell the industry holds ... prices, ...e sharply the domestic ... prices, the smaller will ...recapture of the mar... report to President Car...

...oderick, president of In...der U.S. Steel Corp., ...ay that no matter what ... to imports, domestic ...cers will have to raise ...s in the near future to ...g costs.

Under Secretary An...lomon conceded that ...t inflationary impact ...t from the plan if it ...p discounting" by for...cers, but he said the ...s less inflationary over ...un than either quotas ...ing the current situa...ntinue.

...d that the reference-...em encourages price ...n at fair market value ...mon, who headed the ...tion task force that ... the program, said that ...rpiece" is a series of ...eference prices that will trigger an accelerated government investigation if steel is imported below the reference price.

The reference prices will be based on the cost of production (including a fair profit and the cost of shipping steel to the United States) of the world's most efficient producer, which probably is Japan.

The administration's Council on Wage and Price Stability will begin to develop the series of prices today, basing them in part on cost-of-production data that Japanese officials are bringing with them from Tokyo. Many of the details of the plan had already been reported. Steel companies, many of which say they are heartened by the administration's approach, are reserving final judgment until they see what reference prices the administration sets.

Congressional reaction was mixed. Sen. Howard Metzenbaum, D-Ohio, one of the leaders of the congressional steel caucus, said that overall he feels the program has many good points.

But Sen. John Heinz 3d, R-Pa., assailed the package. He said the trigger pricing mechanism may help keep Japanese steel out

(Continued on Page 7, Col. 3)

Hoover Feared Warren Panel's Probe

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7 (IHT).—Three days after the 1963 assassination of President John F. Kennedy in Dallas, FBI director J. Edgar Hoover tried to block the appointment of a presidential commission to investigate the killing, newly available evidence showed today.

FBI files, made public for the first time, indicated that Hoover, who died in 1972, was concerned that such a commission might criticize the FBI's handling of the assassination probe.

At the time, Hoover told top associates that Lyndon Johnson, Kennedy's successor, was also "very much disturbed" at the idea.

However, Johnson later appointed the Warren Commission —which did fault the FBI for not properly sharing with the Secret Service, the president's bodyguard, information it had compiled on Lee Harvey Oswald, the assassin.

The commission reported in 1964 that Oswald—and Oswald alone—killed Kennedy with a high-powered rifle.

Hoover's opposition to a commission investigation is revealed in a Nov. 25, 1963, memo which was among 40,000 pages of FBI files made public today.

In the memo, Hoover said President Johnson had complained that "some lawyer" in the Justice Department was trying to persuade The Washington Post to run an editorial urging an investigative commission.

The president wanted the "lobbying" halted because he thought the idea "would be very bad," the FBI chief said.

The files released today show that Hoover knew about Oswald's background within two hours of Oswald's arrest.

"He is not a Communist but has Communist leanings," a Hoover memo said on Nov. 22, the day of the assassination.

The files do not show, however, that the FBI knew Oswald's whereabouts on the day of the killing.

Released today under the Freedom of Information Act were 40,001 pages of internal FBI reports gathered in the course of conducting 25,000 interviews to determine if Oswald had killed Kennedy, if he had acted alone

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

Not by Bread Alone?— U.S. Firm's Power Play Vs. Zaire

By Dan Morgan

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7 (WP).—In late 1975, the Continental Grain Co. of New York City showed the government of Zaire that it meant business in its long effort to collect a $16-million debt for wheat.

Continental diverted its monthly wheat shipment from Zaire's only large flour mill, which is owned by the U.S. company.

According to a letter from U.S. agricultural attaché John Williams in Kinshasa, the rerouting of the wheat was "to help the GOZ [government of Zaire] realize just how important wheat is to their urban population." Continental said it was just trying to get a guarantee that it would be paid.

Whatever the intent of the temporary halt in the foreign wheat and flour supplies, the results were swift.

"The lines and hoarding that occurred at bakeries was almost spontaneous. The mill did not shut off the flow of flour to bakers—they just merely slowed it down to put pressure on," Mr. Williams wrote in a letter last year.

Almost immediately, the Zaire government came to terms with Continental. It agreed in writing to pay cash on all subsequent wheat shipments and promised to pay back $1 million of the old debt each month. Today, the debt still stands at around $10 million, but according to G.T. Steyermark, vice-president for corporate development of Continental's milling subsidiary, "we appreciate the effort" of Zaire to meet its obligations. The incident was a stark example of the growing power of multinational food companies over developing countries.

In the case of Zaire it may be unique.

Since mid-1975, a number of New York banks and Western corporations have unsuccessfully sought to collect loan installments and other debts from Zaire—now near bankruptcy as the result of the plunge in world copper prices.

According to U.S. officials, the government of President Sese Seko Mobutu had compelling reasons to adopt a more cooperative line when the issue was future deliveries of food, rather than old loans and old deliveries of equipment.

Any prolonged loss of wheat and flour could have adverse political consequences for the already embattled government, these experts said.

"One can live without automobiles, but not without eating," Mr. Steyermark said.

The Zaire situation highlights the growing dependence of formerly self-sufficient countries on U.S. food distributed through multinational grain companies.

In the last two decades, millions of people in overcrowded rural areas have abandoned local sources of food and moved into cities in search of jobs and other benefits from the "development" promised by newly independent regimes.

These swollen city populations have caused a tremendous growth in the need for imported wheat —the commodity that serves the needs for a food that is relatively cheap, easy to transport and store, and popular with the new urban masses.

The dependency on foreign wheat is now growing rapidly in Africa. Great Plains Wheat, Inc. estimated that the imports of Senegal, Sierra Leone, Liberia, the Ivory Coast, Ghana, Nigeria and Zaire will rise from 1.3 million tons this year to 2.1 million tons in 1981. More of the available foreign exchange of those countries will go for wheat.

In Zaire, bread made from the flour produced by Continental's mill has begun to challenge locally grown manioc, according to the Agriculture Department.

"Bread is winning against chikwanga [a manioc preparation]," said a field report on Zaire. "Bread is making inroads at breakfast."

Because it "was the staple of the colonial masters," the report added, "bread identifies with progress and modernity for the masses."

Over Issue of Home Rule

New Unrest Threatens Spain With Planned Navarre Protest

MADRID, Dec. 7 (Reuters).—Spain, struck by three days of riots in the southern region of Andalusia, today faced the threat of more disturbances in the northern province of Navarre.

In Pamplona, capital of Navarre, tension was rising as the Basque Nationalist party and extreme leftist groups went ahead with plans for a demonstration tomorrow.

A government ban on demonstrations for home rule was imposed last night to prevent a repetition of the three days of riots in the Andalusian port of Malaga, where a young Communist on Sunday was shot dead and 25 people injured. The disturbances stemmed from the Provincial Council's refusal to hoist the green-and-white Andalusian flag at the town hall.

The Pamplona demonstration is to demand the dismissal of the conservative Provincial Council which is strongly opposed to the integration of Navarre into an autonomous Basque region. Basques and Castilians make up the population of Navarre.

Malaga Is Quiet

In Malaga, shops were looted and buildings, including the offices of an extreme rightist party, were set on fire during the rioting. The city was quiet today and there was a return to work after a one-day general strike held in mourning for the slain youth.

A Socialist member of the Cortes (parliament), Carlos San Juan de la Rocha, complained he was punched by police yesterday when he tried to stop them from beating demonstrators.

The incident threatened to sour relations between the Socialist Workers party, Spain's main opposition party, and the government at a time when Premier Adolfo Suarez is counting on Socialist support to help solve Spain's economic troubles.

The alleged police maltreatment of a Socialist deputy in the northern town of Santander in August caused an uproar in parliament. The Socialists forced a vote of confidence, which the government won.

Against Home Rule

In Navarre, provincial officials helped organize a rightist demonstration last weekend against Basque home rule. Clashes broke out between rightists and leftists and 20 people were injured.

Once a separate kindom, but historically associated with the Basque provinces of Vizcaya, Guipuzcoa and Alava, Navarre voted against a Basque statute of autonomy in 1936.

In the Spanish Civil War, the people of Navarre fought alongside the forces of Generalissimo Francisco Franco while the other Basque provinces sided with the Republic.

Dutch Court Hears Speech By Terrorist

UTRECHT, Dec. 7 (UPI).—West German terrorist Knut Folkerts spelled out the creed of the Baader-Meinhof gang today before a Dutch court trying him for murdering a policeman.

The "personal statement" of the 25-year-old Folkerts highlighted the second day of his trial. Folkerts is a self-confessed member of the Red Army Faction, linked to the Baader-Meinhof gang, which has claimed responsibility for recent terrorist acts in West Germany.

At the opening of the trial yesterday, the state prosecutor called for the maximum 30-year jail sentence permitted by Dutch law for murder. Folkerts is charged with shooting a Dutch policeman and wounding another when they tried to arrest him in Utrecht Sept. 22.

Folkerts said that the Red Army Faction is "a political and military organization that combats imperialism." He said that it was analogous to and developed from the resistance movements that existed during the Vietnam war.

"In West Germany," Folkerts told the court, "the real political, economic and military powers are concentrated in the hands of the United States, which after World War II used its secret services to control the building up of all economic, trade and cultural organizations."

He said that from West Germany, "the axes of American imperialism run to South Africa and Asia, among other places."

"We shall triumph over imperialism, fascism and achieve liberty by armed anti-imperialist struggle," he said.

Folkerts demanded that the Dutch government set him free and allow him to go to a country of his choice.

The trial ended today but the verdict is expected in two weeks.

Kosygin Returns

MOSCOW, Dec. 7 (Reuters).—Soviet Premier Alexei Kosygin returned to Moscow today from Finland, where he attended celebrations marking the 60th anniversary of the country's independence.



Associated Press.

HELSINKI EXCHANGE—Mrs. Walter Mondale, wife of the U.S. Vice-President, confers with Soviet Premier Alexei Kosygin with the help of an interpreter. Looking on is Gerald Götting (with glasses), vice-chairman of East Germany's State Council. The meeting took place during a concert that was given in connection with the celebration of the 60th anniversary of Finland's independence.

Some Consulates Also Closed

Egypt Shuts Cultural Centers of Russia, Allies

(Continued from Page 1)

would comply because "after all, we are only visitors in the country."

Hypocrisy Charged

Mr. Sadat has contended that the Soviet Union has been particularly hypocritical about his trip to Israel. Yesterday, he disclosed that when he visited Moscow in 1971, Soviet Premier Alexei Kosygin proposed through the Egyptian ambassador that a meeting be arranged for Mr. Sadat with Golda Meir, then the Israeli prime minister, in the Soviet central Asian city of Tashkent. "Now they condemn my visit to Jerusalem when the whole world reacted to it as a genuine move for peace," Mr. Sadat said.

Hussein-Assad Talks

DAMASCUS, Dec. 7 (NYT).—King Hussein today held private daylong talks with President Hafes al-Assad in an effort to prevent a further deterioration in relations between Syria and Egypt.

President Assad will fly to Saudi Arabia tomorrow to inform King Khaled of the mood of the conference in Tripoli where the Arab leaders last weekend strongly opposed President Sadat's peace initiative. Mr. Assad hopes to get moral and political backing from Saudi Arabia for the moderate position he took at Tripoli.

Secret Talks Reported

TEL AVIV, Dec. 7 (Reuters).—Israel and Egypt started secret talks several days ago in preparation for the Cairo meeting expected to begin next Wednesday.

Results, as Usual, Unsurprising

Swiss, Ticking Along Nicely, Fill Presidency, Cabinet Posts

GENEVA, Dec. 7 (NYT).—The Swiss system for filling the nation's highest political offices functioned with its customary smoothness today with the uncontested election of two new Cabinet ministers and a president for 1978.

Sitting in joint session in the federal capital of Bern, the two houses of parliament elected Fritz Honegger, onetime director of the Zurich Chamber of Commerce, to succeed fellow Radical Ernst Brugger, minister of economic affairs, in the seven-man coalition government.

Pierre Aubert, a lawyer from the watchmaking center of La Chaux-de-Fonds in western Switzerland, was designated to succeed another Socialist, Foreign Minister Pierre Graber.

Portfolios May Shift

Mr. Honegger, 60 and Mr. Aubert, 50, are both members of the Council of States, the federal senate. They will not automatically take over the ministries being vacated at the end of the year by their predecessors, who are retiring after eight years in office.

The members of the collegial-type government decide among themselves the ministry assignments, which are generally divided according to the background and personal preference of each.

The outgoing ministers have also served as Swiss president, in accordance with the tradition that rotates this primarily ceremonial post annually among the Cabinet members.

This tradition made the election as president of Willi Ritschard, a 59-year-old Socialist who is minister of transport and communications, a mere formality today.

Intraparty Contests

The real contests for the ministerial posts took place in the Socialist and Radical parties. The other parties recognized the unwritten right of these two groups to chose from among their members the replacements for the government posts held by their representatives.

The replacements' backgrounds will maintain the balance in the government between the principal regions, with their different languages.

With no official rival nominations, today's separate votes for each of the three posts being filled were formalities that served only to measure the popularity of the candidates. Mr. Ritschard came out best, getting 213 votes out of a possible 240, followed by Mr. Aubert with 190 and Mr. Honegger with 173.

Italy Ends Freeze On Apartment Rents

ROME, Dec. 7 (Reuters).—The Italian Senate today abolished a five-year freeze on rents in an attempt to improve the nation's critical housing situation.

A new national rent law, under which annual rents will be calculated on a percentage basis of the apartment's value, was approved by most of the major parties indirectly supporting the minority Christian Democrat government of Prime Minister Giulio Andreotti. Under the freeze, many landlords had preferred not to let their property.

Ceausescu Industrialization Drive

Romania Gets New Austerity Plan

By David A. Andelman

BUCHAREST, Dec. 7 (NYT).—Romania's President Nicolae Ceausescu today announced a program of eight more years of austerity designed to pull the nation into the ranks of the world's developed countries.

In a four-hour opening speech at the national conference of the Communist party, the President, who serves also as the party's secretary general, said that industry would "continue to hold the leading position in the economy."

It was, most observers said, a firm reaffirmation that the principal energies of Romania will continue to be directed toward building the nation's industrial and technical base and that the people will have to wait at least eight more years for the substantial improvement in living standards that has been an increasingly pressing demand.

The speech, interrupted more than 40 times by applause, chants and cheers from the nearly 3,000 delegates, was by Romanian standards a frank exposition of the problems now facing the country—a 10-per-cent drop in grain production this year, a lag in domestic investment targets, serious problems in law and order and the need for ever tougher internal controls.

It was also a catalogue of the strictly orthodox Communist measures that Mr. Ceausescu again showed himself prepared to take in tackling such problems, although the President restated his independence from the Soviet Union and the Kremlin line.

In doing so, he urged negotiations among all parties in the Middle East dispute and he voiced support for the maverick Eurocommunist movements of Western Europe.

"Communist parties should define autonomously, with no outside interference, their political line," Mr. Ceausescu said. "No party can be imposed on to follow certain patterns, but—at the same time—no party can impose its own way on others."

Mr. Ceausescu spent more than three hours expounding Romania's policies—portraying intentions to tighten yet again the internal controls that are already the most stringent in Eastern Europe.

There was, he said, a need to reassert tough police action to curb the rise in violent crimes that have become a major social problem since the release in a blanket amnesty seven months ago of about 30,000 criminal offenders. "All the necessary severity must be applied," Mr. Ceausescu said.

But the controls will clearly extend beyond ordinary law-and-order measures.

Major demonstrations by miners in Romania's western Jiu Valley and sporadic protests in industrial plants in Brasov and Bucharest have undermined the solid backing that Mr. Ceausescu desperately needs for both internal and external political reasons.

Yet in today's presentation, while pledging a drop in the workweek from 48 to 44 hours over the next several years, raises of 30 per cent or more in basic salaries and higher retail sales, the President did not seem to address most of the workers' complaints.

Instead, Mr. Ceausescu, in lengthy exhortations for better quality production as well as greater quantity, seemed to many observers to be telling the nation's workers that if they want more and better goods, it's up to them to produce them—but certainly not at the expense of heavy industrial output.

Move to Unite Coalition

Chirac Meets With Giscard, Says He Has Been Understood

PARIS, Dec. 7 (Reuters).—French Gaullist leader Jacques Chirac said that he was satisfied today after a meeting with President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing which offered the two men a chance to smooth over their differences.

The meeting had been awaited with hope and apprehension by government politicians, concerned about the unity of the ruling coalition with a general election three months away.

The President and Mr. Chirac had not met privately since the Gaullist leader was elected mayor of Paris last March.

Mr. Chirac, who asked the President for an audience a week ago, said after today's meeting: "I think that I was understood."

Political sources said earlier that Mr. Chirac wanted to alert the President to the persist strong challenge by the left, spite the split between Comm nists and Socialists over a co mon program for government.

The Gaullists—who make up biggest party in the ruling co tion—pressed for a more aggr sive election campaign against left. Disagreement with Mr. G card d'Estaing on this issue a major reason for Mr. Chir resignation as prime minister August of last year.

Before Mr. Giscard d'Esta received Mr. Chirac this af noon, the President lunched w Prime Minister Raymond Ba whose austerity program has b criticized by Mr. Chirac.

At a Cabinet meeting tod the President pointedly congr lated Mr. Barre on his hand of the economy, which has b troubled by inflation and h unemployment.

Sources close to the Gau leader said that Mr. Chirac seeking to ease his relations w the President and to strengt the unity of the government co tion.

According to the latest opir poll, published this week in magazine Le Point, the Gaul were favored by 24 per cen the electorate, with only 21 cent for all the other governm parties combined. Only 13 cent of the voters backed President's Republican p Fifty per cent of the voters f ed the left.

But Only as a First Step

Begin Says He Would Sign Pact With Sadat

(Continued from Page 1)

Israel and not on the border problems of the other Arab countries. If he reached an agreement on overall principles and the other Arab nations refused to go along, "they would have to face the consequences, face their own people, face the world," he said.

Mr. Begin was cool to Mr. Sadat's idea of having the United States provide security guarantees between opposing forces. He noted that he would see Secretary of State Cyrus Vance in a few days and said that he would explore that idea with him.

To Guarantee Guarantees

But he added, "Israel does not rely on international guarantees. I want to make it clear today: There is no guarantee that can guarantee an international guarantee."

Mr. Begin said that he thought this fall's U.S.-Soviet declaration on the Middle East was dead. The Soviet Union had joined the hardline Arab states in attacking President Sadat and seemed to be encouraging those who want to destroy Israel, he said, adding that he regretted that Russia had seen fit to play a "destructive role."

Mr. Sadat yesterday denounced the Russians in similar terms and charged that they did not want a Middle East settlement. Today, he ordered the closing of several Soviet and Eastern European consulates and cultural centers in Egypt in retaliation for what he said was the Soviet Union's orchestration of attacks by Arab hard-liners on his peace mission to Jerusalem.

Mr. Begin, in spite of his harsh language toward the Soviet Union, said that he thought that the Geneva Middle East peace conference should be reconvened and he saw "good prospects" for its success. The Soviet Union and the United States are co-chairmen of the conference, which met briefly in 1973.

Mr. Begin said that if President Sadat invited him to Cairo—as he had invited Mr. Sadat to Jerusalem—he would "glady go."

Military Aide at Talks

TEL AVIV, Dec. 7 (UPI).—Government sources said today that Israel is likely to add a ranking military officer to its delegation to the Cairo talks.

The reported change in the composition of the Israeli delegation coincided with reports by Israeli correspondents in Cairo that the meeting could be upgraded to foreign minister level after the initial round of talks.

Australia to Bar Vietnam Exiles

DARWIN, Australia, Dec. 7 (Reuters).—The government today announced that Vietnamese refugees who sailed to Australia without prior clearance from Australian immigration authorities would be turned back.

Transport Minister Peter Nixon disclosed the new policy when he visited this northern Australian city, where nearly 1,000 refugees have arrived by boats since the fall to Saigon in April, 1975.

The government move to stem the flow of illegal Vietnamese immigrants was made just before Australians vote in a general election Saturday. Prime Minister Malcolm Fraser has come under attack for his governments alleged failure to stop the arrivals.

Reassurance On Cruise

(Continued from Page 1)

be used against scores of targets instead of the new Tornado jet fighter-bombers being developed at a cost of $20 million apiece.

For the British, the stakes are much higher because these weapons may provide a cheaper alternative for keeping their nuclear deterrent force alive. The British now have U.S.-style Polaris-firing missile submarines. But they clearly are not likely to buy the very expensive new U.S. Trident missile sub as the successor.

Mr. Brown warned that the question of Cruise missiles needs to be viewed in the context of the need for a new SALT agreement, which, he pointed out, all the European allies strongly support as the basic bulwark of détente.

On the other major new controversial weapon—the U.S.-developed neutron warhead—Mr. Brown said that the administration now was getting opinions from European leaders on the difficult political questions involved in potential deployment and that these opinions would be weighed in President Carter's eventual decision.

Several delegates here said privately that there was now a general consensus among the NATO defense delegates that, from a military standpoint, the weapon was an advantage.

Secretary of State Cyrus Vance arrived here today for a meeting of NATO foreign ministers and consultations with a top aide on Middle East developments.

FBI Data Indicate Hoover Feared Warren Panel Prob

(Continued from Page 1)

and what had motivated the assassin.

One of the documents was a message labeled "urgent" from James Walsh, not otherwise identified, on a letterhead of the Justice Department's Communications Section.

Written less than an hour after the shooting, it said: "Get everyone involved in shooting the president and get them fast."

An "urgent" teletype message from Hoover instructed all FBI offices to "immediately establish whereabouts of bombing suspects, all known [Ku Klux] Klan and hate-group members, known racial extremists and any other individuals who on the basis of information available in your files may possibly have been involved."

Indications that Hoover suspected the assassination involved a conspiracy appear at more than one point in the material released today but the suspicion is most clearly stated in a staff memorandum he wrote on Dec. 12, 1963.

In it, he said that at a meeting with President Johnson he had opposed a Justice Department proposal that an interim statement be issued identifying Oswald as the lone assassin, without "foreign or subversive" support and with no links to Jack Ruby, the Dallas nightclub operator who killed Oswald two days after Kennedy's assassination. Ruby died in 1967 of cancer.

"I said I personally believe Oswald was the assassin," Hoover wrote, but added: "The second aspect as to whether he was the only man gives me great concern."

He said he confided to Johnson "that we have letters . . . written to him from Cuba referring to the job he was going to do, his good marksmanship, and stating when it was all over he would be brought back to Cuba and sented to the chief."

On Dec. 2, 1963, the U.S. bassy in Rome had sent H a memo that an American paper columnist in Rome identity was censored by the —said Alfredo Sanchez Spanish ambassador to Italy shown him a report prepar the Spanish intelligence s alleging that Kennedy's sination was brought abo Fidel Castro.

The Warren Commission, the FBI's data plus inform gleaned from the testimo 552 witnesses—came to the ment that Oswald "acted and without advice or assist in killing Kennedy.

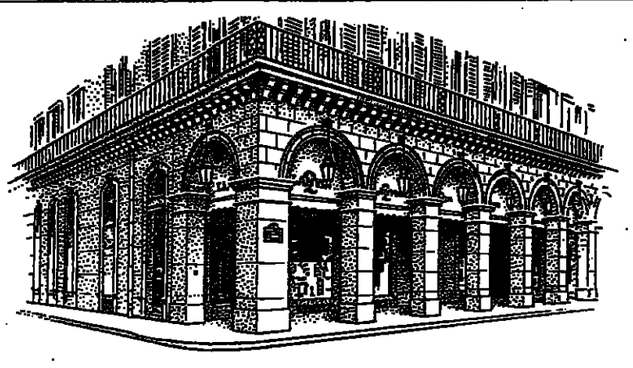
Another 40,000 pages of reports—the rest of its fi its probe of the assassinat is to be made public soon, ably next month.

Penis Reimpla Proves Success

ATLANTA, Dec. 7 (AP).—urologist who headed a tea surgeons that reattached penis of a Clemson Univ student nearly three month said yesterday that the oper has been a success.

Dr. David O'Brien, who d ed the operation in Septemb Emory University here, sai patient "has undergone surgery [since the initial tion] and essentially now ha and satisfactory function."

Dr. O'Brien said he has in medical journals of two lier successful penis reim involving the microsurgical nique that his team emp Authorities said the studen attacked in his dormitory by a 24-year-old laborer estranged wife had been the student. The attacke been sentenced to life pl years in prison.



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Associated Press.

HO IS THAT MAN IN THE MASK?—He's 12-year-old Keith Hulin, who's lucky be alive. Keith, shown here with his classmates at Tierra del Sol Junior High hool in El Cajon, Calif., was burned over 85 per cent of his body nine months o in a gasoline explosion. By wearing a special mask and a protective suit to over his skin grafts, however, he is managing to lead a fairly normal life.

Shane O'Neill: A Long Life's Journey Into Final Tragedy

By Richard F. Shepard

NEW YORK, Dec. 7 (NYT).—The suicide of Shane O'Neill, whose life in so many ways reflected the problems of despair raised in the plays by his father, Eugene O'Neill, was made known recently.

Just before midnight on June 22, Mr. O'Neill jumped from the fourth-floor Brooklyn, N.Y., apartment of a woman friend with whom he had been having an argument. He was taken to Coney Island Hospital and died the next day. He was 57.

He leaves his wife, Catherine Givens O'Neill, from whom he was separated, and their four children. Mrs. O'Neill and the children will receive the income from the copyrights to some of Eugene O'Neill's works that Shane shared with his sister, Oona, the wife of actor Charlie Chaplin.

Shane and Oona, the two children of the playwright by his second wife, Agnes, were specifically disinherited by him in a 1951 will, written two years before his death in 1953. His sole beneficiary was his third wife, Carlotta. O'Neill was distressed by Shane's purposeless and dissolute way of life and by Oona's marriage to Mr. Chaplin, a man more than twice her age. He also left a bequest to Yale University to maintain its O'Neill collection.

Carlotta O'Neill, who died seven years ago, had directed that future royalties from O'Neill's plays go to Yale for maintaining the collection, establishing O'Neill scholarships for students and for other purposes of the university's library and drama school.

However, under law O'Neill's children had the right to renew copyright and to become sole owners of works after the 28-year period of their original copyright by the playwright had expired. In this way, Shane O'Neill and Oona Chaplin wholly owned "A Moon for the Misbegotten" and "A Touch of the Poet" and had partial ownership of plays such as "The Iceman Cometh."

However, proceeds of other plays, such as "Long Day's Journey into Night," are all channeled to Yale alone.

Although "A Moon for the Misbegotten" provided a lucrative income, especially with its revival on Broadway three years ago, and Shane had been able to support himself and his family on the royalties from his father's works, the son's real legacy appeared to O'Neill's biographers to be one of sorrow and misery.

Alcohol, Drugs

The issues of so many of O'Neill's plays—alcohol, drugs, insecurity and a certain sense of entrapment by one's roots—seem to have dominated the life of Shane. He had taken to drink, tried narcotics and suicide and had drifted through life in perplexity about his role in the world.

His older half-brother, Eugene O'Neill jr., the son of the playwright by his first wife, Kathleen, committed suicide in 1950. Eugene jr., despite a later estrangement, had been a source of some pride to his father by virtue of his scholarship and his achievements.



AP.

Shane O'Neill

O'Neill emerges as a cool parent in accounts of his life, particularly in the case of Shane, who he felt lacked direction. While the playwright felt some responsibility toward his children, certainly in their early years, he seemed to avoid immersing himself in deep emotional attachments to them.

Shane was born in Provincetown, Mass., on Oct. 30, 1919. He grew up mostly in the small New Jersey communities in which his mother, who divorced O'Neill in 1928, lived.

He was a sensitive child and believed that his father loved him. He was bright and gave evidence of manual dexterity, but he lacked the toughness that so often seems to be necessary for getting along in a tumultuous, complex family arrangement.

A Hell-Raiser

In the late 1930s, Shane attending a military school in Florida, began drinking heavily and earning a reputation as a hell-raiser. He was interested in writing. He later took courses at the Art Students League and also considered becoming a veterinarian.

He went to sea in World War II, during the battle of the Atlantic of 1941 and 1942, but was discharged after being hospitalized for shock in 1943.

At 24, he was a drifter, taking odd jobs and drinking heavily. He attempted suicide more than once. Through a lawyer, he approached his father for loans but more often than not he was turned down.

He married Catherine Givens in 1944, and a year later they had a child whom they named Eugene. The child died in 1948 under circumstances that seemed to point toward parental neglect, although later research indicated that this was not necessarily so.

The young couple eventually settled in New Jersey and had four more children, but Shane could not find a job that lasted. The family lived on an inheritance from Catherine's mother, who had been stabbed to death by Catherine's stepfather.

In 1948, Shane was arrested for possessing three capsules of heroin and pleaded guilty to narcotics addiction. A two-year suspended sentence was imposed on the condition that he enter the federal hospital at Lexington, Ky., for treatment. His father felt that he was the injured party in his relationship with his children and offered no aid to his son.

In 1962, Shane was arrested in Greenwich Village for possessing narcotics. Five years later he leaped from the second-floor window of a police station, where he had been taken for possession of narcotics.

Senate Votes Ban, Fines on Foreign Bribes

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7 (Reuters).—The Senate last night passed a bill that would make it illegal for U.S. corporations to bribe foreign officials and would establish a fine of up to $1 million for each firm guilty of a violation.

Present law does not prohibit the payment of bribes abroad.

The bill was introduced after about 400 major American firms reported paying millions of dollars in overseas bribes in recent years, either to win new business or to satisfy the demands of foreign government officials.

The bill, which now goes to the House, provides that company executives who approve bribes could be fined up to $10,000 and sent to jail for up to five years. The measure also would require firms to establish internal accounting procedures that would disclose bribes.

Sweden Votes to Ban Slot Machines in '79

STOCKHOLM, Dec. 7 (Reuters).—Sweden's parliament has voted to ban "one-armed bandit" gambling machines from the country.

The parliament voted 231 to 57 last night to ban slot machines, starting in January, 1979. The year's delay is to allow the many restaurants which rely on income from the machines to plan how to make up the loss.

4 Vietnam Hijackers Face Singapore Trial

SINGAPORE, Dec. 7 (Reuters).—Four young Vietnamese were today ordered to stand trial on charges connected with the hijacking of an Air Vietnam DC-3 airliner last October. Two crewmen were killed in the incident.

The four were committed by a magistrate on firearms charges carrying a top penalty of 14 years' imprisonment. Four other charges, including one of abduction which can carry the death penalty, were adjourned for a further hearing Jan. 6.

Escaped in October

Fugitive Joan Little Captured After Car Chase in New York

NEW YORK, Dec. 7 (UPI).—Joan Little, a black fugitive from a North Carolina jail who drew national attention for killing a white jailer two years ago, was captured today, police reported.

Police said that Miss Little and George McRae, 29, of Brooklyn, were arrested after a car chase, which ended when the suspects' car collided with the pursuing patrol car.

The two suspects allegedly had threatened an unidentified man, who claimed to be Miss Little's boyfriend, at Kennedy Airport, the spokesman said.

Police said the man gave them the license number of the car in which the two had fled.

Miss Little was charged with assault, reckless endangerment and criminal mischief. Mr. McRae was charged with third-degree assault, reckless endangerment, leaving the scene of an accident, possession of heroin, and possession of drug paraphernalia.

Fled in October

On Oct. 15, Miss Little escaped from the North Carolina Correctional Center for Women in Raleigh, N. C., where she was serving a seven-to-10-year sentence for breaking and entering.

In 1975, Miss Little went on trial for the slaying of the white jailer who, she said, had tried to rape her. She was subsequently acquitted of murder charges.

A spokesman for the North Carolina Correctional Center for Women said that she would be returned to Raleigh as soon as extradition procedures are completed, possibly in a few days.

At the time of her escape, Miss Little faced charges of violating prison rules. The prison authorities suspended her from the work-release program, under which she had worked for a dentist in Raleigh, because she allegedly failed to report for work for two days.



UPI.

Joan Little

She was turned down for parole in September, although she was to have been considered again at a parole board hearing last month.

A prison official said there were other disciplinary actions pending against Miss Little that he called serious and substantial.

Jailed Swiss Priest Ousted by Rhodesia

SALISBURY, Rhodesia, Dec. 7 (UPI).—Rhodesia today deported a Swiss Roman Catholic priest, cutting short his one-year jail sentence on charge sof failing to report the presence of black nationalist guerrillas.

The priest, the Rev. Paul Egli, 45, had pleaded guilty on five counts of failing to report the presence of guerrillas at his Berejena mission, near the border with Mozambique.

On Illegal Activities in 1960s, Early 1970s

robe of FBI Extended to Top Nixon Staff

By Jack Nelson
and Ronald Ostrow

SHINGTON, Dec. 7.—The gation of break-ins and illegal acts by the FBI has to former President Richixon's White House and Department, Attorney l Griffin Bell said yester-

Bell said in an interview Justice Department attorwould interrogate former ixon administration offin an effort to determine anyone, authorized the tivities. He confirmed that ready had questioned John man, Mr. Nixon's White domestic adviser, who is a prison term in connecith the Watergate cover-

e was no indication whether Mr. Ehrlichman was questioned as a target in the probe, or whether his testimony was sought merely in regard to the activities of other Nixon administration officials.

Higher-Ups' Role

From the outset of the investigation, Mr. Bell said, he had believed higher-ups were responsible for illegal acts carried out by the FBI. "Nobody can convince me that these people just went off on their own doing all these things," he said.

While broadening the probe beyond the FBI hierarchy, Mr. Bell said, he also is accelerating its pace in an effort to conclude the almost two-year-old investigation before a new FBI director is named and sworn in early next year to succeed Clarence Kelley.

"I'm determined to get the thing on track before we get a new director," he said. "It's something that's hanging over the FBI, that's hanging over the Justice Department, and it's got to be concluded."

So far the investigation has produced only one indictment—that of John Kearney, a former FBI supervisor in New York. But it was learned that attorneys conducting the investigation have urged Mr. Bell to seek indictments against at least eight other former and present FBI officials.

The attorney general has disagreed with that strategy, preferring to proceed with the Kearney trial and investigate higher-ups outside the FBI before considering additional indictments against FBI officials.

In the interview yesterday, Mr. Bell refused to discuss his differences with the attorneys. But at a press conference last week he described Mr. Kearney as "the first person in a chain" in the case and indicated that the attorneys disagreed with his strategy of trying Mr. Kearney first to develop more evidence before seeking other indictments.

Mr. Kearney headed an anti-terrorist squad in the New York office during the early 1970s when the allegedly illegal acts were committed in an attempt to locate fugitive bombers of the radical group known as the Weathermen.

Break-ins, known inside the bureau as "black bag jobs," were a common FBI tactic in domestic security cases until former FBI director J. Edgar Hoover ordered them halted in 1966. A central question in the present investigation has been who authorized a resumption of the illegal tactics.

The current investigation presumably goes back only to the Nixon administration because of a five-year statute of limitations covering the illegal acts involved. Even in some of the cases now under intensive investigation, the statute of limitations may bar prosecution unless indictments are returned soon.

© Los Angeles Times.

rlichman Be Freed April 27

HINGTON, Dec. 7 (AP).—hrlichman, convicted of cy in the Watergate covwill be freed on parole after having served 1 1/2 n a federal prison in

S. Parole Commission set today and informed the old Ehrlichman, who is in num-security prison at Ariz.

yer, Stuart Stiller, said an would not make any

man, who was White omestic counselor, was l, along with John Mit-H. R. Haldeman, of conto hide White House in-t in the Watergate burd then lying about the

2 Remain in Jail

and Haldeman, respecorney general and chief in the first Nixon adon, will be the only e figures remaining in ter Ehrlichman's release. ree men were convicted Year's Day, 1975.

istrict Judge John Sirica l each to 2 1/2 to 8 years but in October cut the 1 to 4 years.

man also was serving a of 20 months to five conspiring to violate the Dr. Lewis Fielding by ng a burglary of the a psychiatrist's office in n with Daniel Ellsberg Pentagon papers.

ays after Judge Sirica the sentences, U.S. Disge Gerhard Gesell folit in the Fielding case.

U.S. Payroll, Welfare Threatened

House Rejects Compromise Over Abortion

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7 (IHT).—The House today rejected the Senate's latest compromise on government payments of abortions for poor women as Congress sought a way to insure the paychecks of thousands of federal employees while the dispute continued.

The House voted 178 to 171 to reject an offer made by the Senate. The measure closely resembled an amendment that the House had rejected yesterday.

A ban on federal payment for abortions for poor women is attached as a rider to $60.1 billion in appropriations for the Labor Department and the Department of Health, Education and Welfare.

Because of this, federal officials warned that unless a compromise was reached by Friday, 240,000 federal employees would receive only partial paychecks next week.

The officials added that if the deadlock persisted, there would be no funds next month for 11 million welfare families, 2 million elderly recipients of supplemental welfare payments, and 24 million Medicaid recipients.

To avert this predicament, the House voted yesterday to fund the agencies, but with the existing prohibition against Medicaid abortions, except when the mother's life is endangered. The Senate, as expected, rejected this proposal, and returned a proposal similar to the one rejected earlier by the House.

House Democratic and Republican leaders both supported the compromise, although Speaker Thomas O'Neill jr. said that he was taking no part in the proceeding. The leaders stressed the plight of federal employees facing payless paydays before Christmas.

A 'Purely Accidental' Discovery

Sex-Gland Removal Prolongs Life of Octopus, Expert Finds

By Thomas O'Toole

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7 (WP).—When Jerome Wodinsky wanted to study the behavior of the male octopus after its sex glands have been removed, Dr. Wodinsky decided to practice the surgery first on the female.

"Everybody knows that once the female lays its eggs it stops eating and automatically dies, so I figured I'd try the surgery to remove the glands on post egg-laying females because they were going to die anyway," the Brandeis University psychologist said. "Lo and behold I performed the surgery on several of the females and all of a sudden they began to eat and grow and live... Believe me, this was a purely accidental discovery.

The "accidental discovery" by Dr. Wodinsky is that when the female octopus lays its eggs and then loses its sex glands it doesn't starve itself and die. Instead, the female octopus eats so much it doubles its weight, and, more importantly, doubles its lifespan. Dr. Wodinsky's "accident" may be the first time science has stayed the process of dying.

Dr. Wodinsky explains it all in an article in Science magazine, where he talks of his discovery as a unique means of maintaining the population size of one of the ocean's greatest predators as well as a tool for scientists to study the aging process.

"The finding that removal of an endocrine gland leads to an increased lifespan supports the hypothesis that aging is a function of extrinsic effects upon cellular aging phenomena," Dr. Wodinsky writes in Science. "The hormonal control of such processes in the octopus may provide an excellent model for analysis of the mechanisms involved."

Dr. Wodinsky had this to say in a telephone interview: "I've shown a beautiful system at work here, that if the gland is there and it secretes hormones the animal dies. If the gland is not there, it lives—an on-and-off effect, supporting the idea that it's the endocrine system that's responsible for the old age and death of the octopus."

Dr. Wodinsky's finding has all the looks of a scientific "breakthrough," partly because of his practice surgery on the female octopus (few biologists and even fewer psychologists work on the octopus) and partly because it's been so difficult to work with the octopus inside a laboratory, where Dr. Wodinsky did his work.

Dr. Wodinsky anesthetized the animals by soaking them in alcohol, "getting them drunk." When he finished surgery, he sewed the animals right up again, which turned out to be useless.

"Nobody's ever found an octopus that keeps the sutures in. They always pull them out," Dr. Wodinsky said. "Either they untie the knots or they just pull the threads with the silk right through the skin."

Surgery involved covering each animal's eight arms, wetting them with the right kind of salt water, and making a single incision between the eyes. Removed were the two "optic" glands, so called because they're between the pituitary glands of most land animals. They literally control the production of the hormones the octopus secretes to maintain all kinds of body functions.

One function is sex and reproduction. Normally, the female octopus spawns once, eats while caring for the eggs and nothing after hatching them. The female's lifespan is incredibly short, no more than nine months and no more than two months after hatching the eggs.

Dr. Wodinsky removed the optic glands from 14 female octopuses which had laid their eggs and already reduced their food intake while caring for their eggs. Most stopped caring for their eggs as soon as they awakened from surgery. All resumed eating. Most went on eating and doubled their body weight. Most doubled their lifespans, dying without explanation months after they were expected to die.

"I think this is the first time the mechanism of death has been attributed to an endocrine system and my best guess is that something in the gland blocks the digestive system from producing enzymes that break up protein," Dr. Wodinsky said. "So I think the females literally starve themselves to death."

Hunt Ban Lifted on Bowhead Whale

TOKYO, Dec. 7 (UPI).—The International Whaling Commission lifted a total ban on bowhead whaling today to permit Eskimos to land annually 12 of the mammals or make 18 strikes, whichever comes first.

The action was taken in a plenary session on the final day of a special two-day meeting of the commission.

The original U.S. proposal would have allowed 30 strikes or 15 whales landed. It was defeated yesterday in a technical committee meeting.

The final proposal was supported by 11 of the 15 participating IWC member countries including the United States, the Soviet Union and Japan. Australia, Canada and the Netherlands voted against the resolution and Iceland abstained.

A total ban had been imposed on bowhead whaling at the commission's June meeting in Canberra, Australia.

World Body Bars Study of UFOs

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Dec. 7 (Reuters).—The secret of flying saucers is safe, for the time being at least, from investigation by the UN.

The General Assembly's Special Political Committee last night shelved a resolution calling for a full-scale study of unidentified flying objects.

Grenada's Prime Minister, Sir Eric Gairy, had urged international action to probe the mystery of UFOs. But his tiny Caribbean state was the only country to speak on the subject and, without a vote, the 149-nation committee barred action on Grenada's resolution.

Hospital to Pay Record £243,309

LONDON, Dec. 7 (Reuters).—A Malaysian psychiatrist was today awarded record British damages of £243,309 ($437,956) for a London hospital's surgical blunder that left her with permanent brain damage.

The High Court here said Dr. Lim Poh Choo, 41, had been admitted to the hospital in February, 1973, for a minor gynecological operation but during the surgery she suffered oxygen starvation because of an anesthetist's error.

The patient then had a heart attack and was in a coma for two weeks. Afterward she had epileptic fits and now has limited ability to walk and speak. The authority that runs the hospital said it would appeal against the amount of damages.

3 Die in U.S. Wreck

SELLERS, S.C., Dec. 7 (AP).—Three persons were killed and seven others injured yesterday when a passenger train collided with a logging truck at a crossing near here.

-1 Vote Is Setback for Carter

INGTON, Dec. 7 (IHT).—surprise vote, the House defeated an effort by Carter and the Senate the final nail in the the B-1 bomber, the les Times reported. ote of 191 to 166, the fused to cancel a $462-ppropriation made last the construction of two more of the controversial planes, even though Congress had agreed earlier to kill the overall B-1 project.

The action sent the issue back to the Senate and gave renewed hope to 7,200 Rockwell International employees in southern California who faced layoffs before Christmas if the House vote had gone the other way.

However, the President is still favored to win in the long run because the Senate has firmly supported his opposition to the B-1 while House sentiment has switched back and forth.

Three prototype bombers have been built and a fourth is under construction. Congress appropriated the $462 million last year for construction of the first production models. But Mr. Carter said it would be wasteful to build those planes, and he asked Congress to repeal the appropriation.

Blizzard in Sweden

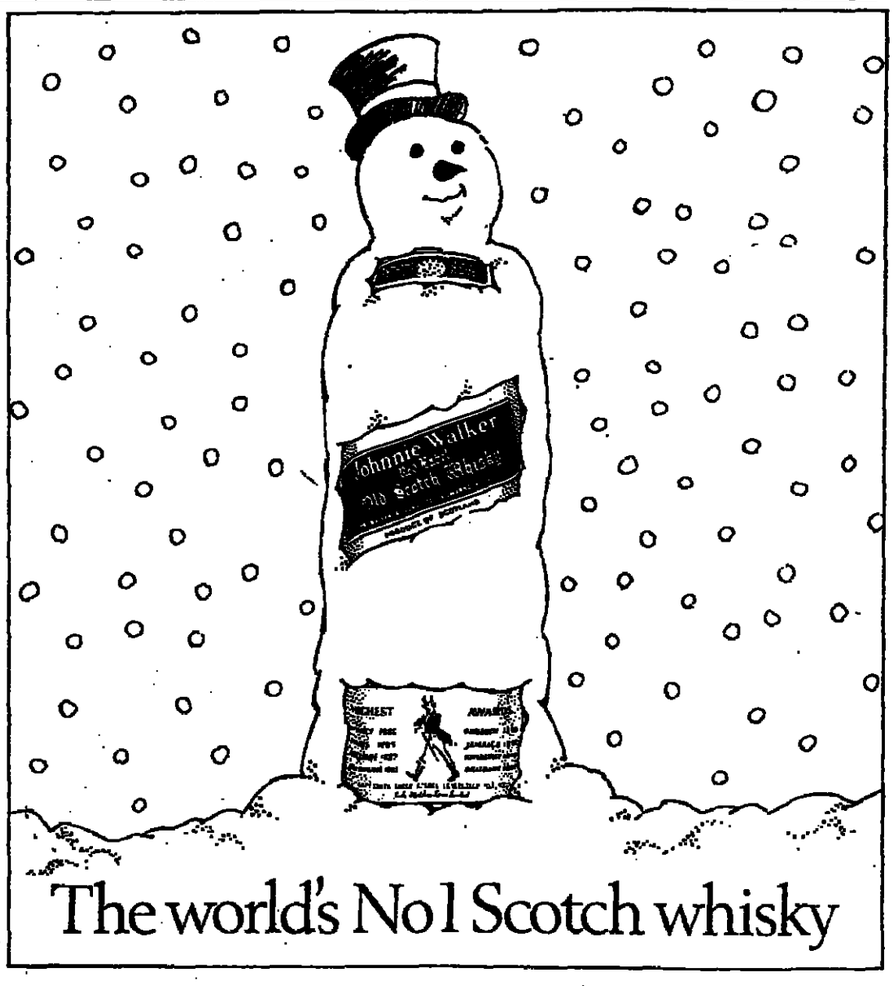
NORRKOPING, Sweden, Dec. 7 (Reuters).—Sweden's first blizzard of the season dumped more than 20 inches of snow on this east coast city in 24 hours, blocking the area's main highway.

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Obituaries

Peter Goldmark, 71, Invented LP Record

HARRISON, N.Y., Dec. 7 (UPI).—Peter Goldmark sr., 71, inventor of the long-playing record and color television, was killed today in an automobile accident.

Mr. Goldmark, of Stamford, Conn., was driving in gusty winds when his car hit another auto, spun and was hit broadside, ejecting him, Westchester County parkway police said.

Mr. Goldmark, the former head of CBS laboratories, started work at the labs in 1936 and was responsible for more than 150 inventions in the fields of acoustics, television and film production.

Native of Hungary

A native of Hungary, he came to the United States in 1933 with a physics degree from the University of Vienna.

From his start at CBS labs with one assistant and a single room, he moved up to serve as director of research and development for three decades. When he retired in 1971 at the mandatory age of 65, he had a staff of 500 people.

He developed the world's first practical color television in 1940 after he had seen the color motion picture "Gone With the Wind."

Eight years later, he revolutionized the record industry with the development of long-playing microgroove recordings.



Peter C. Goldmark

Mr. Goldmark's son is the executive director of the Port Authority of New York and New Jersey.

William S. Gaud

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7 (WP).—Wiliam S. Gaud, 70, a former administrator of the Agency for International Development who emphasized food production and population control, died here Monday of cancer.

Mr. Gaud coined the term "the green revolution" to dramatize his belief that the use of new, high-yield strains of wheat and rice could help the underdeveloped world feed itself. He was equally certain that the breakthroughs in agriculture would come to nothing unless they were matched by population control.

Mr. Gaud joined AID when it was formed in 1961 at the start of the Kennedy administration. He was in charge of its operations in the Near East and South Asia until 1964, when he became deputy administrator. He was administrator from 1966 to 1969.

The increase in food production in this period—particularly in Turkey, India and Pakistan—was astonishing. In 1964, India produced 9.8 million tons of wheat. In 1969, it produced 18 million tons.

These increases were made possible by the introduction of strains of wheat developed in Mexico under the auspices of the Ford and Rockefeller Foundations.

Mr. Gaud's contribution was to make the high-yield grains available to the countries that needed them.

Laurence Woodworth

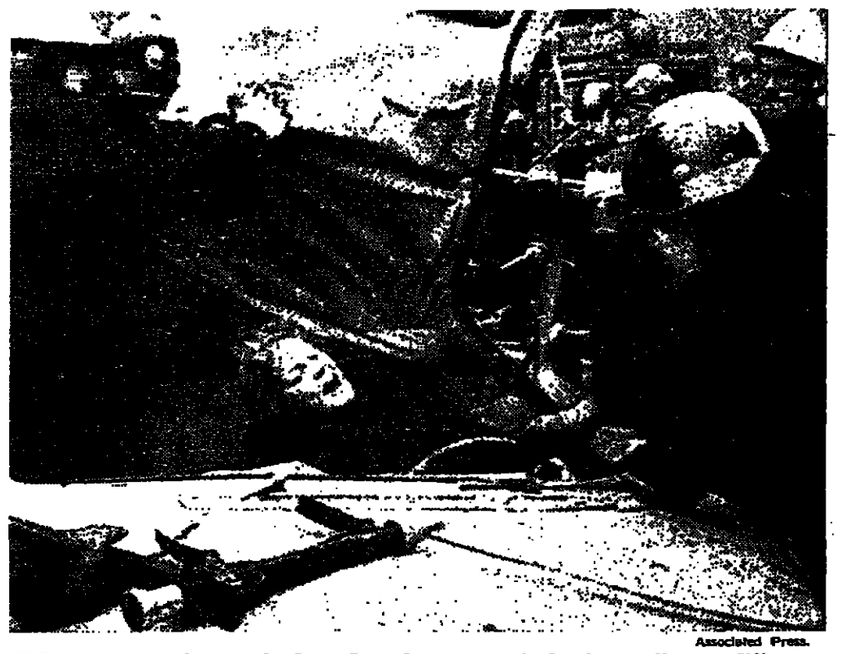
WASHINGTON, Dec. 7 (UPI).—Laurence Woodworth, 59, the Carter administration's chief tax policy expert, died today in a Newport News, Va., hospital, four days after having a stroke.

Treasury Department spokesman Joseph Laitin said Mr. Woodworth's death would "complicate" planning for the administration's long-awaited tax revision package, expected to be announced next month.

Mr. Woodworth, assistant Treasury secretary for tax policy, served for 33 years on the staff of the Joint Committee on Taxation before being appointed to the Treasury job in February.

Suarez Yugoslavia Trip

MADRID, Dec. 7 (UPI).—Premier Adolfo Suarez today accepted an invitation to visit Yugoslavia, a trip that would be the first visit to a Communist country by a Spanish chief of government since the 1936-39 Civil War. No date was set.



Associated Press.

JOY—A woman from suburban Copenhagen shouts for joy as firemen lift away the roof of her car, which was crushed in an accident, trapping her inside. She was taken to a hospital for treatment for shock. No one was hurt in accident.

Was on Mission to Sinai

U.S. Air Force U-2 Crashes On Cyprus; 5 Killed, 7 Injured

NICOSIA, Dec. 7 (Reuters).—A U.S. Air Force U-2 reconnaissance plane crashed into airfield buildings when it was taking off today from the Royal Air Force base at Akrotiri, killing the pilot and four Greek-Cypriot civilians.

A British spokesman said that seven persons were injured very seriously in the accident.

The single-seater plane crashed as it was taking off from the base in southern Cyprus on a routine reconnaissance mission over the Egyptian-Israeli disengagement zone in the Sinai Desert.

The name of the dead pilot is being withheld pending notification of his next of kin.

First reports indicated that the plane failed to become fully airborne. The complex of buildings into which it crashed is situated at the side of the main runway.

Burst Into Flames

The fully fueled aircraft burst into flames on impact. Royal Air Force fire crews rushed to fight the blaze and to extricate the injured from the burning buildings, which housed the air traffic control and communications centers.

U-2 planes have been flying regular monitoring missions over the Sinai from Cyprus since the disengagement agreement was concluded following the October, 1973, Middle East war.

U.S. Embassy officials here stressed today that there was nothing secret about these missions, despite the U-2's reputation as a "spy plane."

Aerial surveillance of the disengagement zone, they said, was provided for in the disengagement agreement and the aircraft were flying from Akrotiri with the full knowledge and approval of the Cyprus government, which follows a policy of nonalignment despite the presence of sovereign British bases on its territory.

The Akrotiri base is within an hour's flying time of the Sinai. The United States also uses land-based electronic stations and satellites to monitor the truce.

The high-altitude U-2 plane first gained world attention when one of the planes, piloted by Francis Gary Powers, was shot down over the Soviet Union in May, 1960, while on a spy mission for the CIA.

The flight led to the cancellation of a summit conference in Paris, when the Soviet leader at the time, the late Nikita Khrushchev, used the incident to attack the late President Dwight Eisenhower.

Mr. Powers was captured and sentenced by a Soviet court to 10 years imprisonment, but was released two years later in exchange for Rudolf Abel, a Soviet spy captured in the United States.

Survey Says Swiss Wives Underpaid

ZURICH, Dec. 7 (AP).—The work of the average Swiss housewife covers a broad range of occupations, but its value on the job market is markedly less than that of the average Swiss worker, a study suggested today.

The study said the normal household required work in 11 different categories, ranging from cleaning and tailoring to animal husbandry. Swiss wages paid in those categories carried between $4.75 and $5.25 a hour, or between $10,250 and $11,430, expressed as annual pre-tax income. Average annual pay for a Swiss worker was $14,000.

The study was prepared for the Foundation for Research Into the Work of Women, an affiliate of the Swiss League of Women's Associations.

West's Quality Edge Eroding

Jane's Says East Gains in Air Power Balance

LONDON, Dec. 7 (UPI).—The East-West balance of air power is shifting away from the West toward the Soviet Union, the authoritative Jane's All the World's Aircraft" said today.

The West's edge in aircraft and training in Europe is being eroded rapidly, the British edited international aircraft catalogue said.

It added that the Russians are developing a small lightweight fighter as a defense against the Cruise missiles which is expected spearhead the U.S. strategic attack force following cancellation of the B-1 bomber program.

"It is vital for all peoples to understand that the fragile coexistence maintained for a generation by balanced East-West military power is being allowed to slip, inch by inch, from our grasp," Jane's editor, John Taylor, said in a foreword to its 1977-78 edition.

Advantage Being Eroded

"In the past," Jane's said, "the fact that NATO tactical air forces are outnumbered nearly three to two by Warsaw Pact tactical aircraft in Europe was offset by the higher standards of Western aircraft and training," the foreword said. "The advantage is being eroded rapidly."

Jane's argued that the United States may have "sowed the seeds of defeat for the Western powers" by abandoning the B-1 strategic bomber in favor of Cruise missiles.

"Only one military leader has previously put massive faith in such missiles," Jane's said, "and Britain, in a far from technologically advanced age, had little difficulty in coping with Adolf Hitler's V-1 flying bombs [in World War II]."

"Can we be confident that modern Cruise missiles, flying at subsonic speed, lacking the discrimination of human control and short of effective countermeasures at this stage of their evolution, would prove immensely more successful?" Jane's argued.

The foreword said that if the Russians had staged one of their old style aviation day flypasts over a Moscow airport last July as they did in the past, "it would have proved a shattering experience for Western observers."

"Such a sight," it added, "could well have made the United States regret it had been so hasty in canceling B-1 production, which is one good reason why it did not happen."

Jane's said that the existence has been confirmed of at least three major new Soviet combat aircraft—an air superiority fighter, a close support aircraft and a new strategic bomber.

It said that the air superiority fighter is small, lightweight and extremely maneuverable. It said that the plane is designed to "provide a defense against Cruise missiles and low flying Western attack planes by employing a combination of AWACS [Airborne Warning And Control System], lookdown radar and snapdown air-to-air missiles."

Jane's said that this plane probably could be in service by the end of 1979.

It added that the close support aircraft will be relatively slow, heavily armored and carry a very heavy external load of conventional air-to-surface weapons and guided missiles.

Jane's said that the planned new strategic bomber will be a military counterpart of the TU-144—the Soviet Union's supersonic transport now in service.

Misgivings by Economist

Europeans' Early Retirement Both Solves, Poses Problems

By Jonathan Kandell

PARIS, Dec. 7 (NYT).—While the United States is moving to extend the mandatory retirement age to 70, Western Europe is moving in the opposite direction.

Earlier this year, the French government passed legislation permitting employees to retire at 60. In Italy, where the retirement age for men has already been reduced to 60, the labor unions are pressing to get it lowered to 55. In West Germany, the Netherlands, Spain and most of Scandinavia, retirement occurs at 65 or earlier, and efforts are under way to reduce these age levels.

In part, the trend toward earlier retirement is a response to demands from older employees themselves. Polls in various European countries show that a majority of workers favor retiring before they reach 65, provided that their income remains adequate.

Perhaps even more important is the problem posed by youth unemployment, which has become a primary concern of governments, opposition parties and labor unions in Europe, pitting the interests of older and younger employees against each other.

Some Misgivings

The trend toward earlier retirement has arisen despite misgivings by economists who warn that the expansion of the numbers of inactive retired people is outpacing the growth of the labor force, with pension payments thus putting an expensive strain on most European economies.

In France, the conflicting issues concerning earlier retirement have come to a head.

The center-right government of President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing decided in June to permit employees in private firms to opt for retirement at age 60. The government will pay them 70 per cent of their last salary until they reach the age of 65, when their normal pension comes into effect. Their firms are expected to replace them with workers under 25.

The government acted with an eye to the legislative elections next March, when it will face a strong challenge from the Socialist and Communist parties. Young people account for more than 40 per cent of the 1.3 million jobless workers in France, and their situation has become a key issue in the campaign.

The early-retirement plan was welcomed by the unions, which had been pressing for such a program since early in the 1970s. Jacqueline Lambert, secretary of the General Confederation of Labor, the leading union federation, said: "It means that hundreds of thousands of men and women between 60 and 65 years of age who are fatigued, worn out by a long life of work, will be able to move on to a long-merited rest."

'Our First Priority'

A leader of the metallurgical union in Thionville, in economically depressed northeastern France, put it a different way: "We welcome the measure, above all because we have to make room for younger workers. They are now our first priority."

Despite union enthusiasm for the measure, the response among older workers has been negligible. The government and the unions estimated that 450,000 would be eligible for retirement at 60 and that as many as 75,000 would decide to leave within a year. But at the end of September, three months after the plan went into effect, fewer than 200 had done so.

"Why have so few employees taken advantage of the new law?" asked René Ségnin, an official of the National Institute for Active Retirement, one of the largest nonprofit organizations for retired people. "It is because almost nobody is willing to live on 70 per cent of his salary with the cost of living rising the way it is."

Geneva UN Staff Holds Sit-In To Protest Freeze of Salaries

GENEVA, Dec. 7 (UPI).—About 1,500 nonprofessional workers at the UN European headquarters held a sit-in strike today to protest a two-year salary freeze.

The strikers, who according to union leaders represented about 50 per cent of the 3,000 UN staff, held meetings in the main assembly hall.

Most offices were closed since many workers left soon after the beginning of meetings. All conferences and meetings were canceled for the day but there were no power cuts and communications were maintained.

Security guards were on duty and bars and restaurants stayed open.

Union leaders said that they hope their action will influence a finance committee in New York that is to examine by the end of the week a recommendation to freeze salaries until 1979.

UN Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim made the recommendation after a survey by the International Civil Service Commission concluded that clerical and technical employees are overpaid.

The commission called for a 17-per-cent pay cut that will apply only to those recruited after Jan. 1 of next year.

Union leaders said this represents "a serious violation of human rights."

Dane Is Named As Chief of UN Refugee Effort

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Dec. 7 (Reuters).—Former Danish Premier Poul Hartling was today nominated by Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim for a five-year term as the UN high commissioner for refugees.

Formal election by the General Assembly is regarded as a certainty. Mr. Hartling will take over the post in Geneva on Jan. 1.

He succeeds Prince Sadruddin Aga Khan, who last month asked to be released from the post at the end of this year after serving as high commissioner since 1966.

The office provides legal protection, asylum and eventual resettlement for refugees from war, political persecution and other disorders throughout the world.

U.S. Urges Moscow To Share Fuel Data

MOSCOW, Dec. 7 (UPI).—The Carter administration's energy envoy to the Soviet Union said today that it was essential that the world's two biggest producers and consumers share their estimates of where they will stand in 10 years.

John O'Leary, deputy secretary of energy and head of the U.S. delegation to the second U.S.-Soviet joint committee meeting on cooperation in the field of energy, spoke after the signing of an agreement calling for exchanges of information in the field.

11 Rightists Seized For Shooting in Italy

ROME, Dec. 7 (UPI).—Police arrested 11 young men and were looking for two more today in connection wit hthe wounding of a young Communist in a shooting spree.

Police said that those arrested were among several carloads of rightists who drove Sunday night to the village of Rignano Flaminio, 24 miles north of Rome, disarmed o policeman and fired a volley of rifle and pistol shots, one of which wounded a Communist youth.

UN Panel Rejects Call For Rights Inquiries

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Dec. 7 (Reuters).—The General Assembly's social committee last night rejected a Western-backed proposal calling on member states to allow investigations of alleged human-rights violations in their countries.

The resolution, sponsored by Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Ireland, Rwanda and Senegal, was defeated by 45 votes to 29, with 5 abstentions. Many Western nations voted for the proposal, although Britain and France abstained. Opposing votes included those of East European states and many Third World countries.

Pregnant Workers Backed

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7 (NYT).—The Supreme Court ruled yesterday that an employer cannot deprive an employee of accumulated seniority because she takes an uncompensated leave of absence to give birth to a child.

At the same time, the justices reaffirmed their 1976 conclusion that federal civil rights laws do not require an employer to permit a worker to use accumulated sick leave to remain on the payroll when she leaves the job temporarily for childbirth.

The first ruling was encouraging to some lawyers working to reduce barriers against sex discrimination. While it barred only one kind of penalty for pregnancy, the decision indicated that the high court might follow a similar pattern in future employment cases.

Other practices by employers that might be prohibited in the wake of yesterday's decision include discharging women when they become pregnant, refusing to hire or promote them, loss of retirement benefits and loss of credit toward tenure for teachers for the period of pregnancy leave.

British Aid to Brazil

LONDON, Dec. 7 (UPI).—Britain is providing aid funds totaling $1.1 million to Brazil to help establish a program for development of agro-industries in the state of Pernambuco, the Ministry of Overseas Development announced yesterday.

U.S. to Require Racial Data on Job Applications

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7 (WP).—After nearly two decades of official color blindness, the government plans to return to a system of identifying the race and ethnic background of job applicants. It is also considering a similar identification system that will help pinpoint the race, sex and ethnic background of individual employees already on the payroll.

The plan, it was learned, will be announced within a few days by the Civil Service Commission. It will become part of a program, backed by the White House, to make it easier for federal officials to hire and promote minority-group members.

The government already has racial, ethnic and sex data on most of its 2.6 million civil servants. But the information has been computerized and kept separate from records on individual workers, and it is valuable only in after-the-fact determinations of the racial or sex population of agencies.

Also, the racial identification is made by supervisors, who, on the basis of only looking at an employee, often have to guess his or her race or ethnic background.

Mt. Etna Erupts

CATANIA, Sicily, Dec. 7 (AP).—Mt. Etna, Europe's highest and most-active volcano, erupted today and sent a massive flow of lava 4 miles down its northeast side.

Africans in UN Urge Nordic States To Withdraw Amin Censure Bid

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Dec. 7.—The 49-nation African group asked five Nordic countries today to withdraw their resolution to censure the Ugandan government of President Idi Amin for "repeated gross violations of basic human rights."

However, diplomatic sources said at least three influential members—Kenya, Tanzania and Zambia—dissented from the group's decision. Nigeria, the wealthiest and the most populous black African nation, also expressed reservations, they said.

Mauritanian Ambassador Mouaye el Hassen said that there was a general feeling that Uganda should not be singled out for censure when "many other countries also violate human rights."

He charged that "the Ugandan episode, at least 60 or 70 per cent of it, is the invention of the Western Press."

"If we take action against Uganda, it should be within the context of the Organization of African Unity," he added.

A Somali diplomat said the African group's request has been conveyed to the Scandinavians by the group's president, Ambassador Ferdinand Leopold Oyono of Cameroon.

The resolution was introduced in the General Assembly's social committee yesterday by all five Nordic countries. Debate on it is expected to start later today.

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Some say Jean is slightly better informed on matters commercial. But then some claim Louis is a wee bit more familiar with the entertainment scene.

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FASHION

Clothes That Stand Up to Change

By Hebe Dorsey

PARIS, Dec. 7 (IHT).—Highly-prized fashion people have a tendency to sell Céline short. "Too staid and bourgeois" is a frequent comment.

They are wrong. Céline is one of the biggest successes of the past two decades. Its formula is simple and very similar to that of other giants (such as Hermès and Chanel): simple, classic, qualité clothes that do not bend with every fashion wind. That shrewdness, coupled with shrewdly-controlled prices that are high but not staggering have made Céline a household word. All that is backed by a strong horsey theme that gives Céline a touch of class.

The operation started as a small shoe store in 1945 in the Place de la République. Today, Céline's name hangs over 40 boutiques all over the world: a new one was launched last week-end in Rome. In Paris, one of the four boutiques is on couture's Avenue Montaigne.

The Japanese are such fans that they opened 20 boutiques in Tokyo and one in Los Angeles.

Mr. Vipiana started as a shoemaker. Today, his moccasins are still partly hand-sewn. "We're the last to do that. We've got to be crazy," he said.

Mr. Vipiana quickly built up a clientele. That's when his wife decided to branch out.

"I just played it by ear," she said. "I spent a lot of time in my boutiques and I thought it would be a good idea if women could buy a whole wardrobe under the same roof. It seems obvious today, but it was quite daring in 1956."

Although her husband resisted the idea, she started by putting a skirt on the market. Since they were in the leather business, she started sewing leather belts on gabardine and finishing them off with buckles that looked like gold stirrups. Today, Céline sells 60,000 skirts a year.

The horsey theme has always been prominent. The house emblem is a sulky, which can be found on everything from handbags to scarves. There are also stylized horseshoes, whips and horse's heads.

Chains are another recurrent theme. One of them, divided by what looks like two Cs, placed back to back, was dressed up by Mrs. Vipiana, who said she copied it from the one circling the Arc de Triomphe.

"I was driving around one day and got stuck in traffic. I noticed that chain, thought it looked great and had it copied." That chain has now been widely used, on shirts, sweaters, scarves and jewelry) and has also been heavily copied.

"Our clientele," Mrs. Vipiana said, "consists of professional women who need to look impeccable from morning until night. They're often doctors, lawyers, or executives that want to look smart without being in the latest flashy fashionable look.

"Our strength is our quality. We use nothing but the best—cashmere from England, cotton from Egypt, silk from China," she said.

Mr. Vipiana reckons that some 400,000 women dress in their shops around the world. This shows that the gap between fashion-at-all-costs and timeless elegance gets deeper all the time—with the latter not being any the worse for it.



A typical look from Céline: simple and classic.

Place of Pilgrimage for U.S. Blacks

African Isle Where Liberty Ended

By David Lamb

GOREE ISLAND, Senegal.—Africa's most infamous slave house stands at the foot of Saint-Germain Street. It is old and weatherbeaten and filled with silence. The ocean pounds against its stone foundation and from its windows one can gaze out across the Atlantic toward the New World.

For as many as 10 million West Africans this is where freedom ended and slavery began. It was here that they spent their last weeks in their homeland, chained to a wall in dark cells, awaiting a buyer, a boat and, at the end of a long, harrowing voyage, a master.

There were 118 slave traders in those days on this little island just off the Senegalese coast. The traders were mostly Arabs. Generally, they bought the slaves from African chiefs who wanted guns and beads and silks. The slaves were fattened up to what was considered an ideal working weight of 140 pounds and finally, here in the slave quarters, were sold to European buyers after much haggling over price.

In the weighing room below the office where trader and buyer bartered, the men's muscles were examined, the women's breasts measured, the children's teeth checked. Those were the qualities—muscles, breasts, teeth—on which human worth was judged. The sickly ones and those who fell victim to pneumonia or tuberculosis, as tens of thousands did, were segregated from the rest and tossed out the open door to the sharks.

The curator of the 200-year-old, Dutch-built slave house, Joseph Ndiaye, stood by that door the other day. "Black brothers of America," he began, "you are here in pilgrimage to this African sanctuary. It is one more proof of so many humiliations suffered by our proud people."

The American tourists, most of them black, crowded around Mr. Ndiaye in attentive silence as he rattled off a litany of injustices, dangled 16-pound leg irons in front of them, displayed pictures of slaves being thrown to the sharks and led them to the tiny, windowless punishment cubicles.

The curator went on: "This was the biggest transit center in Africa for slaves. They'd bring in whole families and there would be 450 or 500 people here at a time. They might wait three, four months for a boat and their destination depended on the buyer. The mother might go to Cuba, the father to Louisiana, the child to the West Indies."

Isabelle Kirkpatrick of New York City peered uneasily into one of the chilly, pitch-black holding cells as the curator said, "Your ancestors were probably here. But remember, all the best Americans are black. Cassius Clay's black. Andy Young's black."

The catalyst for her trip to West Africa—as well as for thousands of other black Americans in recent months—was Alex Haley's book "Roots," the story of an American who traced his ancestry to a village in neighboring Gambia.

More than 400 black Americans arrive in Dakar every week on charters. The eight-day package tours cost as little as $299 and include air fare, hotels, tours and lectures by African university professors on the history of slavery.

Upwards of 30 million slaves were taken from West Africa during the 16th to 19th centuries and sent to the Americas in ships with names like the Five Brothers, the Diane and the Regina Cook. In East Africa, where the trade continued from 1770 to 1896, between 1.2 million and 3 million slaves were exported, mostly to the Middle East.

Unlike Goree, most of the continent's slavery monuments have been allowed to fall into disrepair and slip quietly into an unobserved past. The stone blocks in Zanzibar, Tanzania, on which slaves were auctioned are now occupied by vegetable sellers. All that remains in Lagos are a few chains and spikes pounded into buildings on Breadfruit Street.

But Goree, named after an island in the Netherlands, commemorates what others have chosen to forget. It is a tranquil and gentle place with no cars and only 500 residents, about one-third the number who lived here during the slavery era.

"Most of the Americans who come here find it a pretty moving experience," said Joe Williamson, a black American artist from Washington, D.C., who lives on Goree and helps coordinate the tourists' itineraries.

"They come to learn and they're really curious. They're good tourists, whether they're black or white."

© Los Angeles Times.

DINING

...lling the Works of Balzac ...r Some Historical Recipes

By Naomi Barry

...IS, Dec. 7 (IHT).—Robert ...urtine, who has a parallel ... under the name of La ...re, is the most erudite of ...stronomic chroniclers and ...ost prolific. In addition to ...d English breakfast at 6 ...nd two daily meals in res... he claims to consume ...oks a day and manages to ...e a quantity of books of ...us reading. The latest ... he believes, brings the ... to about 30.

"Balzac à Table" (Robert ...) has just been awarded ...rix Epicure, established by ... Elie de Rothschild and ... Burka, director of Roth... Hotel PLM. Courtine cull... collected works of Balzac ... mentions of food and ...nd then backed them up ...orical notes and recipes. ...c in "La Rabouilleuse" ... first person in writing to ... the separation of yolks ...g whites to render an ...e more delicate. The cita... ...rovided Courtine with his ...oards. In "L'Envers de ...e Contemporaine," Balzac ...d a "lunch of monastic ... composed of a small ... accompanied by a white ... potatoes, a salad, four ...f fruits: peaches, grapes, ...rries and fresh almonds..." ...e *de quenelles* was served ... Petits Bourgeois." Duck ...ives figures in both "La ... Fille" and "Les Petits ...ia." Godefroid de Beaude... character in "La Maison ...n," traveled through ... Germany, England and ... and visted St. Peters... Wherever he went, "he *suprême* of chicken, as... the wines of France."

Courtine regards the ...eat of chicken (the *Su*... as the part of the fowl ...e least taste and savor.

...e how Balzac, in two ...nows how to mock this ... French cuisine, better ... as 'palace,' which chefs ...ersuaded their patrons ... the world to be the nec ...ra."

...en supplies a recipe for ... *de volaille* with aspara... as probably eaten by the ...s Godefroid de Beaude... his tour. The book is as ...m for Balzac fans as for ...k collectors.

...0 Merveilles de la Cuisine ...de," (Seuil), Courtine, un... nom de plume La Rey... ...as simmered a marvelous ...on of history, fables, gas... ...y and recipes of 44 locali... ...ound the world. The ... Italian soup, *Zuppa alla* ... which includes buttered bread, eggs and grated cheese, was improvised by a farmer's wife in 1525, according to the story, to feed a miserable passerby. François I had just lost the Battle of Pavia. Before being taken prisoner, he asked hospitality of the good woman and pronounced her soup worthy of a king.

Courtine has reconstituted a recipe for a Pavese which he deems more aligned with the epoch. Butter would have been too expensive, so the lady probably used olive oil. Her base would have been a minestrone, the standard fare in her household. The eggs and the grated cheese were her gesture of hospitality.

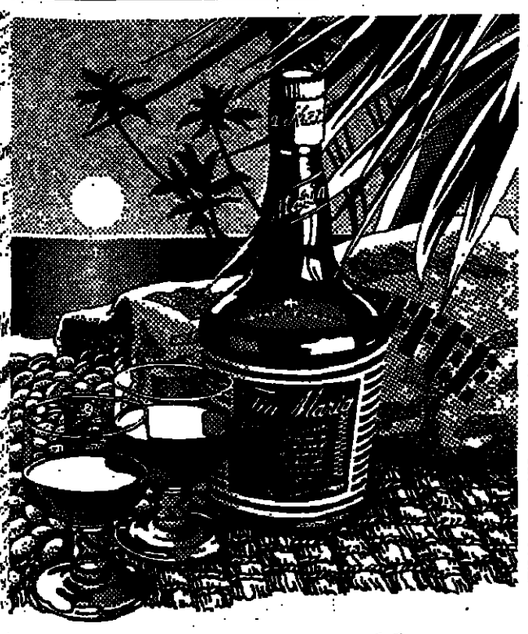
The well illustrated volume, more for bedside reading than kitchen spattering, offers travels with food somewhat off the beaten path... scallop soup from the Island of Aran (Ireland), fritters of snails from Spanish vineyards, fried codfish tongues from Canada, duck flavored with tea leaves from China, a stylish stuffed carp from Israel with a farce of chopped pike and carp filets.

With "200 Recettes des Meilleures Cuisinières de France" (Albin Michel), La Reynière—often accused of irascibility—establishes himself as a defendant of the woman in the kitchen. Several years ago, Paul Bocuse, during a radio broadcast, dismissed women chefs as know-nothings who lacked imagination. Courtine, a passionate advocate of the verity and simplicity of women's cooking, rallied them into an organization, the ARC (Association des Restauratrices Cuisinières).

Christiane Massia (Restaurant du Marché in Paris) blazed a letter to Bocuse begging pardon for having donned the toque, "phallic symbol of your science, your authority, your virility." Claude Peyrot, three-star chef of Le Vivarois who hitherto had refused to join an organization, threw his support to *les Girls*.

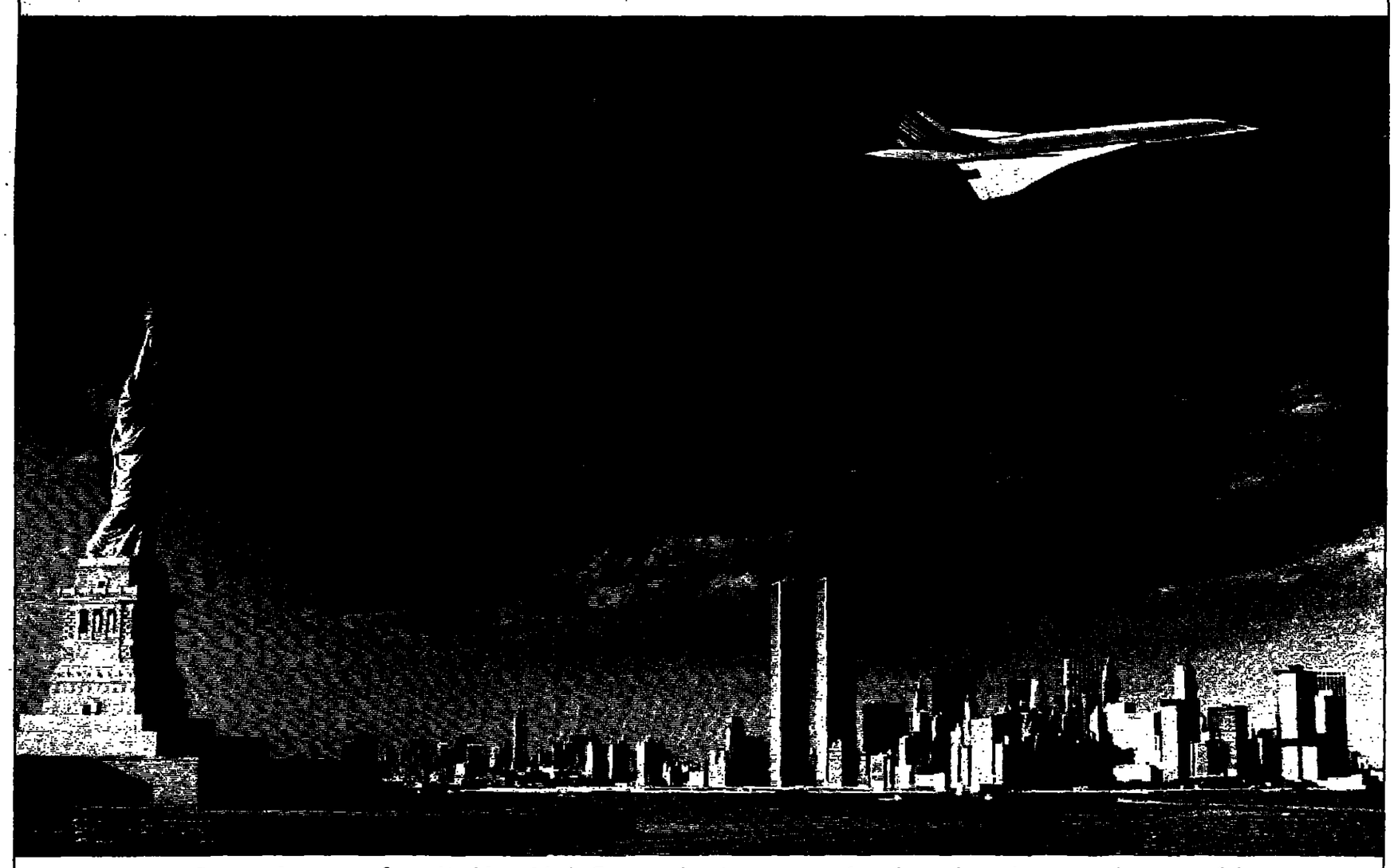
Forty-five professional women sent Courtine the best recipes from their establishments. He compiled them into a book, interspersed with biographical portraits.

There are lovely things to eat. Duck with fresh figs and raspberries, avocado and sea urchins in a puff paste, a kumquat tart from Marie-Andrée Trama of the Auberge Tante Madée in Paris. Zucchini flowers stuffed with spinach and chicken, the best *ratatouille* in France from Marité Saucourt of the Mas des Serres in St.-Paul-de-Vence. Terrine of vegetables from Dominique Nahmias of the Restaurant d'Olympe in Paris.



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INTERNATIONAL
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Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post
Page 6— Thursday, December 8, 1977 *

Steel Import Plan in U.S.

The Carter administration's plan for steel imports has one indisputable virtue: It is, at least, preferable to any of the other solutions under discussion. It is especially preferable to import quotas, which a lot of people in Congress loudly demand. As protectionist devices go, the administration's formula for reference prices is the least bad of all possibilities.

The possibilities do not, unfortunately, include doing nothing at all about steel imports. The steel industry, you can argue, has brought much of its current trouble down on itself. But it's impossible not to feel deep concern for the people and the communities now being hit by layoffs and shutdowns. There is a limit to the rate at which people can change their lives, and whole regions their livelihoods. The disruption now threatens to go well beyond the normal effects of business competition. The struggle for world steel markets is becoming increasingly desperate.

The reference, or trigger, price system aims at the right target—not at imports in general, but at imports sold below the cost of production. The major offenders currently are not the Japanese producers but the Europeans, who have enormously expanded their shipments to the United States over the past year. With slow economic growth throughout the world, the demand for steel is slack. But in most countries, notably in Western Europe, the mills are under great pressure from their governments to keep producing, even at a loss, to avoid more unemployment.

The steel companies in the United States have contributed to their own vulnerability to foreign competition. Their present state seems, at first glance, inexplicable. Steel prices have been going up much faster than the inflation rate, yet steel profits have sunk dangerously low. Why should costs rise so much faster for the steelmakers than for other U.S. industries? The President's Council on Wage and Price Stability has pointed to one answer—the consistent pattern of extraordinarily rapid wage increases in steel over the past decade. The average wage in U.S. industry has just about doubled since 1967, but steel wages went up—142 per cent—faster than in any other major industry.

If the administration were not to give the domestic steel industry total protection from more imports, through quotas, it would be an invitation to intolerable inflation. Wage boosts and price boosts would chase each other up the spiral with no restraint from foreign competition. Reference pricing is an intricate strategy to keep foreign prices from going unacceptably low, without letting U.S. prices go unacceptably high.

The reference price system establishes the cost of producing steel by the most efficient foreign producer—that is, Japan—and adds the cost of shipping it. Any steel coming into the United States at less than that price would automatically be subjected to investigation for dumping, which is illegal. The cost of producing steel in Europe is roughly the same as in the United States; in Japan it is less, but, with the recent rise of the yen, the difference is hardly enough to cover the cost of transporting it to California. Under present costs and exchange rates, it will be difficult for any of the foreign mills to expand sales here. But if the U.S. producers let their costs get out of hand again and keep making wage settlements far above the national pattern, they will again find themselves undercut on prices.

Any final judgment on this plan will have to wait until the administration publishes the actual reference prices, perhaps around the end of the month. If they are too high, they will merely constitute a license to the U.S. mills to raise prices without fear of their overseas competitors. If the reference prices are too low, the series of mill closings will accelerate. Under the guise of a statistical computation, the Carter administration is now trying to find a balance between economic efficiency and social stability.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

David K. E. Bruce

"Each honest calling, each walk of life," James Bryant Conant once wrote, "has its own elite, its own aristocracy, based on excellence of performance." In the calling of diplomacy, David Bruce, who died Monday morning at the age of 79, was very nearly the embodiment of that aristocracy. He was, as Trollope said of Plantagenet Palliser, "a perfect gentleman." That is to say that he was, in the strict dictionary sense, "a man of good breeding, education and manners . . . civilized . . . sensitive . . . a man of independent income who does not work for a living." But that's only to begin with; it doesn't really describe the man, and still less his extraordinary career of public service. It is true that David Bruce did not need to work for a living. And so, while he was from time to time a lawyer, a tobacco farmer, a banker and a business broker with eclectic interests (sugar plantations, racetracks, newspapers, parachute-manufacture, oil and a project for de-nicotinizing cigarettes), he worked almost all of his life for his country.

It began the day he left Princeton in 1917 as a sophomore at age 19 to enlist as a private in the U.S. Army in World War I, and it ended last year when he resigned from his post as U.S. ambassador to NATO—at the age of 78. And in between? There is no way to convey a sense of David Bruce's service in those intervening years without at least some brief resumé: chief of the Office of Strategic Services in Europe in World War II, assistant secretary of commerce, administrator of the Marshall Plan for France, ambassador to France, under secretary of state, ambassador to West Germany, ambassador to Great Britain, and the head of the first U.S. liaison office in Peking in 1973. And that's not complete: It doesn't, for example, take into account elective office: Mr. Bruce was a member at different times during his career of both the Maryland and Virginia Houses of Delegates.

The defeats and disappointments can be dealt with quickly—the triumphs take longer. There was the unrewarding 16-month tour as the U.S. representative to the Vietnam peace talks in Paris, beginning in 1970, when there was not much disposition on either side to compromise. And there was the shattering of a cherished dream when the French refused to ratify the European defense community for which he had labored hard as the U.S. "observer" on an interim committee set up to advance this critical move toward European unity. For such unity as the Europeans have achieved, however, David Bruce deserves large credit. "It was Bruce who first singled out the Schuman Plan—the first realization of European unity—as a vital new idea, and mobilized American diplomacy to support it," wrote Theodore H. White in 1954.

* * *

As for the other triumphs, they were mostly quiet and difficult to measure, for they took the form of nothing more spectacular than the consistently effective, professional practice of diplomacy. David Bruce was not an ideologue. He was more often the engineer than the inventor of policy—he made things work. "Diplomacy is the management of international relations by negotiation," he once said. "It is not a system of moral philosophy." For him, the key to it was "the application of intelligence and tact," which he possessed in abundance. Most who knew him would add uncommon charm, intellectual curiosity, cultivation, consideration, patience—and toughness of mind.

In "A Thousand Days," Arthur M. Schlesinger jr. speaks of the "great confidence" that President Kennedy had in David Bruce's "steadiness of judgment." That's what it came down to, with six presidents of both parties, over a span of more than 30 years. And that is why his country is so heavily in his debt.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

International Opinion

PLO as an Obstacle

It is not Syria or Jordan or brooding Baghdad which now presents the immediate obstacle to a profitable Geneva conference but the Palestine Liberation Organization. Doubtless the PLO will return to a more realistic position than it took at Tripoli, especially when it has to find a home for itself, but in the meantime its depressing repudiation of the olive branch for the gun gives Mr. Begin another excuse to push the Palestinians to one side. He would be short-sighted to take it . . .

U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance . . . should use his visit to the Middle East for the overriding purpose of prompting Israel to negotiate and negotiate seriously: that is to say, with the aim of giving something in return for what it receives.

Mr. Sadat used the rare technique in diplomacy of giving away more than was necessary. It was an experiment. Mr. Begin will decide whether the experiment worked. He could bring great credit on Israel if he did something equally bold, and if what he had to give was given not only to Egypt but to his other neighbors . . .

—From the Guardian (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

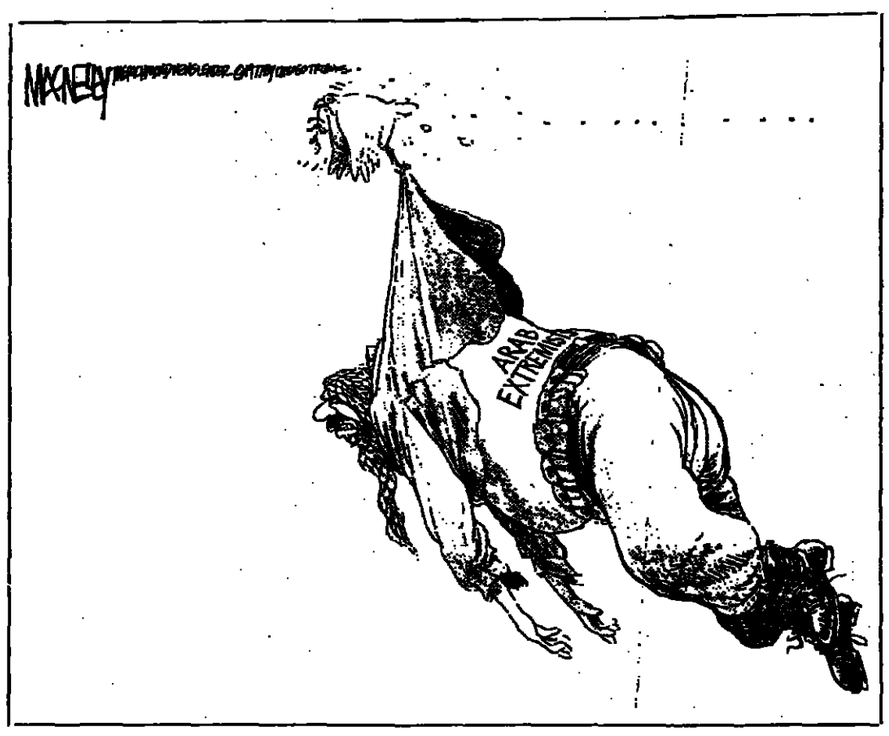
December 8, 1902

NEW YORK—Miss Gaston, the leader of the Anti-Cigarette League, has planned a novel crusade. She is asking a million schoolchildren to write long letters against the manufacture and sale of cigarettes. The project was originated in Chicago, where the Mayor and the City Council have given it their hearty support. Great consternation reigns at the offices of the Tobacco Trust, where they are taking the threat seriously.

Fifty Years Ago

December 8, 1927

BOMBAY—A tree that lies down at night and goes to sleep is reported from the ancient kingdom of Mysore. A horticultural mission from the city will be sent to Mysore to investigate the botanical phenomenon. According to a description of the tree, published in the Bombay Chronicle, it slowly inclines towards the earth after sundown until at midnight it is prone on the earth. It then begins to rise slowly and dawn finds it once more standing upright.



Europe's New Cooperatives

By Jonathan Power

LONDON.—If you believe, with Lord Curzon (circa 1915), that "the working classes are covered in thick black hair," then you are unlikely to believe in cooperatives. Certainly not those of the kind now mushrooming in Mondragon in Spain's Basque country and in Holloway, London.

Two new reports, "The Holloway Tenant Cooperative—Five Years On" and "Workers-Owners—The Mondragon Achievement," highlight what is fast becoming a veritable revolution in working class participation. Here perhaps are the beginnings of an answer to how to deal with the number one problem of the technocratic age—worker alienation.

The first report tells the story of how a group of insecure hard-pressed tenants living in decaying inner London houses not unlike Dickens's "tumbling tenements" with their "swarm of misery," a milieu dominated by intense property speculation, illegal harassment and eviction, clubbed together to start their own kind of housing improvement. Too poor to buy, too marginal to be eligible in the near future for council (public) housing, they combined to form what is now Britain's most successful tenant-run coop. Today it has a membership of 360 families, owns $3.5 million worth of housing, and is rehousing its members in renovated apartments at the rate of 75 families a year.

Slowly its success is being emulated in other parts of Britain. The Greater London Council, London's metropolitan authority, has just paid it the compliment of offering to turn over a large new housing development to Tenant Co-operative management, convinced that the Holloway model offers the only way to reduce the vandalism, racial bitterness, and urban degradation that seems increasingly to be the common condition of publicly-owned, low-income housing.

Mondragon, a totally different cooperative experience, is a small town tucked away in the Basque country at the foot of a dragon-shaped mountain some 20 miles from Bilbao. Its first coop was founded in 1956. There are now 58 with a combined annual turnover of $358 million. Its labor force is 13,000.

The coops are mainly industrial. They are in fact Spain's leading manufacturers of refrigerators, cookers and washing machines.

The Mondragon coops were the creation of a Spanish priest, Jose Maria Arizmendi, who died in 1976. He came to Mondragon in 1941, newly released from prison, the penalty for having fought on the Republican side in the civil war. The region had been devastated by war. Nothing functioned. Repression was the order of the day.

Arizmendi began by building community support for a new technical school. Boxes were left at street corners and the local people were asked to drop notes in stating how big a donation they were prepared to make.

From these small beginnings has evolved a whole network of coop enterprises.

The control of each enterprise is vested in the workers, who in turn elect a management board. The board has the power to hire and fire top executives.

The average level of wages is determined by the regional average of similar capitalist enterprises. But the salary cake is sliced so that the highest paid executive does not earn more than three times the wage of the lowest paid.

Understanding

But is it as it looks—a workers' paradise feeding off the idealism of upper-tier management? Not quite. Each new worker has to put in his capital stake—around $3,500. If he leaves to go to a better job in a capitalist enterprise, he only gets back 80 per cent of his stake. This working capital has substantially contributed to the coops' rapid rate of economic growth.

Even the most committed supporters of Mondragon admit there is still much to be done. Although decisions are made democratically, the level of understanding of some of the complexities of industrial life gives the edge in discussion to the more highly educated workers and the management. Yet by and large a degree of understanding and harmony exists that is rare in today's industrial world.

The cooperative idea is an old idea—Robert Owen in England and Charles Fourier in France promulgated it in the early 19th century. Overall however the track record has been poor. The authors of the Mondragon report suggest that it is the organisation structure that is all important—"the linking of democratic control and efficient management is extremely difficult to achieve." Mondragon, they say, has achieved this fine balance and offers a pattern for the future. Certainly its phenomenal economic success would suggest it has.

Perhaps after all there is a third way to social equality. Not the way of Lenin, with his state control, not the way of Webbs with their nationalisations. But the way of John Stuart Mill, who predicted the time when "the relationship of masters and workpeople will be gradually superseded by partnership in one or two forms: in some cases, association of the laborer with the capitalists; in others, and perhaps finally in all associations, of laborers among themselves."

Australian Wrangling Over A-Safeguards

By John Shaw

CANBERRA—Australian Prime Minister Malcolm Fraser is currently encountering trouble as a result of President Carter's nuclear-energy policies, and his government may face difficulties when nationwide elections are held here on Saturday.

When the two men met in Washington last summer, Carter asked Fraser to furnish Australian uranium to Western Europe and Japan to deter those areas from generating plutonium for their nuclear-energy projects. Australia possesses at least 20 per cent of the uranium reserves in the non-Communist world.

Fraser agreed, and he gave the green light to Australian mining companies to prepare to sell uranium abroad on a major scale beginning in 1982. He also pledged to the Australian people, many of whom are sensitive to nuclear matters, that uranium would be exported only under the strictest safeguards.

Hostility

But Fraser has since run into hostility from a number of sources, including his own chief adviser on the subject, Judge Russell Fox, who recently returned from a tour of nations with nuclear-energy projects to report that the envisaged safeguards are inadequate.

Fox's report specifically singled out flaws in President Carter's proposed controls, calling them "ambiguous and uncertain."

In particular, the Fox report said, there is widespread resistance in Western Europe, Japan and Brazil, which are potential buyers of nuclear fuel, to the policy laid down by the Carter administration that no reprocessing of American-supplied uranium take place without U.S. consent. These restraints, the report added, are seen by those countries as "interference in national energy programs."

By implication, the report indicated, Australia would certainly have as much trouble as the United States in overcoming this hurdle. Fox further expressed doubt about the effectiveness of the International Atomic Energy Agency as a supervisor of safeguards.

Issue Examined

The Fox study was produced as part of a public examination of the nuclear-energy issue that may be more extensive than any ever conducted anywhere. The study, which has taken 18 months, has concluded that uranium sales conform to stringent regulations.

The latest opinion surveys show that 53 per cent of Australians approve of these conclusions. But the proportion of those who oppose uranium sales under any conditions has climbed from 34 to 42 per cent since last June.

Fox's reservations, leaked to the press here, have provided the leaders of the opposition Labor party with the ammunition to denounce Fraser's deal with Carter. They are saying, in effect, that Carter's promised system of safeguards is unsafe.

Other critics have joined the campaign. They include environmentalists, clergymen, professors, students and former adversaries of Australia's involvement in the Vietnam war who have found a new cause. They are not only raising the question of nuclear proliferation but also pointing to doubts about the present state of technology needed to dispose of radioactive waste.

Partly Defused

These critics also emphasize that uranium mining will damage the tribal lands and life-styles of Australia's aborigines who live along the Alligator River, where one of the main deposits of nuclear fuel is located. The government has partly defused this complaint by guaranteeing special care and cash royalties for the aborigines.

The campaign of opposition is unique in the sense that Australia has no plans to build its own nuclear-power plants, since coal and natural-gas resources here are ample. Thus the argument against exporting uranium is based on international responsibilities rather than potential domestic dangers.

There is another side to the argument, however, and it is also international in its dimensions. It is founded on two principal considerations.

Responsibility

In the first place, partisans of uranium exports contend, Australia has a responsibility to supply uranium to Japan and Britain, which are among its main trading partners and which are searching for new sources of energy. Japan already purchases some $6 billion worth of Australian minerals and food annually.

Second, these supporters of uranium sales insist, Australia can gain a voice in international atomic circles by making its weight felt as a supplier of nuclear fuel. Therefore, they assert, Australia has a global role to play in this field.

It would be unfair, of course, to blame President Carter for this controversy. But the debate was triggered by Fraser's visit to Washington, and it is not likely to end soon.

(International Writers Service.)

Mr. Shaw, chief political correspondent of the Sydney Sun, reports on political issues in Australia.

Why Sadat Is Not Enough

By James Reston

WASHINGTON.—President Sadat of Egypt is now the most visible and dramatic personality in world politics. Having startled the diplomats and politicians with his sudden mission to Jerusalem, he is now on TV almost as much as Walter Cronkite, but the feeling here is that he is now in danger of overplaying his hand.

One day he attacks the Russians and his dissenting and jealous Arab brothers, and then invites them to a reconciliation conference in Cairo. Predictably, they sent their regrets. The next day, he is back on television watching President Carter's support of the Cairo conference. And a day or so after that, he is denounced by the other leaders of the Arab world as a "traitor" for going to Jerusalem, and he breaks diplomatic relations with all of them.

This is why Secretary of State Vance suddenly went to see the anti-Sadat leaders of the Arab states in the Middle East. He wants to support Sadat's move toward reconciliation with the Israelis. He also wants to persuade them that it is in their own interest to go along with Sadat's policy of reconciliation with Israel rather than opposing him. But while it will be denied here, Washington is also trying to persuade Sadat that he is going too far and too fast and too public, and needs to slow down.

TV Diplomacy

Even the most enthusiastic cheerleaders for Sadat's open-door policy toward Israel are troubled by his high-wire television diplomacy and are now gathering their safety-nets.

The official view in Washington is that Sadat has played an heroic role, and will probably get and deserve a Nobel Peace Prize for transforming the diplomacy of the Middle East. But he cannot do this alone or with the Israelis and the United States, and he cannot do it with television diplomacy.

If there is to be an enduring peace in the Middle East, officials in Washington believe, it has to be done with the agreement of all the Arab states and at least with the acquiescence of the Soviet Union.

Otherwise, even if Sadat and Prime Minister Begin agree to avoid war, and make a separate peace, the other Arab states will have no reason to compromise and will continue the conflict along the Golan Heights into the last quarter of the century.

This is why Vance is going to the capitals of the Arab countries that oppose Sadat. He is trying to persuade them that Sadat is right in trying to make peace with Israel and that he is their ally and not their enemy.

Vance also is going to the anti-Sadat capitals, if I understand the point of his mission, to remind them that they must choose between cooperation with the United States, or if this fails, cooperation with the Soviet Union.

He has another argument for the anti-Sadat Arab leaders: The more they oppose Sadat's efforts to reach a compromise with Begin, the less Begin will be willing to make territorial concessions under the UN Resolutions 242 and 338.

'Every Inch'

There is a fundamental conflict between the Israelis and the Arab states, which Sadat defined quite clearly in his speech to the Knesset in Jerusalem. What territory would the Israelis give up for peace? He insisted that they must give up "every inch."

Ever since Sadat went to Jerusalem, the politics of the Middle East has been a television extravaganza. It has been all theater and philosophy, even theology. But there has been very little discussion of Sadat's demands or Begin's cautious rejections.

This is what the Carter administration has been trying to get at. It has been pressing the Israelis to define what captured land from the 1967 war they would give up, and urging Sadat—in many private communications between President Carter and Sadat—to state how they would respect the political independence and territorial integrity of Israel.

But the more the Arab nations have quarreled among themselves the less Cairo and Jerusalem have been able to reach out to agreement. Begin has not sent Abba Eban or Foreign Minister Dayan to the Cairo conference, both of whom have stated publicly that the time had come for fundamental reappraisal of Israel's territorial problems.

Elegant Rejections

Instead, he assigned to the Cairo conference two officials who have the reputation of making *elegant but negative rejections*. So there is, at least as thoughtful observers see it in Washington, a growing problem in this Middle East controversy.

Consequently, Sadat continues to play television politics. The Arabs are quarreling as usual among themselves. And Washington is trying to reconcile their differences. What Vance is trying to do in his latest mission to the Middle East is to persuade the anti-Arabs to forget the past and think of the coming age. With the agreement of both Sadat and Begin he is going to the anti-Sadat capitals and trying to find a compromise that will bring them to Cairo on the way to a general settlement in Geneva.

Letters

On U.S. Farmers

Re the article headlined "Farmers' Rally for U.S. Aid Held in Carter's Hometown" (IHT, Nov. 26-27):

It may be of interest to you to note that the U.S. American Agriculture Movement actually started in Baca County, Colo., rather than in the Midwest as stated in the article. In September, farmers in that county decided it was time to do something about their increasing costs of production, low prices for their products, and operation losses. They organized, set up an office, and soon were receiving calls from as far away as Delaware and California. As a result of their action, there was a big meeting held at Pueblo, Colo., which was attended by some 4,000 farmers from a large number of states. Secretary of Agriculture Bergland also attended this meeting. From that time on the movement has gained momentum, and, in my opinion, rightly so. We might compare the U.S. farmer with the goose that laid the golden eggs. Let us not destroy him.

HERBERT O. MANN.
Nairobi.

Pseudoscience

Re "Scientists Strike Back at Pseudoscience" (IHT, Nov. 28):

Any honest effort to show willful fraud where it exists is commendable, whether it is in organized sciences or newly opened areas which are still to be explored and classified.

However, the underlying tone of the new Committee for the Scientific Investigation of Claims of the Paranormal seems to be that only those things have reality and are not a fraud which can be checked/measured/understood with currently available tools within the established frames of reference. Anything outside their own areas of competence is easily called fraud. This intolerance is the same attitude in spirit that is often shown by organized religions towards any other organized religions or religious experiences.

The physical scientists have established a sort of high priesthood of knowledge. They know what the universe is all about (more or less). Then somebody else comes along with added insights of new dimensions. Now the physical scientist's position is not preeminent any more. His position as the man with the answers is threatened. Instead of welcoming the search for wider horizons of human understanding, even if it is outside his own narrow field of speciality, his ego seems to want to maintain the superiority of his position. He overlooks the contradictions within the fields of the "accepted" sciences. He forgets about cases like the Viennese doctor who suggested that simple hygienic precautions would go a long way towards decreasing death during childbirth, or the French Academy's reaction towards the recorded human voice, or not that many years ago anybody was slightly suspect who suggested the possibility of psychosomatic illnesses . . .

I believe in the underlying unity of the various areas and disciplines. Somewhere along the line they will get more harmonious with each other. If there is provable fraud anywhere, do show that. But do not label everything fraud just because it does not fit within the framework of the old picture of the world. First the world was flat, then round. Who knows what other secrets there may be in the universe?

HUGO KRUEGER.
New York.

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French Growth Seen At 3.25 Per Cent in '78

By Jack Aboat

PARIS, Dec. 7 (AP-DJ).—The French economy is likely to experience a growth of 3.25 per cent next year, accompanied by higher unemployment but with an improved inflation rate and payments outlook, according to the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development.

In its annual review of the French economy, the OECD warns that because of the parliamentary elections scheduled for next March, its forecasts "are more tentative than usual" and are based on the assumption of no policy changes.

A 3.25-per cent growth in the gross national product next year compares with official French forecasts of 4.5 per cent and an anticipated growth of 3 per cent this year.

Such a growth will not be sufficient to reverse the trend of unemployment, it says, adding that the unemployment rate might average roughly 6 per cent of the working population next year, up from 5 per cent currently.

The survey points out that in the current international context the factors capable of producing a spontaneous upturn in demand are few. "Only a moderate acceleration in (French) domestic demand seems likely during the year, stemming mainly from a very slight upturn in private investment and consumption," it says.

Gross fixed investment as a whole is forecast to accelerate very slightly in 1978, probably by 1.25 per cent, down from 2.9 per cent officially predicted but up from 0.6 per cent this year.

The OECD expects few stimuli in the first half of 1978 and no significant upturn in private nonresidential investment as long as spare capacity continues to be considerable and the overall economic outlook rather uncertain.

However, an upswing might develop very slowly in the second half of next year if inflation subsides gradually and the expected slight acceleration of other demand components materializes, the survey says, adding: "But for 1978 as a whole, private nonresidential investment will probably remain virtually at its average level for 1977."

On the present assumptions for world trade in 1978, the contribution of the external balance to domestic growth should be about 0.3 per cent, the survey says.

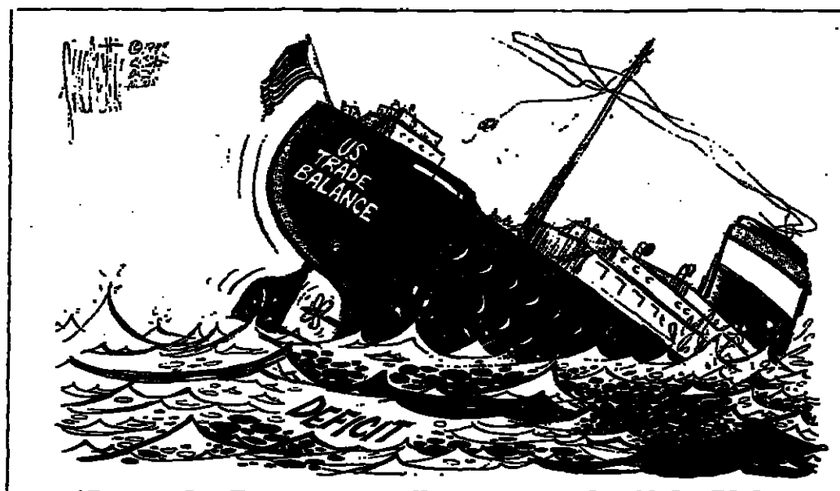
Export Growth

The survey predicts a volume growth of 6.5 per cent in exports and 4.25 per cent in imports, with a possible small acceleration of imports during the second half of the year in line with the expected moderate upturn in investment.

France's trade deficit next year is therefore likely to stabilize at the level for the second half of 1977 of about $1.6 billion at an annual rate, itself sharply down from a deficit of $8.8 billion, annual rate, in the second half of 1976.

The 1978 year-on-year rise in consumer prices is forecast at 8.75 per cent, down from an anticipated 9.5 per cent this year, while hourly wage rates are set to rise about 12 per cent, resulting in a further slowdown in the growth of unit labor costs.

"The fact nonetheless remains that inflationary behavior is probably a deep-rooted feature of the French economy and that economic policy cannot afford to ignore the risk, whether manifest or latent, of an accentuation in inflationary pressures brought about by a price/wage spiral," the survey warns.



'Damn the Torpedoes, Full Speed Ablub, Blub, Blub...'

Most Stocks Post Losses on Wall Street

NEW YORK, Dec. 7 (IHT).—Stocks finished lower in moderate trading on the New York Stock Exchange today.

Analysts said investors are still worried about the factors that triggered yesterday's sharp selloff—sluggishness in the economy, the unexpected downturn in auto sales and the possibility that inflation may be rising.

The Dow Jones industrial average was up 0.52 to 807.43. It was off 1.3 at 3 p.m.

Declining issues led gainers the entire day, totaling about 815 at the close compared with some 575 gainers.

Volume was 21.05 million, down from yesterday's 23.77 million.

Akzona lost 1 5/8 to 11 3/8. The company cut its quarterly dividend to 20 cents a share from 30 cents.

Bates Manufacturing gained 1 1/4 to 36 3/4. Bates said its board authorized officers to proceed with talks on the sale of its last remaining textile subsidiary, Kahn & Feldman Inc.

Dorr-Oliver, halted briefly due to an imbalance, rose 3 1/4 to 26 7/8. The company said it knew of no reason for the halt.

Over the counter, Dayton Malleable gave up 3 to 19 bid, 21 offered. The company said it expects to report a first-quarter loss of about 30 cents a share, compared with a year-earlier profit of 98 cents.

Amerada Hess was off 1 3/8 to 27 3/8, Colonial Penn Group 1 1/8 to 30 1/2, Norris Industries 1 to 21 1/4, Mountain Fuel Supply 1 1/4 to 36 3/8, ARA Services 1 3/8 to 33 3/8, Halliburton 1 7/8 to 61 1/2 and Ametek 1 1/8 to 29 3/8.

Bangor Punta picked up 1 1/4 to 24, Beckman Instruments 1 1/2 to 31 3/4, Sea Containers 1 1/2 to 26 3/8, Sycor 1 1/8 to 19 3/4, Kodak 1 to 49 7/8 and Curtiss-Wright 1 1/4 to 18 3/8.

U.S. Corporate Mergers

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7 (AP-DJ).—The number of U.S. corporate mergers jumped more than 17 per cent in 1976 from a year earlier, but remained far below the peak years of the late 1960s, the Federal Trade Commission reported. The FTC said it found 1,441 mergers last year, compared with 1,229 for 1975.

U.S. Issues Five-Part Plan To Revive the Steel Industry

(Continued from Page 1)

of the South and the West but probably will not screen out European steel from the Northeast.

Mr. Solomon told a White House briefing that the reference prices are only meant to insure that competition from foreign steel makers is fair and that American producers are not injured by imports. The procedure makes use of anti-dumping laws already on the books that are designed to prevent foreigners from selling products below cost in the United States.

However, the new procedures would enable the government to make a tentative determination of dumping within 60 to 90 days, rather than the current delay of more than a year. He said if steel makers think they can get better relief using the longer procedures, the administration would scrap the accelerated, trigger-price procedure.

The task force recommendations, which were approved by the President, said that in addition to general tax incentives the administration will propose next year, the Treasury should consider allowing steel companies to write off the cost of their investments faster. The recommendation would produce tax benefits averaging $60 million a year over the next four years.

As expected, the report also urges the Environmental Protection Agency to try to find less expensive ways for the steel industry to reach environmental goals, sets up loan-guarantee funds to help steel companies in high unemployment areas modernize their plants, and provides special assistance to communities and workers hurt by layoffs.

The report said that the administration should study abandoned steel mills to see if they can be put to alternative uses. It also said that the government should see if worker takeovers of abandoned facilities are feasible.

Support in Japan

TOKYO, Dec. 7 (Reuters).—Eishiro Saito, president of Nippon Steel Corp., said today he supports the U.S. government's plan and said Japan would extend reasonable cooperation for its implementation.

Mr. Saito said that although the plan would lead inevitably to reduced exports, the Japanese industry felt it could lead to early settlement of the problems they are causing.

He said the plan could boost the cost of imported steel and improve the position of U.S. steel products without resorting to tariffs.

U.S. Firms' Spending Plans Cut for First Half of 1978

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7 (Reuters).—A survey of U.S. business capital spending plans shows growth slowing to 4.7 per cent in the first half of next year from 6.9 per cent in the last half of this year, the Commerce Department reported today.

The department said a survey taken in late October and early November shows planned spending for the first half of 1978 running at a seasonally adjusted annual rate of $148.1 billion.

Based on actual spending for the first three quarters of this year and planned spending for the fourth quarter, the department said 1977 capital spending should total $137 billion, an increase of 13.7 per cent over 1976.

The latest estimate compares with estimates of 13.3 per cent in September, 12.3 per cent in June and 11.7 per cent in March.

8% Increase

The department said that if price increases for capital goods for the whole year work out to the same 5.7-per-cent annual rate for the first three quarters, the real increase in capital investment would amount to about 8 per cent.

The department did not adjust first-half 1978 figures for inflation.

On a quarterly basis, the survey showed actual spending at a seasonally adjusted annual rate of $140.38 billion for the third quarter of this year and anticipated spending of $142.38 billion in the fourth quarter.

Spending in the first and second quarters of next year would be at seasonally adjusted annual rates of $146.36 billion and $149.86 billion, respectively.

The department said the planned increase for the first quarter is entirely in nonmanufacturing, with spending rising to $82.12 billion at an annual rate from $77.96 billion.

The largest first-quarter increases are in the railroad, air transportation and electric utility industries.

In the second quarter, nonmanufacturing capital spending would remain static while manufacturing spending climbed to an annual rate of $67.73 billion from $64.14 billion.

The department attributed the second-quarter gains primarily to transportation equipment and petroleum.

Japanese Growth Is Now Seen at Below 6 Per Cent

TOKYO, Dec. 7 (AP-DJ).—Premier Takeo Fukuda told reporters today that indications that Japan's real economic growth rate in fiscal 1977 will be below 6 per cent are probably about right.

Mr. Fukuda had earlier said the 6.7-per-cent official growth rate target would be difficult to attain. His comments were made to Japanese reporters.

Nihon Keizai Shimbun, a leading financial daily, said that government economic circles now view the fiscal 1977 growth rate as falling below 6 per cent as the real growth for the July-September period was worse than expected.

The newspaper cited the rise of the yen and continued worsening of private capital spending.

According to the report, government circles also now feel that the current account this year will be in surplus by $10 billion instead of the forecast $6.5-billion surplus.

Nihon Keizai also said the consumer price index will show a year-to-year increase of 6 to 7 per cent by March 1978, down from the official forecast of 7.7 per cent, and wholesale prices will be up about 1 per cent in the March year instead of about 2.9 per cent as projected earlier.

3 Eurosterling Bond Offerings At Big Discounts

LONDON, Dec. 7 (AP-DJ).—Three Eurosterling bond offerings started trading today at huge discounts from issue price as underwriters, who were unable to place the paper, dumped the bonds in the market regardless of the price.

A £20-million, 12-year issue of Courtaulds International Finance NV bearing 9.75 per cent was quoted by Kidder Peabody Securities Ltd. at 94-94.75 after being priced at 98.

Similarly, a £25-million, 15-year issue of the European Investment Bank bearing 9.75 per cent fell to 96.25-97 from issue price of 99.75.

A £10-million, 10-year issue of Fisons International Financing NV bearing 10.25 per cent was quoted at 97-97.75 compared with issue price of par.

Underwriters had hoped that investors outside Britain would be willing to purchase sterling bonds because of the absence of a withholding tax. However, many Treasury issues are also exempt from withholding tax, and evidently yields of the Eurosterling issues were not pitched high enough to compete with the Treasury bonds.

Debt Service Charge Of Poor States Set

GENEVA, Dec. 7 (AP-DJ).—By next year debt servicing will absorb 25 per cent of the export earnings of the world's 45 least-developed countries, with the percentage much higher for some of them individually, the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development said today.

These low-income states, UNCTAD said, currently have an external debt of $180 billion, up from $110 billion in 1973.

Dollar Sets New Lows in Europe

LONDON, Dec. 7 (AP-DJ).—The dollar fell to another record end-of-day low against the deutsche mark, Swiss franc, guilder and Belgian franc today but some dealers asserted that the prospects of the dollar stabilizing in the near term are fairly good.

The dollar did not penetrate the intraday lows set in yesterday's frenzied selloff, suggesting that the market was going through a typical blowout, then stabilization phase.

Several dealers said that they expected trading volume to become progressively thinner as the year end approaches. If so, European central banks will be able to influence foreign exchange rates through intervention much more than in the past several weeks, some dealers contended.

Indeed, dealers said that in today's trading the Bundesbank and the Swiss National Bank were able to limit the dollar's decline, seemingly without absorbing too many dollars.

The dollar finished at 2.1675 deutsche marks compared with the end-of-day rate yesterday of 2.1773 and the intraday low of 2.1535.

Similarly, the dollar fell to 2.12 Swiss francs from 2.1293. A dealer said that the Federal Reserve sold some Swiss francs yesterday, possibly in an attempt to show that it, too, is concerned about the dollar's abrupt decline.

In trading for other currencies, the dollar fell to 4.8260 French francs from 4.8360 and to 2.3482 guilders from 2.3570.

The dollar fell to 34.15 Belgian francs from 34.28 but the decline merely reflected the efforts of the Belgian National Bank to keep the Belgian franc within the required 2.25-per-cent range for the deutsche mark under the joint float or currency snake arrangements.

Sterling rose to $1.8255 from $1.8215.

The dollar also slipped against the yen to 241.60 from 241.75 in what one dealer described as uneventful trading.

The Canadian dollar continued to rise as the result of announced plans by Canadian entities for large-scale borrowing of U.S. dollars. At the end of the day, the Canadian dollar was quoted at 0.9095 U.S. dollars, up from 0.9069.

In Brussels, Belgian Premier Leo Tindemans today reaffirmed his government's determination to use the country's monetary reserves in defense of the Belgian franc when there are tensions on the foreign exchange market.

He told a press conference that in 1976, when there was pressure on the franc because of devaluation speculation, Belgian monetary authorities used some 58 billion francs as intervention in the market to support the franc.

Stressing Belgium's strong monetary position, Mr. Tindemans noted that the central bank managed to completely recover the losses suffered in 1976.

At the end of October, total monetary reserves amounted to 254.3 billion francs, the Premier said, adding that "our monetary authorities won't hesitate to utilize these reserves in times of tension on the market."

AEG Sales Rise

FRANKFURT, Dec. 7 (AP-DJ).—AEG-Telefunken expects world sales to rise about 8 per cent to 14.6 billion marks in 1977 from 13.5 billion marks in 1976, Walter Cipa, management board chairman, told a press conference, but there is still "no possibility" of a dividend payout for 1977, for the fourth consecutive year.

Finnish Jobless Rate

HELSINKI, Dec. 7 (AP).—There were more than 150,000 Finns without work in mid-November, which represented a rate of 6.8 per cent of the work force of 2.2 million and was more than double last year's figures, Labor Minister Arvo Aalto said.

West German Business Bitter Over Dollar Slump

BONN, Dec. 7 (UPI).—West Germany's business and finance community expressed bitterness today over the dollar slump which a local newspaper described as being home-made.

In reference to the dollar weakness which in turn is posing serious problems to German industries with vital interests in North American markets, a German industrial executive said, "The U.S. partners in world trade should take up the problem in all seriousness with the Americans."

The executive, Otto Wolf von Amerongen, the president of the Convention of German Industry and Trade, told a radio interviewer that virtually all branches of the republic's industry were suffering from the strengthening of the German mark against the dollar, which in turn increases prices of German products in world markets.

Under the heading "Artificial Dollar Weakness," the Bonner General Anzeiger newspaper said, "It can hardly be assumed that Tuesday's dollar fall has already reached the level to which U.S. Secretary of the Treasury (Michael) Blumenthal would like to see it fall."

"It's not the evil speculators who are out to make big money at the expense of one or more national economies. The dollar's downward slide is the result of a manipulation, to help balance the continuing export weakness of the largest Western industrialized nation," the newspaper said.

Mr Amerongen said not only the automobile, steel, chemical and engineering industries were hit hard by the dollar slump and the subsequent stronger mark, but the services trade, as well.

All this could pose serious problems to an economy where more than 1 million persons already live on unemployment benefits.

In an unusual move, Volkswagen today appealed to the governments "of those countries concerned" to introduce stabilizing measures in response to the decline of the dollar.

In a press statement, the biggest German auto exporter said that the dollar's decline against the mark has caused the price of Volkswagen products to rise, rendering the company less competitive.

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NYSE Nationwide Trading (3 O'clock) Dec. 7

1977 High	1977 Low	Stock	Div in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
39¾	31¼	ACF	2	6.3	10	43	32¾	32	32	—⅜
22¼	15⅛	AMF	1.24	6.9	8	80	18	17⅞	17⅞	—⅛
15¾	12½	APL	1	7.5	6	59	13⅜	12⅞	13⅛	+⅛
50¼	35⅜	ARA	1.45	4.2	9	29	35½	d34⅜	34⅞	—1
23⅜	17¼	ASA	.80	3.8		201	20⅞	20⅛	20⅞	+⅜
12⅝	7¾	ATO	.40	4.4	6	39	9¼	9	9	
57¼	38⅞	AbbtLb	1.20	2.2	14	185	53⅞	52¾	53½	+⅛
13⅞	9½	AcmeC	.60	4.6	12	8	13⅛	13	13	—⅛
13⅝	9½	AcmeC	.60	4.6	12	8	13⅛	13	13	—⅛
3⅝	2⅜	AdmDg	.04	1.2	5	65	3½	3¼	3⅜	+⅛
13¼	11⅛	AdaEx	1.15e	9.3		44	12½	12⅛	12⅜	—⅜
5¼	3⅞	AdmMl	.20e	4.0		30	5	4⅞	5	
15⅞	9⅞	Addrsg	.10e	.7		237	14⅝	14⅛	14⅝	+⅛
38⅝	29⅞	AetnaLf	1.60	4.6	5	483	35¼	34½	34⅞	—¼
21½	15⅛	Ahmans	.80	4.1	5	66	20	19⅞	19⅞	—¼
3⅞	2⅛	Aileen			58	8	3	2⅞	2⅞	—⅛
35⅞	21	AirPrd	.40	1.5	11	155	26¼	25⅜	25⅞	—¼
16	11½	AirbFrt	7.0	4.4	12	80	16	15⅜	16	+¼
38⅞	26¼	Airco	1.35	3.9	7	309	35⅜	34¾	35	—½
19⅛	12½	Akzona	1.20	10.	16	440	13	d11½	11⅞	—1⅜
18⅜	14⅝	AlaGas	1.40	8.4	6	2	16⅞	16⅝	16⅝	—¼
106	93	AlaP pf	9.44	9.3		z350	102	101	102	+¼
95	88¼	AlaP pf	8.16	9.1		z30	89½	89½	89½	
95¾	88	AlaP pf	8.28	9.1		z50	91	91	91	
22	12¾	Alaskin	.66	5.0	8	58	13⅛	13¼	13⅛	—½
20⅛	15⅛	Albany	.80	4.7	6	1	17	17	17	+¼
8⅛	6	Alberto	.36	4.9	14	19	7½	7¼	7⅜	+⅛
27¼	19⅝	Albertsn	.08	.3	9	44	26⅞	26⅜	26⅞	
29½	21¼	AlcanA	1.40	6.1	6	256	23	22⅞	22⅞	—⅛
24⅞	18⅛	AlcoStd	.96a	4.0	6	33	24¼	24	24	—½
8⅛	5⅜	Alexdr	.40	6.4	8	34	6⅜	6¼	6¼	—⅛
15¼	11⅞	AllgCp	.60a	3.9	5	10	15⅝	15¼	15¼	—⅛
25¼	16¾	AllgLd	1.28	6.9	11	28	18⅜	18⅛	18⅜	
43⅛	36¼	AllgLd pf	3	8.3		2	36¼	36¼	36¼	
21⅛	21¼	AlgL pr	21.9wi	10.		370	u21⅞	21⅝	21⅞	+⅛
22⅛	19½	AllgPw	1.72	8.4	8	130	20⅜	20¼	20⅜	+⅛
19⅝	12⅝	AllenGp	7.0	3.9	8	23	18	17⅝	17⅞	—⅛
37¼	20	Allergan	.50	1.4	14	88	34⅜	34½	34½	—⅜
51⅛	38⅛	AlldCh	2	4.8	9	117	42¼	41½	41½	—⅜
14⅜	11	AlldMnt	.72	6.1	7	2	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	
15⅝	10	AlldPd	.60e	4.2	51	8	14¼	14	14¼	
24⅛	19⅝	AlldStr	1.10	5.0	6	72	22	21⅞	21⅞	
4⅛	2⅜	AlldSup				29	2⅜	d2¼	2⅜	
33⅞	22¾	AllisCh	1.30	5.3	5	128	24⅞	24⅛	24⅝	—¼
19	12⅞	AlphPrt	.72a	4.6	4	9	15⅝	15½	15⅝	
59½	40⅞	Alcoa	1.80	4.3	8	183	42¼	41⅝	41⅞	—½
36¾	17⅝	AmlSug	1	4.9		12	20¾	20⅜	20⅝	—⅝
59¾	31½	Amax	1.75	4.9	10	78	36¼	35⅞	35⅞	—⅜
59¾	41	Amax pf	3	7.2		5	41⅞	41⅝	41⅝	
59¾	41	Amax pf	3	7.2		5	41⅞	41⅝	41⅝	
35⅛	21⅝	AMBAC	1.30	4.0	9	27	32⅝	32¼	32½	—⅜
15⅞	10⅝	Amcord	.80	5.7	6	64	14	13⅝	14	—⅛
25⅝	17½	Amrce	1.20	5.2	7	14	23¼	23	23¼	
41¼	33¾	Amrc pf	2.60	6.4		5	40½	40	40½	
37⅝	25⅜	AHess	.80b	2.9	5	597	28⅛	27⅞	27½	—1¼
82	60½	AHes pf	3.50	5.6		118	65¼	62¼	62⅜	—3⅜
24	16	AAirFilt	.64	3.5	8	11	18¼	18	18¼	+¼
14¼	8	AmAir			3	166	10	9⅞	9⅞	—⅛
5	2⅜	AmAir wt				39	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	—⅛
22¼	20⅞	AAir pf	2.18	9.9		324	22⅛	22	22⅛	+¼
17¼	13¾	ABaker	1.20	7.3	6	6	16⅝	16½	16⅝	
48⅛	41⅛	ABrnds	3.04	7.2	8	110	42⅝	42⅛	42⅝	+
47¼	36	ABdcst	1.40	3.5	7	472	40½	39¾	39⅞	—⅜
14⅛	10⅞	ABldM	.50	3.7	8	161	13⅝	13⅜	13⅝	+⅛
41¾	35¼	AmCan	2.50	6.6	7	85	38⅜	38⅛	38⅛	—⅜
24	22¼	ACan pf	1.75	7.6		9	23¼	23¼	23¼	—⅛
3½	1¾	ACentry				49	3⅛	3	3	
19½	16	ACredt	13.0	7.4	5	34	17¾	17½	17⅝	
29¾	23	ACyan	15.0	5.8	9	307	25⅞	25⅝	25¾	
13¼	7⅜	AmDDistl				36	9⅝	9½	9½	—¼
30¼	23⅛	ADT	.96	3.4	11	42	28¼	27⅞	27⅞	—⅜
25⅝	23	AEIPw	2.12	8.7	10	388	24½	24¼	24⅜	—⅛
41⅞	35	AmExp	1.40	3.7	11	481	38	37⅝	37⅝	—⅛
15¼	11⅛	AFamily	.50	4.0	5	32	12¾	12⅝	12⅝	—⅛
5⅛	2⅜	AmFnSys			5	59	4⅞	4½	4½	—½
16	10¼	AFnSy pf				z100	u16¼	16¼	16¼	+½
25⅝	23½	AGIBd	1.96e	8.2		30	24⅜	24	24	—¼
19	16½	AGnCv	1.32	7.7		4	17¼	17¼	17¼	
24⅝	17¾	AGenIns	.90	3.9	5	93	23¼	22⅞	22⅞	—⅜
32	25⅜	AGIn pf	1.80	6.1		26	30⅛	29⅝	29⅝	—⅝
24	17⅞	AGIn pf	.90	3.9		14	23¼	23	23¼	+¼
10¼	8½	AHeritLf	.34	6.0	7	15	9⅛	9	9	—¼
26⅜	16¼	AmHoist	1	5.1	7	185	20½	19¾	19¾	—¾
32¼	24⅞	AHome	1.20	4.5	14	846	26⅞	26⅝	26⅝	—⅝
140	112¾	AHome pf	2	1.7		x1	118	118	118	—9½
31	22	AmHosp	.56	2.1	13	256	26⅜	26⅜	26⅜	+¼
6⅛	4⅛	AmInvst	.24	4.2	8	59	5⅞	5¾	5¾	
18⅜	10⅞	AMI	.48a	2.8	8	49	17	16¾	16⅞	—⅛
16½	8	AMdcp	.50b	3.2	8	158	15½	15¼	15½	+⅛
5¼	3⅜	AmMotrs			40	217	4⅛	4	4	
47½	40	ANatR	2.80	6.2	8	82	45¾	45	45½	—¼
17⅜	10¼	AShip	.60a	3.8	7	15	16	15⅝	16	+¼
37	25¼	AStand	2	5.6	7	233	36	35⅝	35⅝	—⅜
99	73¼	A Std pf	4.75	4.9		1	97	97	97	—½
11	6⅝	ASterll	.30	3.9	25	156	7⅞	7⅝	7⅝	—⅛
36⅞	27½	AmStrs	2.10	7.1	7	13	29¾	29½	29¾	—⅛
65¼	58⅞	ATT	4.20	7.1	9	741	59⅝	58⅞	58⅞	
68⅜	61¼	ATT pf	4	6.4		23	62¾	62¼	62⅜	+⅛
51⅞	48⅛	ATT pf	3.64	7.2		102	50¼	50⅛	50¼	
52¼	49¼	ATT pf	3.74	7.3		217	51⅝	51	51⅝	+⅛
14	11⅝	AWatWk	.76	5.5	5	2	13¾	13¾	13¾	
14⅞	13⅜	AWat pf	1.25	8.9		z200	14	14	14	+¼
17½	13⅞	AWa 5pf	1.25	8.6		z200	14½	14½	14½	+½
19⅛	15	Ameron	1	5.8	6	5	17¼	17¼	17¼	
13⅝	9⅝	AmesD	.40	3.3	4	14	12⅝	12⅛	12¼	—⅛
35	27	Ametek	1.50	5.4	9	46	30	29⅝	29½	—1
17¼	13⅞	Amfac	1	6.3	25	91	16¼	15¾	16	+¼
18⅛	11½	AMIC	.20	1.4	5	80	14¼	13⅞	14	—⅛
30⅝	24¼	AMPInc	.48	1.8	14	197	26⅜	26	26⅜	+⅜
13½	9⅞	Ampco	.60	5.1	7	4	11¾	11¾	11¾	—⅛
11¼	7⅜	Ampex			9	285	9⅝	9⅛	9¼	+⅛
26¼	17¾	Amstar	1.35	7.3	8	48	18½	18	18½	+¾
8⅝	7⅞	Amst pf	.68	8.4		4	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
59⅝	44	Amsted	2.60	4.6	9	12	57	56½	56½	—¾
17	5⅝	Amtel	.44	2.7	13	14	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	
32⅞	26⅛	AnchrH	1.50	5.4	7	25	27⅞	27⅝	27⅝	—⅛
26¼	19⅝	AndClay	1	4.9	7	6	20½	20½	20½	—⅛
7½	5¼	Angelica	.30	5.1	7	49	5⅞	5¾	5⅞	
9¼	6½	Anixter	.24	3.4	7	15	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	—⅛
9⅞	7⅛	AnsulCo	.53t	6.2		5	8⅝	8½	8½	—⅛
28¼	15⅝	Apache	.70	3.7	10	30	19½	19	19⅛	—⅛
50¼	32¼	ApcoOil			11	70	49¼	48⅜	49¼	+½
95¼	88	ApPw pf	8.12	9.1		z30	90	89	89	—2⅛
85½	80	ApPw pf	7.40	9.0		z400	82¼	82¼	82¼	—1¼
19⅞	10⅛	ApldDig			12	42	13¼	13	13	—⅜
44½	23⅝	ApldDig pf		3.3		5	30⅛	30	30⅛	—⅛
4⅛	2	ApplMg			60	12	3	3	3	
19	13⅛	ArcataN	.76	4.2	8	103	18⅜	17⅞	18¼	+¼
31	27⅛	ArcatN pf	2	6.8		5	29¼	29¼	29¼	+¼
21⅞	15¼	ArchrD	.20b	1.0		132	19⅝	19½	19⅝	
7⅞	3½	ArcticEnt			12	68	6⅜	6⅛	6⅛	—⅛
6⅛	2⅜	Aristar			15	472	5½	5	5⅛	—⅜
21¼	18⅛	ArizPS	1.68	8.0	7	232	20⅞	20¾	20⅞	
120	112	AriPpf	10.70	9.4		z140	114	113½	114	
12	8⅛	ArkBst	.52b	5.3	5	10	9⅞	9⅝	9⅞	+⅛
36½	28⅞	ArkLGs	2	5.8	9	18	34⅜	34¼	34¼	—⅛
4⅜	2⅛	ArlenRty				41	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	—⅛
8⅞	4⅜	Armada			9	12	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	
32⅜	22⅞	Armco	1.80	6.7	9	67	27⅛	26½	26⅞	+¼
30⅛	26⅜	Arm pf	2.10	7.9		11	27	26¾	26⅝	—⅛
27¼	16⅞	ArmstCk	1	5.6	11	81	18	17⅞	17⅞	—⅛
34¼	21	ArmRu	1.20	4.8	3	20	25	24¼	25	+⅜
22¼	14⅜	Arvin	1	5.0	4	258	20⅛	19	20	+1
35¼	26¼	Arvin pf	2	6.3		27	32	31½	32	+1⅜
23⅞	13	Asarco	.40	3.0	15	904	13½	13⅛	13⅜	—⅜
37⅜	29	AshlOil	2	6.6	5	121	30½	29⅞	30⅛	+⅜
33⅝	24	AsdDG	1.50	5.6	9	40	27	26⅝	27	
16⅝	12⅛	Athlone	.80	5.6	5	1	14¼	14¼	14¼	
3⅛	1⅝	AtlcoMtg				1	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	
24⅝	20⅞	AtCyEl	1.62	7.1	10	41	23	22⅝	22⅝	—¼
61⅞	49	AtlRich	2	4.1	9	919	49⅝	d48¼	49	—¾
53¼	49	AtlRc pf	3.75	7.7		z20	49	49	49	
74¾	59	AtlRc pf	2.80	4.7		47	59¾	d58½	59	
29½	15¼	AtlasCp			7	65	15⅝	15¼	15⅝	+⅜
30½	21½	AutoDta	.40	1.4	17	266	28½	28⅛	28½	+⅛
12⅛	7⅜	Autmtn	.40	3.3	7	53	12⅛	12	12	—⅛
18⅛	12¾	AvcoCp			3	101	16½	16⅛	16¼	—¼
1¼	13-128	AvcoCp wt				111	3-32	d1-64	13-256	—13-256
23½	15½	Avery	.44	2.7	10	19	16¼	16	16¼	+⅛
20⅝	14⅝	Avnet	.70	4.6	6	332	15⅜	15⅛	15¼	
52⅞	43¼	Avon	2.40	5.2	15	384	46⅜	46⅛	46⅜	—¼
		B								
2⅜	1⅜	BT Mtg				16	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	—⅛
60⅝	28¼	Babck	1.50a	2.6	13	298	59¼	57½	58¼	+⅜
9⅝	5½	Bache	.40	6.2	21	50	6⅝	6½	6½	—⅛
19⅞	8¼	Bakerln	.48	2.4	13	15	19¾	19¾	19¾	
53½	42½	BakrIntl	.64	1.4	11	100	47½	47⅛	47¼	—⅛
16½	13	BaldDH	.80	5.5	5	8	14⅝	14½	14½	—¼
21⅛	16½	BallCp	1	5.4	6	4	18½	18½	18½	—¼
29⅝	15	BallyMf	.10	.6	13	112	18¼	17⅞	17⅞	—¼

1977 High	1977 Low	Stock	Div in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
28½	24⅝	BaltGE	2.16	8.0	10	200	27⅛	27	27¼	+⅛
26	15⅝	BanCal	.60	3.1	13	5	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	—⅛
18⅝	10⅛	Bandag	.40	3.6	8	45	11⅜	11⅛	11¼	
24	11⅛	BangPnt	.50	2.1	6	443	u24⅞	23⅛	24	+1¼
26⅝	15	BanP pf	1.25	5.2		2	24	24	24	+1
38	21½	BanP pf	2	5.9		6	34	34	34	+1½
38	30	BnkNY	2.32	7.5	6	22	31⅛	30⅞	31	
15⅝	13⅜	BkofVa	.88	6.2	11	10	14⅜	14¼	14¼	
30⅛	20¾	BankAm	.94	4.2	9	547	22⅞	22⅜	22⅜	—¼
42	34⅜	BankTr	3	8.4	7	84	35⅞	35⅝	35⅝	+¼
29⅞	27⅜	BnkT pf	2.50	8.8		9	28⅛	28¼	28¼	—¼
15	4⅝	Banner	.10	.8	13	59	13⅛	13	13⅛	—⅜
38⅞	27	Barber	1.40	5.7	12	30	28⅛	28	28	
15⅞	10¼	BardCR	.28	2.1	12	85	13⅞	13⅜	13⅜	—⅛
19⅛	16⅜	BarnsGp	.90	5.1	6	16	17⅞	17¾	17¾	—⅜
42	26⅝	BatesMf	.80	2.2	18	36	36½	35¾	36½	+1
45⅛	28⅛	BauschL	1.40	3.5	10	272	40⅝	39½	39⅝	—⅛
40⅞	28¼	BaxtTrv	.30	.8	17	103	36¼	35⅝	35⅞	—¼
3⅛	1⅝	BayColP				9	2⅜	2¼	2⅜	+⅛
24⅝	21	BaySIG	1.96	8.4	6	5	23½	23¼	23¼	
9	4⅝	BaykCig	.48	6.0	9	22	8⅛	8	8	
32⅞	25¼	Bearing	.60	2.3	9	5	25⅞	25½	25⅞	
28⅝	22½	BeatFds	.96	3.9	11	183	24⅝	24⅜	24½	+⅛
35⅝	22¼	Beckmn	.44	1.4	15	471	31⅜	30	31⅜	+1⅛
34⅞	25½	BectnD	.72	2.3	13	102	31½	30⅝	30⅞	
31¾	19⅝	Beech	1.10b	4.1	9	28	27⅛	26⅝	26⅞	+¼
9⅝	5⅛	Baker				49	6	5¾	5¾	—⅛
34⅞	23⅝	BelcoP	1	3.1	6	199	33⅜	32½	32⅝	—⅜
26¼	19⅝	Belden	1.32	6.4	6	2	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	
8½	6⅝	BeldnH	.36b	5.3	9	20	6⅞	6¾	6¾	—⅛
23	15⅛	BellHow	.84	5.5	20	68	15⅝	d15	15⅛	+⅛
6¼	4⅛	BellInd	.12	2.5	5	17	4⅞	4¾	4¾	+⅛
53½	45⅝	BellCd	4.08	8.0	9	20	51⅛	50⅞	51	
23½	18	Bemis	1.20	5.9	6	118	20⅜	20⅛	20½	—⅛
47	34¼	Bendix	2.28	6.2	7	97	37⅛	36⅞	37	+⅛
37	20⅝	BenfCp	1.60	7.7	6	241	21⅝	20⅞	20⅞	—⅜
60⅛	47½	Benef pf	4.30	8.5		117	50¼	50¼	50¼	
55½	50	Benef pf	4.50	8.8		z10	51	51	51	+1
30	27½	Benef pf	2.50	8.8		z70	28¼	28¼	28¼	
3⅝	1½	BengtB	.03e	1.1	9	59	2⅝	2½	2⅝	+⅛
6¼	2½	BerkeyP			10	34	3⅜	3¼	3⅛	—⅛
30⅛	17⅞	BestPd	.08e	.3	8	87	24¾	24⅛	24½	
40⅝	18⅜	BethStl	1	4.8		516	21⅛	20⅞	20⅞	+⅛
35	27⅞	BigThr	.40b	1.2	14	644	33⅜	32½	32⅞	—⅜
20⅛	14⅜	BlackDr	.48	3.1	12	324	15⅝	15⅜	15⅜	—⅜
20⅛	11⅛	BlairJn	1	5.3	5	73	19	18⅝	18⅞	—⅛
21¼	14⅝	BlissL	1b	6.0	7	8	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	—⅛
25⅝	18	BlckHR	1.25	5.3	11	107	23⅝	23½	23⅝	+⅛
31¾	20	BlueB	1.20	5.2	4	34	23¼	23⅛	23⅛	—⅛
6⅞	4⅛	Bluebrd	.20	4.0	6	14	5	4⅞	5	
6	3	BobbieBr				70	5½	5¼	5¼	—⅛
29¾	23½	Boeing	1	3.7	7	533	27¾	27⅛	27⅛	—⅜
33⅝	24⅛	BoiseC	1.10	4.4	6	458	25⅝	24⅞	25¼	+⅜
36⅝	29⅝	Borden	1.56	5.2	8	171	30⅜	30⅛	30¼	—⅛
33⅜	25¾	BorgW	1.80	6.6	6	86	27⅛	27	27⅛	—½
5	3¼	Bormans			5	23	3½	3½	3½	
28⅞	24⅞	BosEd	2.44	9.6	11	146	25⅝	25⅜	25½	+⅛
13½	12	BosE pr	1.17	9.6		33	12⅛	12¼	12¼	—⅛
16¼	14⅞	BosE pr	1.46	9.6		12	15½	15¼	15¼	—⅛
11⅛	7½	Braniff	.30	3.4	5	116	9	8¾	8¾	—⅛
41⅞	27⅛	BraunC	.70	2.4	7	65	30	29⅝	29⅝	—⅜
33¼	23½	BrigSt	.92a	3.6	11	45	25¼	25	25¼	
35⅞	28¾	BristM	1.10	3.4	12	301	33	32¼	32½	
44	37	BristM pf	2	4.8		8	41¼	40¾	41¼	+½
16¼	13⅞	BritPet	.35e	2.3	13	3985	15⅝	15¼	15¼	—¼
35⅞	26¼	BrkwGl	1.40	5.3	6	22	26½	26¼	26½	+⅛
22⅛	19½	BkyUG	1.80	8.7	8	21	20⅞	20⅝	20⅝	—⅛
28⅛	26	BkUG pf	2.47	9.1		11	27⅛	27	27	—¼
10½	8¼	BwnShp	.30	3.3	8	5	9⅛	9	9	—⅛
10½	8	Brown	.30	3.2	9	14	9⅜	9¼	9¼	—⅛
23½	19¼	BwnGp	1.40	6.3	7	17	22⅛	22	22⅛	+⅛
11	7½	BwnFer	.40	4.0	10	318	10⅛	9⅞	10⅛	+⅛
17⅞	11	Brnswk	.60	4.0	8	631	15⅛	14⅝	15	+¼
21⅛	17	BrushW	1	5.4	6	13	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	—⅛
27⅛	18½	BucyEr	.80	4.1	8	96	19⅝	19½	19½	—¼
24⅝	18⅛	BuddCo	1.60	7.0	4	84	23⅛	22⅞	22⅞	—¼
6⅞	5⅝	BudCa pf	.60	9.2		1	6½	6½	6½	
11⅝	8⅛	Budget	.25b	2.5	5	2	10	10	10	
41¼	25⅛	BufFo	1.60a	5.0	5	6	32¼	32⅛	32⅛	—⅜
8⅝	4⅞	Bulova				31	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	
13	10¼	BundyCp	.88	7.5	6	2	11¾	11¾	11¾	—⅛
23⅛	20½	BunkrH	1.86	8.9		9	21	21	21	
12⅞	8	BunkRa			7	40	11⅞	11½	11½	—½
30	20⅞	Burlind	1.40	6.7	7	45	21	20½	20⅞	
53	36½	BurlNo	1.60	3.8	7	262	41⅜	41⅜	41⅝	—¼
8	7⅜	BriNo pf	.55	7.2		15	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
51½	42½	BriNo pf	2.85	6.4		9	45	44⅜	44⅜	—½
20½	16¼	Burndy	.66	3.8	9	1	17¼	17¼	17¼	—¼
91⅛	54⅞	Burrghs	1	1.5	13	192	67⅞	67	67¼	+¼
23½	12⅝	Buttes	.24e	1.7	4	170	14⅝	14½	14½	—½
		C								
62¼	46⅛	CBS	2.40	4.8	8	914	50⅝	50	50	—½
42	32⅞	CBS pf	1	2.9		2	34⅜	34⅛	34⅛	—1⅜
9½	3⅞	CCI			5	155	7⅜	7	7⅛	+⅛
10½	4½	CI Rty				73	9	8⅞	9	—⅛
40⅛	31¼	CIT	2.40	7.2	8	64	33⅜	33	33½	+⅛
8¼	3¾	CLC	.24	3.1	11	179	8¼	7⅞	7⅞	—½
14⅞	9¾	CMI Inv	.50	3.4	7	260	14⅝	14¼	14½	
9¼	6⅛	CNA Fn			6	114	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	—⅛
13½	12	CNAI	1.08a	8.7		14	12½	12¼	12⅜	—⅛
55⅛	44½	CPC	2.50	5.4	9	52	46¾	46¼	46½	—⅛
21½	15	CTS	.70	4.3	6	25	16⅛	16	16⅛	+⅛
49⅞	37	CabotC	2	4.6	6	13	44¾	43⅞	43⅞	—⅞
5⅝	3⅜	Cadence			4	31	4¼	4⅛	4⅛	—⅛
9⅞	4	Caesars			7	32	7¼	7	7	—⅛
20½	17¼	CalPUt	1.64	9.1	11	17	18⅛	18	18	—¼
18	12¾	Callim	.35b	2.6	17	25	13⅝	13⅜	13½	—⅛
3	1½	CamerB			5	9	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	—⅛
35	23	CmpRL	.60a	1.7	32	112	34⅜	33⅞	34⅜	+⅞
39⅞	34⅝	CamSp	1.60	4.6	10	22	34⅝	d34⅜	34⅝	—¼
24½	20	CampT	.88	3.8	8	36	23⅛	22⅞	23⅛	+⅛
18½	14⅝	CdPac	.93e	5.8	5	81	16¼	15⅞	16	
12½	8	CanalR	.64	5.3	41	17	12	11⅞	12	+⅛
61	44¼	CapCltls	.20	.3	11	34	58⅝	58⅛	58⅛	—⅜
25	19½	CapHold	.60	2.8	10	43	22	21⅞	21⅞	—⅛
64⅞	31¼	Carbor	1.24	1.9	14	722	64⅝	64	64¼	—½
3½	2	CarlinsO				4	2¼	2¼	2¼	
25	15⅛	Carlisle	1	4.4	6	4	22½	22½	22½	+⅛
70½	61	CaroCO	5	8.1		z10	62	62	62	+¼
7½	5⅝	CaroFrg	.30	4.2	7	10	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
25⅝	21½	CarPw	1.72	7.2	10	290	23⅞	23½	23⅞	+⅛
31	29	CarP pf	2.67	9.0		6	29⅝	29⅜	29⅝	+⅛
21¼	17⅜	CarTec	1.20	5.9	6	29	20⅛	20	20¼	—⅛
20¼	13½	CarrCp	.80	5.4	7	126	14⅞	14⅜	14⅞	—⅛
25¼	19⅝	CrsPlr	1.20a	4.9	5	20	24⅝	24½	24½	—⅛
22	16⅜	CartHaw	1	4.8	10	117	21	20⅞	20⅞	+½
38	32	CartHw pf	2	5.7		4	35	35	35	+⅛
10¼	6¼	CartWal	.40	4.9	9	18	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
10¼	8	CascNG	.50r	6.1	8	5	8⅛	8⅛	8¼	
19⅝	14½	CastlCk	.80b	4.2	9	74	19¼	19	19¼	+¼
59½	48¾	CatrpT	1.80	3.4	11	632	52⅞	52⅜	52⅝	
17⅝	9½	CecoCp	.50	4.3	36	6	11½	11¼	11½	+⅛
53	40	Celanse	2.80	6.9	9	59	40¾	40⅝	40⅝	
54	50½	Celan pf	4.50	8.9		6	50⅝	50½	50⅝	+¼
5½	2	Cenco				89	4½	4¼	4½	+⅛
16⅝	10½	Centex	.16	1.2	7	110	13½	13¼	13⅜	—⅛
17⅛	14⅜	CenSoW	1.26	7.9	8	427	15⅞	15¾	15⅞	—⅛
22½	19⅝	CenHud	1.88	8.8	7	4	21⅜	21⅜	21⅜	—⅛
19¼	17⅞	CenIlLt	1.60	9.0	10	112	18	17¾	17⅞	+⅛
56	50	CnlLt pf	4.50	8.7		z350	51½	51½	51½	—¼
32⅛	29½	CnlLt pf	2.87	9.5		z380	30⅜	30¼	30¼	—½
30½	28⅛	CnlLt pf	2.62	9.3		z100	28½	28¼	28¼	—½
16⅛	14¼	CenIlPS	1.28	8.8	8	85	14⅝	14½	14⅝	—⅛
29⅛	28	CenLaE	1.40	5.7	9	78	24⅜	24⅛	24⅛	—¼
17⅞	15½	CeMPw	1.44	8.9	8	25	16¼	16	16⅛	
15⅛	11⅛	CenSoya	.70	5.4	16	38	12⅞	12½	12⅞	+⅜
27¼	23⅝	CenTel	1.50	5.9	9	38	25⅛	25	25¼	+¼
24⅜	19½	CentrDat	1	5.1	9	119	19⅞	19⅝	19⅝	—⅜
28¼	19⅝	Crt-teed	.75	3.0	8	54	25	24⅝	25	
34¼	25⅛	CessAir	1.44	4.9	7	128	29⅝	29½	29½	+⅛
27⅛	17¾	Chmpin	1.10	5.7	6	223	19⅝	19⅛	19¼	—¼
27½	18⅞	Chml pf	1.20	6.0		51	19⅞	19⅝	19⅞	+⅛
14⅛	9⅞	ChamSp	.68	6.3	8	169	10⅞	10¾	10⅞	+⅛
5	3⅝	ChartCo	.16	3.9	5	34	4⅛	4	4⅛	
32¼	27⅞	ChrtNY	2.12	7.7	5	25	28	d27⅝	27⅝	—¼
10	8¼	ChasFd	.60e	6.7		25	9⅛	9	9	
34⅝	27⅞	ChasM	2.20	7.6	7	179	29	28½	28⅝	—⅛
3¼	1⅛	ChaseT				24	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	—⅛
8⅛	5⅝	Chelsea	.4	5.2	13	18	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	—¼
47⅛	38½	ChmNY	3	6.8	6	85	44⅝	44	44¼	+⅛
25¼	23	ChNY pf	1.87	7.8		76	24⅛	24	24	
33⅝	24⅜	ChesVa	1.36	4.9	8	3	28½	28	28	—¼
26⅞	20¼	ChasePn	.84	4.0	12	174	21⅜	21	21¼	
43⅝	31½	Chessie	2.32	7.3	8	76	32	31½	31⅝	+⅛
64	47⅝	ChiBrl	1.88a	3.8	7	4	47½	47¼	47⅜	—⅜
10⅛	5⅛	ChiMlw				43	5⅞	5⅝	5⅝	—¼
30⅜	21½	ChiPneT	2	8.5	20	68	23⅞	23⅝	23⅝	
6⅝	3⅛	ChkFull				24	4⅞	4⅝	4⅞	
10	4⅜	ChrisCft			7	84	7⅞	7⅝	7⅞	+⅛

1977 High	1977 Low	Stock	Div in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
12	9½	ChCft pf	1	9.2		2	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	+⅛
25	12½	ChCft pf	1.40	5.8		22	24⅝	24	24	—⅛
17⅛	14½	Chromal	1	6.5	5	24	15⅝	15½	15½	—⅛
22	13⅝	Chrysler	1	7.5	3	866	13⅝	13¼	13⅜	—¼
34⅞	20⅞	ChurCh	.60	1.9	11	99	32¼	31⅝	31⅞	
29⅛	23¼	CinBell	1.92	6.6	7	10	29	28⅝	29	—⅛
25⅝	20⅛	CinnGE	1.84	8.0	7	36	23	22⅞	22⅞	
5	4⅝	CinG pf	4	8.4		z100	47½	47½	47½	+1¼
59⅝	55	CinG pf	4.75	8.6		z100	55	55	55	—½
93	87⅞	CinG pf	7.44	8.4		z200	89	89	89	—1¼
112	105¼	CinG pf	9.52	8.8		z100	108	108	108	—½
41½	32	CinMil	1.80a	4.7	8	33	38¼	38	38¼	—⅛
34	20⅝	Citicrp	1.05	4.7	7	1903	22⅜	22¼	22⅜	—¼
63	46⅝	CitiesSv	3	6.3	5	114	48	47⅝	47⅝	+⅜
16¼	11⅝	CityInv	.80	6.2	5	275	13⅛	13	13	—⅛
½	1-32	CityInv wt				129	1	1-32	1-32	1-32
28⅛	23⅛	CityIn pf	2	7.9		60	25½	25¼	25¼	—⅛
12⅛	11⅛	CityIn pf	1.10	9.7		11	11⅜	11⅛	11⅜	—⅛
43⅛	28⅝	ClarkE	1.80	5.3	6	48	34¼	34	34	+⅛
19⅞	11	ClarkOil	.60	4.8	9	27	12⅝	12½	12½	—⅛
71	47⅝	ClvClf	1.90a	3.5	10	65	54¼	54	54¼	—⅞
35⅛	32	ClevEl	2.64	8.0	7	157	33	32⅞	32⅞	—⅛
92½	85¼	ClvEl pf	7.40	8.4		z100	88¼	88½	88½	—¼
95	87	ClvEl pf	7.56	8.3		z20	91	91	91	—1
130½	119	ClvEl pf	12	10.		z200	120	119¾	120	
14⅞	8½	Clevepk	.60	6.9	8	28	8⅞	8⅝	8¾	+⅛
15⅞	10⅞	Clorox	.60	4.3	10	289	14	13⅞	14	+⅛
11½	8⅛	CluetPea	.60	5.6	6	75	10⅝	10½	10⅝	+⅛
24⅛	13⅝	CstlStGs	.30	1.6	5	161	19⅛	19	19⅛	+⅛
30	22¼	CstlSG pf	1.83	.2		18	25¼	25⅛	25¼	—⅛
26½	17⅜	CstlSG pf	1.19	5.5		2	22	21⅝	21⅝	—⅜
10½	7¼	CocaBtl	.40	4.3	13	219	9¼	9⅛	9¼	+⅛
40⅞	35½	CocaCl	1.54	4.2	14	414	36⅞	36½	36⅝	—⅛
22	14¾	ColdwBk	.92	4.3	6	27	21⅜	21¼	21⅜	+⅛
12⅞	9¼	ColeNat	.60	5.6	6	16	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	
8	5⅛	Coleco			9	30	6⅜	6⅛	6¼	
27⅜	20⅛	ColgPal	1	4.4	11	299	22⅝	22⅛	22½	+⅛
13	10	CollAlk	.64	5.5	7	30	11⅝	11⅜	11⅜	—⅛
12⅛	7½	CollinF	.24	2.1	6	99	11⅛	11¼	11⅛	
34⅞	24¼	ColPenn	1	3.3	9	158	31⅜	29⅞	30⅛	—1½
24¼	18⅜	ColnSt	1.45	7.3	7	4	19⅞	19⅞	19⅞	
57¼	41	Coltind	2.75	6.1	6	50	45	44⅝	44⅝	—½
31	23½	Colt pf	1.60	6.5		8	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	
32⅜	28	ColGas	2.24	7.6	8	36	29⅞	29½	29⅝	+⅛
64	58	ColGs pf	5.62	9.6		2	58⅝	58⅛	58⅛	—⅝
62½	57⅞	ColGs pf	5.48	9.3		1	58⅝	58⅝	58⅝	+⅛
20½	7⅝	ColuPict			8	599	19⅛	18½	19	+½
26	25¼	ColSOh	2.32	8.5	8	196	27⅞	27⅛	27⅞	+⅛
33⅛	19	CombC	.20e	.7	9	41	28¼	28	28⅛	—⅛
41¼	33⅛	CmbEn	1.60	4.3	10	42	37½	37⅛	37⅜	—⅛
22½	16⅝	CmbEq	.10b	.5	13	111	20½	20	20⅛	+⅜
32¼	27⅞	CmwE	2.40	8.0	10	343	30⅛	30	30	
10½	9¼	CmwE wtA				15	9⅝	d 9	9	—⅛
23	19⅞	CwE pf	1.42	6.7		2	21¼	21¼	21¼	+¼
23¼	21⅞	CwE pf	1.90	8.2		13	23⅛	23⅛	23¼	
25⅛	23⅞	CwE pf	2	8.3		104	24¼	24⅛	24⅛	—⅛
28⅛	27	CwE pf	2.37	8.6		64	27⅜	27½	27½	
33½	30¼	CwE pf	2.87	8.8		13	32¾	32½	32¾	+⅛
23⅞	17⅝	ComPS	1.74	8.5	7	8	20½	20⅜	20½	
46⅞	31	Compgr	.28	.6	11	37	44¼	44	44¼	
9⅝	6⅝	CompSci			10	102	8⅞	8⅝	8⅝	
19⅛	11¼	ConAgr	1	5.6	5	28	18⅛	17⅞	17⅞	—½
30⅛	21⅝	ConeMl	1.60	5.4	5	41	29⅝	28⅝	29½	+⅜
20⅜	13⅝	Congoim	.60	3.2	7	65	19	18½	19	+½
21⅞	16⅞	ConnM	1.60	7.5	14	26	21⅛	20⅞	21⅛	+⅜
25½	19⅝	Conrac	.80	3.5	7	6	22⅞	22¼	22⅜	—¼
25⅝	20⅝	ConEd	2	8.1	5	295	25⅛	24¾	24⅞	—¼
83	71⅝	ConE pf	6	7.3		6	81¾	81	81¾	+⅛
56	52¼	ConE pf	5	9.0		2	55⅝	55⅝	55⅝	—½
27	22½	ConFds	1.50	6.1	8	116	24⅝	24½	24½	
71½	61¼	ConF pf	4.50	7.0		9	63⅝	63⅛	63⅝	+⅛
26½	21½	ConFrgt	.90	3.6	7	78	25⅜	25⅛	25⅛	—¼
47⅛	34⅝	ConNG	2.50	5.8	6	55	43⅜	43	43⅜	+⅜
25⅞	20⅝	ConsPw	2.12	8.9	6	147	23⅞	23½	23¾	
53	47½	CnPw pf	4.50	9.2		z200	48⅞	48⅞	48⅞	
88	77½	CnPw pf	7.45	9.3		z2020	82½	80½	80½	—2
90⅞	79¼	CnPw pf	7.72	9.2		z230	83½	83½	83½	—1⅜
89¼	80	CnPw pf	7.68	9.3		z100	83	83	83	—1⅞
25½	24⅛	CnPw pr	2.23	9.2		2	24¼	24⅛	24⅛	
27⅞	25⅛	CnPw pf	2.43	9.3		14	26¼	26⅛	26⅛	
9	6	ContAir	.25e	3.1	6	188	8⅛	7⅞	8	
6⅞	3½	ContCop				12	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	
59¼	47¾	ContlCp	3	5.6	7	105	53⅜	53¼	53½	
37⅝	30¼	CnlGrp	2.20	6.8	7	105	33⅛	32¼	32½	—⅜
27	25¼	CnlGp pr	2	7.8		85	25½	25¼	25½	+⅛
29¾	23⅞	ContIll	1.32	5.1	7	134	26	25¾	25¾	—½
17¼	14⅝	ContIIP	1.28	7.9	25	36	16¼	15⅞	16¼	+⅛
3⅞	1½	ContIIRt				99	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	—⅛
38	27⅜	Cont Oil	1.40	5.1	7	1027	27⅞	d27½	27⅝	—⅛
17⅞	14⅝	ContTel	1.16	7.7	9	231	15¼	15	15⅛	+⅛
27⅛	19⅞	CtlData	.15	.6	8	641	25¼	24½	24⅞	—⅛
22½	18⅝	Cnwd	1.30	6.5	3	x8	20½	20⅛	20⅛	—⅛
4⅞	2⅝	Cookn	.19t	5.6	9	34	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	
49¼	36⅝	Cooper	1.08	2.6	9	157	41⅜	41¼	41½	—½
20¼	9⅞	CoopLab	.20	1.1	18	173	19⅛	18½	19	+⅛
18⅞	11⅞	CoopTR	.80	5.7	3	14	14	13¾	14	+⅛
19½	16⅞	CopT pf	1.25	6.6		40	19	19	19	
20⅛	17	Copeind	.76	3.9	7	22	19½	19⅜	19½	
24	17⅞	Copwd	1.20	6.6	6	5	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	+⅛
3⅞	2⅞	Cordura	.20	5.3	13	105	3⅞	3⅝	3¾	
71½	53⅞	CornG	1.52	2.7	11	85	57	56	57	+¾
20⅛	15½	CorrBlk	.80	4.0	11	13	19⅞	19⅝	19⅞	+⅛
2⅜	1	Cousins				74	2	1¾	1⅞	
32⅞	25½	CoxBdct	.65	2.0	9	42	32½	32	32	—½
15⅛	10¼	Craig	.50	3.9	4	56	13⅛	12⅞	12⅞	—⅛
31⅝	25⅛	Crane	1.40	5.1	7	30	27⅜	27⅛	27⅜	+½
6¼	4⅜	CredtF	.32	4.9	6	60	6⅝	6⅛	6½	
29	24	CrockN	1.66	6.6	6	70	25¼	25	25⅛	+⅛
47¼	40¼	CrockN pf	3	7.1		2	42	42	42	
17¼	12¼	CrompK	.90	5.9	6	14	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	
23⅞	22	CrouHl	.90	3.9	10	22	23	22⅞	22⅞	—⅛
25⅝	19¼	CrwnCk			8	128	25	24⅞	24⅞	—⅛
45⅛	32	CrwZel	1.90	5.9	8	361	32⅜	32¼	32¼	—¼
35⅝	26¼	CrumF	1.72	5.5	5	269	31⅜	31¼	31¼	—⅛
14¾	9½	Culligan	.48	4.3	8	89	11⅜	11⅛	11⅛	—⅛
58½	35	CumEn	1.68	4.4	4	145	38⅜	37	37⅞	+⅞
9⅞	8	CunnDrg	.25	2.8	11	2	9	9	9	
12⅞	11⅞	CurrInc	1.10	9.0	5	14	12¼	12¼	12¼	
19⅞	13⅝	CurtW	.60	3.6	7	45	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	—⅜
36	27	CutlerH	1.40	4.4	6	64	32⅛	32	32	—⅞
28½	18¾	Cyclp	1.20a	5.4	6	12	22¼	21⅝	22¼	+⅜
26¼	16⅝	Cyprus	1.40	7.8	21	29	18⅛	17¾	18	+⅛
		D								
9⅞	6¼	DPF			7	107	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
8⅛	5	Damon	.20	3.5		64	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	+⅛
14	8⅛	DanRiv	.64	5.6	6	137	11½	11⅜	11½	+⅛
29⅛	22	DanaCp	1.20	4.6	7	85	26⅛	25⅝	25⅝	+⅛
39	30¼	Dartind	1	2.8	8	90	36	35⅜	36	
41⅜	33¼	Dart pf	2	5.3		7	38	37⅜	37⅝	—1¼
53⅞	34	DataGen			16	159	47⅝	47	47¼	+⅜
41⅜	17⅛	Datapnt			14	458	40	38¾	39	—⅛
19¼	15⅛	Dayco	.50b	3.1	4	9	16	15⅝	15⅞	—⅛
44⅛	29½	DaytHd	1.40	3.4	9	463	41¼	41	41⅛	—⅜
22⅝	18	DaytPL	1.66	9.0	9	103	18⅝	18¼	18⅜	—⅛
33½	24	Deere	1.30	5.3	6	235	24¾	24⅛	24⅝	
29⅞	24	DelMon	1.60	6.2	6	18	25⅞	25⅝	25⅞	+¼
15	13	DelmP	1.20	8.7	9	64	13⅞	13¾	13¾	
39⅝	30	DeltaAir	.70	1.9	7	557	37⅜	36⅝	37¼	+⅛
12⅜	4¼	Deltec			33	53	12½	12	12	—¼
7⅛	4⅛	Deltona				40	5⅜	5¼	5⅜	
29¼	23	DenMf	1.24	4.7	6	11	26⅜	26⅛	26⅜	—⅛
29	18⅜	Dennys	.60	2.1	11	441	28⅛	27½	28	+⅜
30⅛	16¼	Dentsply	.80	4.6	11	29	17½	17¼	17½	+⅜
20¼	12½	DeSoto	.80	4.4	8	13	18⅝	18⅛	18¼	
18	15⅛	DetEd	1.52	8.8	9	190	17¼	17⅛	17¼	+⅛
74¾	63½	DetE pf	5.50	7.5		5	73¼	73	73¼	+⅛
105½	95¼	DetE pf	9.32	9.3		z390	101½	100½	100¾	—¼
89¼	78	DetE pf	7.68	9.1		z20	84	84	84	—¼
85½	75	DetE pf	7.36	9.1		z150	81⅛	81	81	—1
29⅞	27⅛	DetE pf	2.75	9.6		4	28¾	28⅝	28⅝	—⅛
30½	27⅝	DE pfB	2.75	9.5		2	29	29	29	
30	22⅝	Dexter	1	4.1	8	11	24¾	24⅝	24⅝	—⅜
9¼	6½	DiGior	.40	4.9	6	28	8¼	8⅛	8⅛	
16	13	DiGior pf	.88	6.0		z210	15¼	14¾	14¾	—¾
18¼	12¼	DialCp	1	5.6	7	6	17⅞	17¾	17¾	—⅜
39⅞	32⅛	DiaInt	2.20	6.3	9	36	35⅜	35	35	—⅜
45¾	17	DiaM			11	120	41⅛	40¼	41	+⅜
38⅝	26⅝	DiamS	1.40	5.0	7	316	28½	27¾	27⅞	—⅜
34⅛	23½	Dia pfD	1.20	4.8		8	25¼	25	25	—1⅛
10⅛	6⅞	DickAB	.20	2.4	8	21	8¼	8¼	8¼	
13⅝	10	Dictaph	.72	5.9	10	46	12¼	12	12¼	+¼
14⅛	10⅛	Diebold	.50	4.0	18	20	12⅝	12½	12½	—¼
54	36⅝	DigitalEq			15	1574	45	44¼	44⅝	—½
12⅞	7⅛	Dillingm	.52	6.6	8	98	7⅞	7⅜	7⅞	+⅛
29⅛	23	Dillingm pf	2	8.5		1	23½	23½	23½	
36⅝	30	Dillon	1.20b	4.0	11	38	30½	d29¾	30	—½
47⅝	32⅛	Disney	.32b	.8	15	1099	39⅜	38¼	38⅞	—¾
2	1	DivrsIdIn				25	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
3	13-16	DivrsMtg				132	2⅜	2¼	2¼	
17¼	11	DrPeppr	.56	3.8	15	412	14⅝	14½	14⅝	

1977 High	1977 Low	Stock	Div in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
61⅞	42½	DomeM	.80a	1.3	13	91	u62⅞	61	62⅜	+1⅜
4½	2⅞	DonLJ	.14	4.7	23	47	3⅛	3	3	
25¼	21⅜	Donnly	.76	3.3	9	29	22⅞	22¾	22¾	—¼
25⅜	15	DorOliv	.32	1.3	8	46	24½	23⅞	24½	+⅜
17⅞	10⅛	Dorsey	.50	3.0	7	16	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	+⅛
43⅝	34⅜	Dover	1.20	2.9	11	23	42⅝	41½	41½	—½
43⅛	26	Dow Ch	1.20	4.5	8	1291	26½	26	26⅜	+⅛
35½	29¼	DowJn	1.32	4.0	13	13	33	32¾	33	
33	22⅜	Dravo	1.05	3.7	9	3	28¼	28⅛	28⅛	—⅜
47⅞	37⅞	Dressr	.88	2.1	9	368	43	42⅛	42¼	—½
18½	16	DrexB	1.44	8.6		19	16¾	16⅝	16¾	+⅛
10⅝	7⅜	Dreyfs	.45e	6.5	8	6	10⅛	10	10	—⅛
135	105¼	duPont	5a	4.4	11	501	115	114⅛	114¼	—⅜
66⅛	62½	duPnt pf	4.50	7.1		5	63⅛	63½	63½	
23½	19⅞	DukeP	1.72	7.9	9	85	22	21⅞	21⅞	—⅛
107½	99¼	Duke pf	8.70	8.5		z20	102	102	102	
102½	93½	Duke pf	8.20	8.3		z250	98¼	98¼	98¼	+½
97½	87⅞	Duke pf	7.80	8.4		z7500	93⅜	92⅜	93⅜	+⅞
31¼	29	Duke pf	2.69	9.0		20	29⅞	29⅝	29⅝	—⅛
31½	25⅛	DunBr	1.24	4.1	15	354	30⅜	30	30	—¼
21¼	18⅞	DuqLig	1.72	9.0	9	99	19⅛	18⅞	19⅛	+⅛
28	24½	Duq pfA	2.10	8.1		z100	26	26	26	+½
26¼	24¼	Duq pr	2.10	8.6		1	24½	24½	24½	—⅛
28	25¼	Duq pr	2.31	8.8		z100	26⅜	26¼	26¼	+⅛
31	26	Duq pr	2.75	9.8		z1220	28	27⅝	28	—⅜
13⅝	10¼	DutchB	.14	1.3	9	5	11⅛	11	11⅛	+⅛
13⅞	9⅞	Dymo	.48	3.6	7	51	13⅝	13⅜	13⅜	—⅛
		E								
21½	15⅞	EG&G	.36	2.1	11	38	16⅞	16⅝	16⅝	
4½	3¼	EMI	.16e	4.7	8	95	3⅜	3¼	3⅜	
28⅞	22¼	E Sys	1.20	4.6	5	19	25⅞	25⅝	25⅝	—⅛
22	17¾	EagleP	.68	3.4	8	54	20⅛	19⅞	20	—⅛
27½	17⅞	EascoCp	1.10	4.4	9	48	25⅛	24⅝	25	+⅜
9⅝	5⅛	EastAir			4	162	6½	6	6⅜	+⅛
29¼	17½	EastGF	.80	4.2	10	126	19⅛	19	19	
19⅝	16⅝	EastUtl	1.60	9.6	13	24	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	—⅛
84⅝	48⅛	EsKod	1.62a	3.3	12	1558	49⅝	48⅞	49⅝	+⅜
45⅝	35½	Eaton	2	5.3	6	86	38	37⅝	38	+⅜
27½	21⅜	Echlin	.60	2.2	12	36	27⅛	27	27	—⅜
27⅞	20⅝	EckrdJk	.64	2.6	12	133	25⅛	25	25	—⅛
79⅞	53⅞	EdisBr	2.70	3.5	9	12	78	77⅝	77⅝	—⅛
16¼	12	Edwrd	.60a	3.9	5	13	15½	15½	15½	
20	14⅛	ElPaso	1.10	6.8	7	263	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	—⅛
3¼	1⅜	ElecAssc				93	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	+⅛
20⅛	13⅝	EDS	.72	4.7	11	22	15⅝	15⅜	15⅜	
4⅞	3⅛	EMeMg			6	64	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	—⅛
11	9½	EIMM pf	1k			2	10	9⅞	10	+⅛
29	17⅞	Elgin	1a	4.9	5	32	20⅞	20⅜	20½	—⅛
8⅞	4½	Eltxir			5	145	4⅝	d 4⅜	4⅜	—⅛
31⅜	22⅞	Eltra	1.16	4.7	7	8	24¾	24½	24¾	+¼
36	31¼	EmerEl	1.20	3.6	14	254	34⅛	33½	33⅝	—⅞
42⅞	32⅛	Emery	1.50	3.6	17	113	41⅝	41½	41½	
23½	10	EmeryIn	.50	2.2	21	94	23	22⅞	22⅞	—⅛
33	30¼	Emhart	1.80	6.0	6	x39	30	d30	30	+¼
17⅛	15	EmpDs	1.36	8.9	8	1	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	
6½	5⅛	EmpD pf	.50	8.3		z400	6	6	6	+⅜
11½	10	EmpD pf	.92	8.7		z700	10½	10⅛	10⅛	+⅛
31¾	18¼	EmpGas	.40	1.5	7	3	26⅜	26⅜	26⅜	
36⅞	23⅛	EngMC	1.20	5.0	6	299	24⅝	23⅞	24⅛	+⅛
6⅞	5⅝	EnnisB	.36	5.4	6	50	6⅝	6½	6⅝	+⅛
33⅝	27⅛	Ensrch	1.80	5.9	8	67	30⅝	30⅜	30⅜	—⅛
26	21⅛	Entex	1.20	5.0	7	48	24⅛	24	24⅛	
42⅝	28⅞	Envrtec	.80	2.7	8	8	29⅝	29½	29½	+⅜
30⅛	25⅝	Equifx	2.20a	8.0	9	15	27⅛	27½	27½	
14⅝	11⅛	Equimk	.88	7.4	5	21	12	11⅞	11⅞	—⅜
39	34⅛	EqutGs	2.84	7.7	6	4	36⅞	36⅛	36⅞	
26	24¼	EqtGs pf	2	8.1		z8500	25	24⅞	24⅞	—⅛
27½	22⅞	EqtLf	2.20	8.6	11	10	25⅝	25½	25⅝	—⅛
35⅞	29½	Esmrk	1.84	6.1	8	25	30⅛	30	30⅛	+⅛
13⅞	7⅛	EssexCh	.50	4.3	6	9	11⅝	11½	11½	—⅛
8¼	6	Estrlin	.36	4.6	8	106	7⅞	7½	7⅞	+⅛
45⅞	37½	Ethyl	2	5.2	5	97	38⅛	38⅛	38⅛	—½
59¼	49	Ethyl pf	2.40	4.8		61	50	50	50	—⅜
18	11⅞	EvansP	.80a	4.8	7	104	16⅞	16⅝	16⅝	
15⅝	14⅛	Evan pf	1.40	9.2		11	15¼	15¼	15¼	—¼
29⅞	23⅝	ExCelO	1.40	5.1	7	37	27¼	27	27¼	
21⅛	18⅞	Exclsr	1.73e	8.8		11	19⅞	19⅝	19⅝	
55⅝	44⅞	Exxon	3	6.6	8	1139	45⅝	45	45⅝	+¼
		F								
27½	20⅛	FMC	1.20	5.9	5	239	20¾	20⅝	20½	+⅛
39	32¼	FMC pf	2.25	6.8		4	33	33	33	—⅜
11⅞	7⅞	Fabrge	.40	4.0	9	55	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	—⅛
9⅝	4⅜	FabriCtr	.20	3.6	7	392	5⅝	5⅜	5⅝	
8	4¾	FacetEnt				10	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
41⅛	21½	FairCm	.80	3.5	10	54	22⅞	22⅝	22⅝	+⅛
16⅞	9⅝	Fairind	.40	2.6	10	40	15¼	15⅛	15⅛	—⅛
13⅞	9⅞	FairmtF	.76	7.2	12	7	10⅝	10½	10⅝	
35⅞	22¼	FalconS	.80	2.5	14	177	32⅞	32¼	32⅜	—⅜
11½	8⅛	FrWstFn			5	4	10	10	10	
6⅜	2⅜	FarahMf				33	3⅜	3¼	3¼	
7⅛	3⅞	Fedders				143	4⅛	3⅞	4	
32½	24	FedCo	1.80	6.1	10	2	29½	29½	29½	
26⅛	20⅛	FdMog	1.60	7.2	5	74	22⅛	22⅜	22⅛	—⅛
17½	12⅝	FedNMt	1	6.5	5	684	15⅝	15⅛	15½	—⅛
19⅞	12⅛	FedPB	.90	6.2	7	60	14⅝	14¼	14½	+¼
25	16⅛	FPap pf	1.20	6.6		5	18¼	18	18¼	+¼
21⅛	13½	FdSignl	.80	5.1	9	18	15¾	15⅝	15¾	+⅜
49⅛	33	FedDSt	1.60	4.1	10	195	39½	38⅞	38⅞	—⅝
34⅛	26	Ferro	1.44	4.9	7	31	29⅝	29¼	29¼	—¾
12⅞	7	Fibrebd				13	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	+⅛
8⅞	6	FidFin	.30	3.8	4	15	7⅞	7⅝	7⅞	+⅛
35⅛	29⅝	FidUni	2.40	7.8	7	3	30⅝	30½	30⅝	+⅛
29⅞	19	Fidcrst	1.40a	4.8	6	29	29	28⅞	29	+⅛
16⅞	9⅛	Filtrol			7	13	15½	15⅜	15½	
22	16¾	FinSanB	.72	3.5	5	40	20⅞	20⅝	20⅞	+⅛
28⅞	17	FinlFed	.80	3.0	6	11	27	27	27	—⅛
23¾	15	Firestn	1.10	7.1	9	347	15⅞	15½	15½	—⅛
19⅝	13½	FtChrt	.80	5.0	5	499	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	—⅛
22⅞	16⅞	FstChic	1	5.4	7	154	18⅝	18½	18½	
37⅞	28⅜	FtBnTx	1.12	3.7	8	5	30⅞	30⅝	30⅞	—⅛
43⅞	37⅝	FtInBn	1.40	3.4	10	5	41⅞	41⅛	41½	+⅛
17	8⅝	FstMiss	.40	4.0	6	62	10¼	10	10⅛	—⅛
30⅛	24⅞	FstNBo	1.86	7.4	7	75	25¾	25¼	25⅝	—⅛
26⅜	23¼	FtNStBn	2	8.1	8	4	24⅝	24¾	24⅝	+¼
18⅞	15¼	FstPa	1.32	7.9	8	59	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	+⅛
2¾	1⅝	FtPaMtg				31	2	1⅞	2	
13	11	FstUnRl	1	8.4	14	8	12	11⅞	11⅞	—⅛
7½	5⅞	FtVaBk	.47	7.1	7	15	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	—⅛
25⅞	21	FtWisc	1.76	7.3	8	15	24⅛	24⅛	24½	—⅛
13⅞	7⅜	FishFds	.60	7.5	8	13	8⅛	8	8	—⅛
17¼	11⅞	FishrSci	.35	2.3	8	113	15⅝	15¼	15⅜	—¼
19⅝	9½	LleetEnt	.45	3.7	9	685	12½	11⅞	12½	+⅛
17⅞	15	Fleming	.80	4.9	8	13	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	
19⅜	13⅝	FlexiV	.60	3.3	7	103	18⅝	18⅛	18⅛	—⅜
23⅝	17¼	Flintkt	1.20a	6.3	9	25	19	19	19	—⅛
43¼	23⅝	FlaECst			13	8	37⅜	37½	37½	+⅛
27⅞	23	FlaGas	1.20	4.7	7	19	25⅝	25⅛	25⅝	—⅛
23⅝	21½	FlaPL	1.76	6.6	8	254	26⅞	26⅝	26⅝	—⅛
34⅛	28⅝	FlaPow	2.48	7.9	7	39	31⅝	31½	31½	—⅛
24½	17⅛	FlaStl	1.20	6.7	15	7	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	+½
47⅞	33⅛	FluorCp	1	2.7	9	150	37½	37	37½	—⅜
7⅞	5	FdFair	.20	3.8	5	18	5⅝	5½	5⅜	
18⅛	14⅝	FooteC	1.20	7.1	7	8	17⅛	17	17	
47⅞	41⅞	FordM	3.20	7.4	4	1274	43⅞	43⅛	43¼	
19⅝	15	ForMK	1.10	6.5	6	81	17⅛	17	17	—⅛
15¾	14⅛	FtDear	1.24	8.5		30	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	—⅛
33⅛	31⅞	FtHowP	.83	2.7	10	111	32⅜	32⅛	32⅛	—⅛
32⅝	9⅞	FosWh	.85a	3.0	9	74	28⅝	28⅛	28⅝	
12	8	Fotomat	.40	4.6	8	33	9	8⅝	8⅝	—⅛
54	40⅛	Foxbro	1.50	3.1	8	33	48⅝	48½	48⅝	+⅛
29½	7⅝	FrankM	.30	3.6	5	149	8⅝	8⅛	8¼	
21⅝	17⅝	FrpMin	1.60	8.5	11	167	19	18⅝	18⅞	+⅛
24⅝	7½	Frigtrn	.10e	1.0	17	61	10¼	9⅞	10⅛	—⅛
31⅝	25	Fruehf	2	7.2	6	68	27⅝	27½	27⅝	+⅛
13	7⅝	Fuqua	.40	4.6	5	98	8⅞	8¾	8⅝	
		G								
13⅝	9⅛	GAF	.60	6.0		220	10⅛	10	10	—⅛
19⅛	15¼	GAF pf	1.20	7.5		34	16	15⅝	16	+⅛
34⅛	25⅛	GATX	1.80	6.8	11	42	26⅜	26⅛	25½	—⅛
10¼	7⅛	GCA	.10e	1.2	9	6	8¼	8⅛	8¼	+⅛
6⅝	4⅛	GDV			6	83	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
7	5⅛	GF Eqp	.09e	1.3	7	6	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	—⅛
7⅛	4⅞	Gable				32	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	—⅛
39¾	22	GamSk	1.40	5.8	9	22	24⅛	24	24	—⅛
40¼	29⅞	Gannett	1.20	3.2	15	66	37⅛	36⅞	37	
13	8⅛	GapStr	.24	2.2	6	32	11	10⅞	10⅞	—⅛
22⅞	14½	GaroDn	.7a	4.6	12	68	16⅜	16⅛	16⅜	—⅛
17¼	13⅞	Garfink	1.04	6.3	7	16	16⅞	16⅝	16⅝	
15⅝	13⅛	GasSvc	1.20	8.9	9	19	13⅞	13⅝	13½	+⅛
11⅝	6¼	Gatewy	.60e	6.5	4	13	9¼	9	9¼	+⅛
42⅞	22	Gearhrt	.40	1.0	13	41	40⅞	40⅜	40⅜	—⅛
24⅝	18⅝	Geico	.45a	2.0	10	25	22⅞	22¼	22⅝	+⅝
19⅛	16	GemCa				29	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	
17⅛	14⅝	GemIn	1.20a	7.3		2	16½	16½	16½	
12½	9½	GAInv	1.22e	12.		17	10⅛	10	10⅛	+⅛
32¼	27½	GnAmO	n.60	2.0	17	221	30	28⅞	29⅝	
14½	.0⅜	GnBcsh	.80	7.1	6	8	11½	11¼	11¼	—⅜
14¼	.0⅛	GnCable	.82	7.0	7	114	11⅞	11⅝	11⅝	—⅛
30¼	20⅛	GCinma	.88	2.9	9	70	30⅛	29⅞	29⅞	—⅜
6⅝	44½	GenDyn			5	44	48⅛	48	48	
57¼	47⅞	GenEl	2.20	4.5	10	1451	48⅞	48⅜	48½	
35⅛	29	GnFds	1.64	5.0	10	334	32⅝	32⅜	32½	+⅛
26⅛	21⅝	GnGth	1.42e	6.0	16	11	23⅞	23⅝	23⅝	—⅛
13⅝	8⅛	GnHost	.60	6.8	22	13	8⅞	8⅝	8⅞	+⅛
23⅛	16⅞	GnInst	.40b	2.1	8	137	19⅝	18½	19⅛	+⅛
38⅛	35⅛	GnInstr pf	3	8.5		1	35⅝	35⅝	35⅝	
20⅝	12⅞	GenMed	.40	2.8	8	4	14½	14⅜	14⅜	—⅛
34⅞	25¼	GnMills	1	3.4	12	569	29⅞	29⅛	29⅜	—⅛
78½	62	GMot	6.80e	11.	6	1314	62⅝	62⅛	62½	
55	51½	GMot pf	3.75	7.0		7	53¼	53¼	53¼	
73¼	69⅛	GMot pf	5	7.0		3	71⅛	71⅛	71⅛	
11⅞	6¼	GnPort	.10e	.9	15	81	10⅞	10⅝	10⅝	—⅛
21⅛	18	GPU	1.76	8.4	8	98	21⅛	21	21	—⅛
10⅞	7¼	GnRefr	.10e	1.3		16	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	
28⅜	22⅛	GnSignl	.80	3.2	11	103	25⅜	24⅝	25⅛	
8⅛	5⅛	GnSteel	.29t	4.9	5	10	5⅞	5⅝	5⅞	
33½	28½	GTelEl	2.24	7.2	8	210	31⅜	31⅛	31⅛	—⅛
29⅝	27½	GTE pf	2.48	8.7		10	28⅝	28⅜	28⅝	
16⅝	15⅛	GTFl pf	1.30	8.1		z100	16	16	16	+½
29⅝	21¾	GTire	1.30	5.6	4	102	23⅛	22¾	23⅛	+¼
6⅝	3⅝	Genesco				99	4⅛	3⅞	4	—⅛
37½	29½	GenuPts	.90	2.6	15	123	34⅝	34⅛	34⅜	—¼
38½	25¼	GaPac	1	3.6	10	288	27⅝	27¼	27⅝	+⅜
30⅛	28½	GaPw pf	2.75	9.4		5	29½	29¼	29⅝	
91	85	GaPw pf	7.80	8.9		z6800	88⅝	88	88⅝	+1⅝
89⅛	82½	GaPw pf	7.72	9.1		z120	85	85	85	—1
25⅜	21⅛	Geosrc	.17e	.7	9	140	24	23⅞	23⅞	+⅛
39½	24⅛	Gerber	1.40	4.7	12	12	29⅞	29⅝	29⅝	—⅛
212	146	Getty	2.80a	1.8	11	46	158⅛	156½	158⅛	+1⅛
19	17½	Getty pf	1.20	6.5		26	18½	18⅜	18½	+¼
10⅞	7⅛	GiantPC	.60	7.6	39	16	8	7⅞	7⅞	
13⅝	8⅝	GibrFin	.40b	3.7	4	62	10⅜	10⅝	10⅜	
12⅞	8¼	GidLew	.50	4.5	6	50	11⅛	11	11⅛	
16¼	13⅜	GiffdHill	.90	5.8	6	30	15⅜	15¼	15⅜	—⅛
30½	23½	Gillette	1.50	6.2	10	219	24½	24⅛	24⅛	+⅛
9⅞	6⅝	GinosInc			11	25	8⅛	8	8¼	—⅛
12⅞	7	GlobMar				40	9⅝	9¼	9¼	+¼
51	24⅝	GlobU	2a	4.1	7	51	49⅛	48⅝	49⅛	+⅜
20⅞	16⅝	GldWFn	.68	3.2	4	8	19	18¾	18⅞	
20⅞	17⅛	GoldW pf	.78	4.0		6	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	+¼
33⅜	18⅞	Goodrh	1.32	6.4	4	226	21½	20⅞	20⅞	—½
23⅞	17	Goodyr	1.30	7.6	6	796	17¼	17	17⅛	
17⅝	11⅛	GordJw	.52	3.2	6	11	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	—⅛
35½	27¼	Gould	1.36	4.6	8	193	29½	29⅛	29⅜	
34⅜	27	Gould pf	1.35	4.7		4	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝	—⅛
31⅞	26⅛	Grace	1.80	6.8	7	70	26⅝	26⅜	26½	
31¼	26½	Graingr	.56	1.9	14	3	30⅛	30⅛	30⅛	—⅛
15⅞	13⅝	GranitvI	1	7.1	5	7	14⅛	14	14⅛	
21¼	15⅝	GrayDr	1	4.9	6	2	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	—⅛
14⅜	7½	GtAtPc	.10e	1.1	23	79	9⅝	9⅛	9½	—⅜
27½	23¼	GtLkD	n.70	3.0	7	19	24⅛	d23⅛	23⅜	—1¼
29⅞	19⅝	GtNIrn	1.50e	6.0	18	1	25	25	25	
32¾	23⅝	GtNoNk	1.20	4.7	7	268	25⅜	25⅛	25½	—⅜
25⅝	28	GtWFin	.70	3.0	5	99	23	22⅞	23	+⅛
27⅞	17⅛	GtWslUtd			6	13	21½	21¼	21¼	—½
22⅝	16⅝	GGiant	1.08	6.2	12	15	17⅝	17¼	17⅝	—⅛
15⅝	12⅛	Greyh	1.04	8.1	8	257	13	12⅞	12⅞	
2½	¾	Greyhnd wt				87	13-16	¾	¾	
10¼	8⅛	GrowC	.40b	4.6	6	24	8⅞	8½	8⅝	+⅛
22½	15⅝	Grumm	1	6.0	5	20	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	+⅛
18⅛	14⅝	Guardln	.32	2.0	7	8	16⅛	15⅞	16⅛	+⅛
18⅝	10	GlfWsln	.66	5.7	4	410	11⅞	11½	11½	—⅛
3⅜	1-64	GlfW wt				739	3-128	1-64	1-64	—1-256
87	51½	GlfW pf	3.87	6.5		5	59¼	59¼	59¼	—¼
40¼	29	GlfW pf	2.50	8.2		30	31	30⅝	30⅝	—⅜
3⅛	1⅞	GMR Pr				16	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	—⅛
30⅞	26⅛	GulfOil	1.90	7.3	6	539	26⅛	d26	26⅛	—⅛
20⅜	11⅛	GulfRes	1	8.0	12	163	13	12½	12½	—½
30	17	GulfR pf	.20	1.1		1	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	—⅜
25½	17	GulfR pf	1.30	7.4		2	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	—⅛
25	18⅝	GulfR pf	1.60	8.5		1	18⅞	18⅞	18⅞	
14⅝	12⅝	GlfStUt	1.24	8.9	8	134	14	13⅞	13⅞	—⅛
15⅛	10⅛	GulfUtd	.72	5.1	9	56	14¼	14	14⅛	+⅛
8¼	4½	Gulton	.20	3.0	9	41	7	6⅝	6⅝	—¼
		H								
3⅜	2⅛	HMW				12	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	—⅛
41⅛	35	HackW	3	7.7	8	9	39	38⅞	38⅞	
25⅛	17	HallFB	.88	3.9	12	28	22⅛	22⅜	22⅜	
23	18⅛	HallPrt	.80a	3.6	7	1	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	—⅛

1977 High	1977 Low	Stock	Div in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
67⅛	54½	Hallibrt	1.40	2.3	11	1343	63⅜	61½	61⅝	—1⅜
25⅛	16	HamrP	1.30	7.2	8	39	18⅛	18	18⅛	
18½	16⅛	HanJS	1.49a	8.9		71	16⅞	16⅝	16⅝	+⅛
23⅜	20⅛	HanJI	1.88a	8.9		10	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	
11⅛	4⅛	Hndlmn	.40	3.7	8	228	10⅞	10⅝	10⅝	+⅛
23⅞	19⅛	HandyH	1	4.4	7	1	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	
29	22½	Hanes	1.52	5.4	6	26	28½	28⅛	28⅜	—⅛
54⅞	34½	Hanna	1.80	4.9	6	61	37⅛	36¾	36⅞	—1
35⅞	29	HarBrJ	1.44	4.2	7	4	34⅛	34⅛	34⅛	—⅛
14	8	Hardees	.16	1.4	7	39	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	+⅛
24⅛	15	Harnlshf	1	5.9	7	70	17	16⅞	16⅞	—⅛
18⅛	13⅛	Harrah	.40	2.4	8	11	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	
39⅛	29⅝	HarrBk	1.66	5.3	7	2	31½	31½	31½	+⅛
44½	28	Harris	1	2.4	12	47	41⅜	41⅛	41⅜	
28⅝	23⅛	Harsco	1.60	6.0	6	5	26⅜	26½	26½	—⅛
14⅝	11	HartSM	.72	6.5	6	45	11⅛	11	11⅛	—⅛
33⅛	25⅛	HarteHk	.75	2.3	12	37	32¼	32	32¼	
18⅝	16⅞	HattSe	1.44a	8.1	12	8	17¾	17⅝	17¾	+⅛
26⅛	23⅛	HwllEl	2.04	7.7	9	161	u26½	26⅛	26½	+⅛
19⅝	16	HayesA	1.20	6.3	7	41	19⅛	19	19	—⅛
12⅜	8½	Hazeltn	.20e	1.9	6	38	10½	10⅜	10⅜	+⅛
10½	8	Hecks	.24	2.5	7	66	9½	9⅜	9½	—⅛
15⅞	7	HeclaM	.30t	4.3		96	7⅛	7	7	
25⅞	15⅛	HelimB	.80a	3.6	6	3	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	
37⅛	28	HeinzH	1.44	4.3	9	224	33⅝	33⅛	33⅛	—⅛
33⅛	28½	Heinz pf	1.70	5.7		7	30⅛	30	30	—⅛
9⅞	4⅝	HeleneC			11	60	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	+⅛
22⅞	16½	HellerInt	1	5.9	7	353	17⅛	17	17	—⅛
39⅞	30½	HelmrP	.36	1.0	12	111	37⅛	37	37	—⅛
8⅞	8	HemInc	.66e	7.8		1	8½	8½	8½	
28½	14⅛	Hercules	1	6.7	9	692	15⅛	14⅞	15	
22⅝	16⅝	Hershy	1.20	6.1	7	18	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	
12	6	Hesston				29	6½	6⅛	6⅛	—⅛
19⅛	14	Hestn pf	1.60	11.		18	15	15	15	—⅛
42⅜	22	Heubiin	1.40	5.4	13	140	26⅛	25¾	26	—¼
87½	48⅛	HewltPk	.40	.6	17	197	72⅛	71⅛	71⅜	—⅜
8⅞	5⅝	HghVll	.07	1.0	17	45	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
23⅛	18	Hillenbd	.82	4.4	7	4	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	—⅛
24⅝	17	Hilton	1.10	4.7	9	20	23⅜	23⅛	23⅛	+⅛
25⅛	18⅛	Hobart	1	5.3	9	3	18⅝	18⅜	18⅞	+⅜
15½	11⅛	Holiday	.46	3.1	8	474	14⅝	14½	14⅝	+⅛
25	20½	HlldyA	1.70t	6.9		3	24½	24⅛	24½	
73½	13⅝	HollyS	.80i			91	17	16⅞	16⅞	—⅛
43⅞	34½	Homestk	1a	2.6	19	169	39⅛	38½	39⅛	+⅜
45⅛	19⅝	Honda	.28r	1.4	10	135	19⅝	d19⅝	19⅝	—⅛
55⅛	42⅝	Honwll	1.90	4.2	7	642	45⅝	44⅛	45	+¼
20½	16½	HoovB	1	5.5	6	30	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	—⅜
2½	1⅛	Horizon				83	2	2	2	
26½	22⅛	HospCp	.40	1.6	10	266	25⅝	25⅛	25⅝	+⅜
14	9⅝	HostIntl	.44	3.3	7	77	13⅝	13⅛	13⅛	
18⅛	14⅜	Houdle	1	6.5	5	22	15⅝	15⅛	15⅛	—¼
21⅛	15½	HougMif	.84	4.2	7	2	19⅝	19⅜	19⅝	+⅛
9⅝	7	HousFb	.32	3.7	8	59	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	—⅛
21⅛	16⅝	HoushF	1.30	7.0	7	167	18⅝	18½	18½	—⅛
36⅛	29¼	HousIn	1.96	6.2	7	196	31⅜	31⅛	31⅜	
35⅜	25⅝	HousNG	.80	2.8	8	178	28⅞	28	28⅛	+¼
12½	9½	HowdJn	.36	3.4	8	250	10⅝	10⅜	10⅝	
18⅞	15⅛	Hubbrd	1.24	6.7	13	28	18½	18⅜	18½	
19⅛	12½	HudsnA	.80i		44	2	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	—⅛
13⅜	12½	HudsnB	.80i		45	1	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	—⅛
43⅜	29½	HughsTl	.70	2.1	10	225	34	33⅛	34	+⅛
16⅛	12¼	Human	.50	3.5	9	40	14⅜	14¼	14¼	—⅜
17⅛	10	HuntCh	.34	3.1	9	39	11¼	10⅞	10⅞	—½
17⅛	13	HuttEF	.68	4.9	5	22	14	13⅝	13⅞	—⅛
14⅜	10	Huyck	.60	5.6	9	45	11⅛	10⅞	10⅞	—⅜
		I								
27⅛	21	IC Ind	1.52	6.3	5	64	24¼	23½	24	+¼
47⅞	42½	IC In pf	3.50	7.9		12	44⅜	44⅛	44⅛	—⅛
6¼	3⅝	ICN			48	119	4⅞	4¾	4⅞	+⅛
47¼	39½	INACp	2.30	5.6	7	40	41½	41⅛	41⅛	—⅛
20⅞	18⅝	INAIn	1.59a	8.5		22	18⅞	d18½	18⅝	+⅛
14⅞	10⅞	IU Int	.90	7.9	7	55	11⅜	11⅛	11⅛	
22½	17½	IUInt pf	1.25	6.8		3	18⅜	18⅜	18⅜	
31¼	26	IdahoP	2.16	7.9	11	33	27⅞	27¼	27¼	—½
23¼	16½	IdealB	1.40	6.9	8	14	20⅜	20⅛	20⅛	
9⅞	6	IdealT	.32b	5.2	4	77	6⅛	d 5⅞	6⅛	+⅛
28⅜	25⅛	IllPowr	2.20	8.3	8	125	26⅝	26¼	26⅝	+⅛
27	24½	IlPow pf	2.04	8.2		z150	25	25	25	
55	52¼	IlPow pf	4.47	8.3		z100	53⅛	53⅛	53⅛	
49⅛	46¼	IlPow pf	4	8.0		150	49⅞	49⅞	49⅞	
17¾	14	ImplCp	.50	3.2	4	143	15¾	15⅞	15⅝	—⅛
34	14⅞	INCO	.80	5.3	7	1020	15⅛	14⅞	15	—⅛
7¾	5⅛	IncCap				22	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	—⅛
10¼	9¼	IncCCu	.88e	8.3		7	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
91	82½	IndiM pf	7.76	9.2		z3700	88⅛	84¼	84¼	—1½
101½	91	IndiM pf	8.68	9.2		z460	94⅛	94⅛	94½	—1⅛
123¼	114½	IndiM pf	12	11.		z110	114½	d113¼	113¾	—⅜
25¼	23⅞	IndiM pf	2.15	9.0		13	24⅛	23⅞	23⅞	—½
29	24¼	IndiGas	2.20	8.5	8	3	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝	—¼
27	22½	IndiPL	2	100.	7	76	24⅞	24½	24⅝	—⅛
97½	87	InPL pf	6.25	6.9		1	91	91	91	+1
18⅜	16	IndiNat	1.32	7.5	7	20	17⅝	17½	17½	—⅛
29¾	11⅞	Inexco	.10e	.5	18	115	19⅝	19	19⅛	
78	56⅝	IngerR	2.80	4.8	11	105	58½	57⅜	57⅞	—⅜
50⅛	38½	IngR pf	2.35	6.0		12	39⅜	39⅛	39⅛	
32⅛	24½	In dCop	1.10	4.3	9	42	25⅜	25⅛	25⅛	—⅜
52⅛	33	InlndStl	2.60	7.2	8	350	36⅛	35⅞	36	—⅛
29⅜	14½	Inmont	1	3.5	9	02	29	28⅝	28⅞	—⅛
16½	12⅛	Insilco	.88b	6.2	6	44	14⅛	14	14⅛	—⅛
30½	17⅛	InsprC	.20i			37	18	17¾	17⅞	—⅛
2⅝	1	InstlnvTr				23	2⅛	2	2	
11⅛	8⅛	Integon	.40	3.8	6	67	10⅝	10½	10½	—⅛
24	22¼	IntcpSe	1.92a	8.3		6	23	22⅞	23	
46	36⅞	Interco	1.80	4.0	8	123	45¾	45⅛	45⅛	+⅛
12⅞	5⅛	InterctDiv			27	4	12	11⅝	12	+⅜
39⅛	26	Intrik	2.20	7.8	7	12	28⅛	28	28⅛	—⅛
286⅛	244½	IBM	10	3.8	15	931	261½	259¾	260½	
23⅛	18⅛	IntFlav	.48	2.2	18	307	22	21⅝	21⅝	
37⅛	28	IntHarv	2.10	6.9	4	260	30⅛	29⅞	30⅛	+⅛
44⅛	35⅛	IntMin	2.60	6.5	6	71	40	39⅞	39⅞	—¼
22⅛	13⅛	IntMing	.20	.9	3	7	21⅞	21⅜	21⅞	+⅜
21⅛	16⅛	IntMult	1	5.0	8	48	20⅛	20	20⅛	+⅛
49⅞	38	IntPaper	2	4.9	9	376	42	40⅞	40⅞	—⅜
8⅛	5⅛	IntRectf	.20	2.5	18	3	7⅝	7⅛	7⅛	+⅛
36⅛	28⅞	IntTT	2	6.4	7	889	31½	30⅞	31⅛	—⅜
61	50⅞	IntTT pfK	4	7.7		201	52¾	51⅜	52	—⅛
66	59⅜	IntTT pfO	5	8.3		73	60⅞	60⅛	60⅛	+⅛
44	36⅛	IntTT pf	2.25	5.8		61	39	38⅝	38⅝	—½
65⅛	55⅛	IntTT pf	4.50	7.9		191	56⅞	56⅝	56⅝	—½
23	22⅛	Intrpce	n1.22	5.5	7	14	22½	22⅛	22⅛	—⅛
90	74¼	Intrpcpf	5	5.7		1	87	87	87	—1
18⅝	16⅝	IntstPw	1.45	8.5	9	11	17	16⅞	17	
27⅛	24½	InPw pf	2.28	9.0		z700	25¼	25⅛	25¼	
32⅛	19⅞	IowaBf	.50	1.7	5	56	29⅞	29⅝	29⅝	+⅜
18⅞	15⅝	IowaEl	1.50	8.5	8	8	18	17⅞	17⅞	—⅛
23½	20⅛	IowlIG	1.84	8.6	8	73	21	20⅞	20⅞	—⅛
28	26	IowlI pf	2.31	8.3		z200	28	28	28	
28⅜	24⅛	IowaPL	2.24	8.5	8	68	26⅜	25⅞	26⅛	—⅜
23⅛	20⅜	IowaPS	1.80	8.3	8	15	21⅝	21⅛	21⅛	—⅛
7⅜	4½	IpcoHp	.12	1.6	18	40	7⅝	7⅛	7⅛	—⅛
18⅞	11⅛	ItekCp			23	73	17⅝	17⅛	17⅝	
21⅞	12½	ItelCp	.45	2.4	7	102	19⅛	18⅝	19⅛	+⅜
16⅝	15	Itel pf	1.44	9.0		201	16	16	16	
		J - K								
24⅞	15⅞	JamesF	1	4.4	10	7	22⅞	22½	22⅞	+⅛
17⅛	13½	Jantzen	.80	5.3	11	3	15	15	15	
10⅛	8	JapanF	.98e	12.		1122	8⅛	8	8	—⅛
32⅞	26⅝	JeffPilot	.92	3.0	9	112	30⅝	30⅝	30⅝	—⅛
132	116½	JerC pf	13.50	11.		z180	118½	118½	118½	+½
16	10⅞	JerC pf	11	9.8		z100	112½	112½	112½	
25½	19½	JewelC	1.30	6.8	6	85	19⅜	19⅛	19¼	
4⅜	2¼	Jewe.cor			3	8	3⅝	3⅛	3⅜	+⅛
33⅛	27⅛	JhnMan	1.60	5.2	8	60	30⅛	30½	30⅛	+⅛
78⅛	62⅛	JohnJn	1.40	1.9	18	393	73⅛	72⅛	72⅛	—⅜
17	4⅛	JohnEF	.20t			29	5½	5⅜	5½	+⅛
26⅝	21½	JohnCn	.80	3.0	12	53	27	26½	26⅞	+⅛
15⅞	11⅛	JonLgn	.60b	4.5	7	52	13⅜	13	13⅛	
53⅛	50	JonLaupf	5	9.6		z100	52⅛	52⅛	52⅛	+⅛
26⅛	19⅛	Jorgen	1.10	4.4	6	2	24⅝	24⅛	24⅝	—⅛
26¼	18⅛	Jostens	1	3.9	11	13	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	—⅛
49⅝	31	JoyMfg	1.50	4.8	8	43	31½	d30⅞	31	—¼
52	34	KLM Air			4	2	49⅝	48⅛	48⅞	+⅛
43⅞	25⅛	K mart	.56	2.0	12	1139	28	27⅝	27⅝	—⅜
40⅝	27⅜	KaisrAl	1.40	4.9	9	85	28½	28⅛	28⅛	
78	62	Kai 57pf	4.75	7.6		2	62⅞	62⅝	62⅝	+⅛
14⅝	9⅛	KaisCm	.64	4.7	5	48	13⅝	13⅜	13⅜	—⅛
33⅞	20⅛	KeisrSt	1.50	6.1	6	71	24⅞	24½	24⅝	+⅛
10⅛	6⅞	KaneMil	.28	4.0	7	45	7⅛	7	7	
22½	14½	Kaneb	.60	3.9	11	118	15⅝	15	15¼	—⅛
32⅞	28½	KCtyPL	2.46	8.6	9	30	28⅞	28⅝	28⅝	—⅛
26½	25	KCPL pf	2.20	8.8		3	25⅛	25	25	—⅛
28⅜	26⅜	KCPL pf	2.33	8.6		9	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛	—⅛
39⅛	27⅛	KCSoln	1.50t	4.1	6	47	36⅝	36⅜	36½	
12⅝	11⅛	KCSou pf	1	8.3		z120	12	12	12	
22⅛	19⅛	KanGE	1.80	8.7	8	24	20⅝	20½	20⅝	+⅛
27⅜	23	KanNb	1.48	6.1	8	20	24⅝	24¼	24⅝	+⅛
23⅛	19⅛	KcnPLt	1.70	7.9	7	20	21⅝	21½	21⅝	+⅛
28⅛	27	KaPL pf	2.32	8.5		1	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛	—⅛
9½	5	KatyInd			4	23	6⅛	6	6⅛	
24	17⅛	Katy pf	1.46	7.9		17	18⅝	18½	18½	—¼
8⅛	5⅛	KaufBr	.20	3.2	7	94	6⅜	6⅛	6¼	
21⅝	15⅜	Kaweck	.30e	1.7	7	4	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	—⅛
11⅛	9⅛	Keene	.30	2.8	6	26	10⅝	10¼	10¼	—⅛
14⅛	9⅛	Keller	.20	1.8	7	2	11⅛	10¼	11⅛	—⅛
27⅞	20⅛	Kellogg	1.10	4.8	13	166	23	22⅝	22⅞	
19	13⅛	Kellwd	.92	5.1	5	12	18	17⅝	18	+⅛
30⅛	23⅛	Kenmil	1.06	3.8	10	201	28⅝	28⅜	28⅜	
30⅞	19	Kennct	.60e	3.2	10	572	19⅛	d18⅝	18⅝	—¼
25⅛	22	KyUtil	1.96	8.3	9	22	23⅝	23½	23⅝	+⅛
15⅜	10⅛	KerrGls	.40	3.6	6	87	11⅛	10⅞	11	
74½	45⅛	KerrM	1.25	2.7	9	214	45⅝	d45⅛	45½	—⅛
21⅞	10	KeysCnt	.50t			11	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	
30⅛	22⅞	KiddeW	1.20	4.5	6	20	27	26⅞	26⅞	—⅛
24⅛	22⅛	Kidde pf	1.64	6.7		70	u24⅝	24	24⅝	+¼
48⅛	36⅞	KimbCl	2.20	5.4	7	80	41¼	40⅝	40⅝	—⅛
14½	11	KingDSt	.60	4.7	7	20	12⅜	12¼	12⅝	
22¼	13¾	Kirsch	1	4.9	8	42	20½	20¼	20¼	—⅜
39⅝	30½	KnigtRd	1	2.6	11	522	38⅛	37⅝	37⅝	—⅛
23⅞	14⅝	Koehrin	.80	4.3	7	21	11⅛	18⅝	18⅝	—¼
26⅛	20	Koppers	1.10	4.8	10	22	23⅛	23	23	—½
8⅝	6¼	Koracp	.22e	2.7	4	9	8⅛	8⅛	8¼	+⅛
14⅝	8⅞	Kroehir	.25e	2.4		10	10⅛	10¼	10¼	—⅛
16⅞	13½	Kuhlm	.60a	3.7	7	31	16¼	15⅝	16¼	+⅜
24⅞	12⅞	Kysor	1	4.4	9	53	23½	22⅞	22⅞	—½
		L								
2⅝	1⅝	LMI Inv				27	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
13⅝	6½	LTV				547	6⅝	6⅜	6½	
18	10¼	LTVA	.35t	3.2		3	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	—⅛
55¼	43½	LTVCp pf	5	11.		2	44½	44½	44½	—½
24⅛	19⅛	LacGas	1.70	8.3	8	7	20½	20⅜	20⅜	—⅛
23⅛	17½	LamSe	1.30	6.3	7	386	21	20⅝	20⅝	—⅜
14⅝	12	LaneBry	.80	6.0	7	44	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	—⅛
22⅜	13	Lanier	.10e	.5	13	12	21⅝	21½	21½	—⅛
11⅛	7⅜	LawtCh	.40	4.5	13	320	9⅜	8⅞	8⅞	—⅛
43⅛	35⅛	LearS pf	2.25	5.4		5	41½	41⅛	41½	+⅛
35½	27	Leasw	1.60	5.2	8	11	31½	31	31	—⅜
25⅛	13⅛	LeedsN	.60	2.4	13	39	25	24⅞	24⅞	
13	9⅞	Lehmn	1.25e	12.		193	10½	10⅛	10½	
7⅛	5⅛	Lennar			10	3	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	—⅛
27⅛	21⅛	Lenox	1	3.9	9	33	25⅞	25⅝	25⅞	
7⅝	6	LesFay	.40b	5.2	10	22	7⅛	7½	7⅛	+⅛
13½	10⅛	LevFdC				13	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	
31⅛	24½	LeviStr	1.20	4.3	5	180	28⅝	27⅞	27⅞	—⅛
27⅛	18⅝	LevitzF	.20t	.8	9	144	25⅝	24½	25	+⅛
37⅝	26⅛	LOF	2a	7.5	6	34	24⅛	26⅛	26½	+⅛
71¼	62	LOF pf	4.75	7.6		10	63	62⅛	62⅛	—½
5⅛	2⅛	LibrtyLn			6	3	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	—⅛
35½	26¼	Ligget	2.50	9.2	7	77	27½	27⅛	27⅛	—⅛
48¼	32⅛	LillyEli	1.42	3.9	12	326	36⅝	36¼	36⅝	—⅛
39½	31⅞	LincNt	1.80	5.3	6	328	34⅛	33⅞	34	
20⅛	17⅛	LincPl	1.72a	8.9		12	19	19	19⅛	+⅛
15⅛	11⅛	Litton	.31t	2.5	8	48	12⅝	12⅛	12½	—⅛
19⅛	8⅞	Lockhd			4	74	15⅝	15⅛	15¼	—⅛
24⅛	16⅛	Loctite	.24	1.0	13	44	23⅝	23	23⅛	+⅛
37⅛	27⅛	Loews	1.20	3.6	4	224	33⅞	33½	33⅛	
21⅛	14	LomM	1.25e	6.2		40	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	+⅛
23⅛	16⅛	LnStar	1.10	5.9	7	26	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	—⅛
20⅛	17⅛	LILCo	1.63	8.7	7	320	18⅜	18⅛	18⅜	
95	84½	LIL pfI	5.75	6.5		2	88	88	88	—1
95⅛	89	LIL pfJ	8.12	8.9		z10	91	91	91	—1⅜
28⅞	26⅛	LIL pfO	2.47	9.0		5	27⅝	27⅛	27⅝	—⅛
33½	20⅛	LongDr	.56	2.2	15	166	26	25⅝	25⅝	—⅛
21⅛	13½	LoralCp	.60	3.1	8	105	19⅝	19	19½	+⅛
31⅛	22⅛	LaLand	1.20	5.3	9	10	23	22⅝	22⅝	+⅛
18⅛	12⅛	LaPac	.40b	3.0	6	114	13⅞	13½	13½	—⅛
27⅛	24½	LouvGs	1.96	7.5	9	13	26	25⅞	26	+⅛
15	9⅛	Lowenst	.30	2.7		95	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	—½
37⅛	27⅛	Lubrzl	1.30	3.9	12	27	33⅞	33⅛	33⅛	—⅛
16⅛	13½	LuckyS	.76b	5.6	9	112	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	
34	23⅛	Lukens	1.60	5.9	7	2	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛	—⅛
14	4⅛	Lykes	.20t	3.0		67	6⅝	6⅛	6⅝	
35⅛	13	Lyke pf	2.50	14.		55	18	17⅛	17⅛	
10	6⅛	LynCSys	.40	5.5	9	6	7⅛	7¼	7¼	
		M								
14¼	10	MBPXL	.40a	3.1	6	17	13¼	13	13	
44⅛	31	MCA	1b	2.8	8	64	35½	35⅛	35⅛	—⅜
9¼	4	MEI	.20a	2.3	8	26	9	8⅝	8⅝	

WILL YOU BE LEFT BEHIND?

With the Dow Jones in the 800s, the rally may be just around the corner. One way to make sure that you hold a piece of the action when the market turns buoyant once again is to consider the New York Industrial Index Fund N.V. It matches the Dow Jones performance point for point, dollar for dollar. Inquiries to:

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NEW YORK INDUSTRIAL INDEX FUND N.V.

1977 High	1977 Low	Stock	Div in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
16⅞	7⅝	MacAF	.60	4.6	14	19	13	13	13	
8½	4⅝	MacDn	.22e	2.8	5	18	8	8	8	
9¼	5¾	Macke	.40	4.6	7	50	8⅝	8½	8½	—
11¾	7¼	Macmill	.50	4.6	8	408	11	10⅞	10⅞	+⅛
40	31⅛	Macy	1.50	4.0	7	207	38⅛	37⅝	37⅞	—½
56	51	Macypf	4.25	7.6		z200	56	56	56	
14⅛	11¾	MdsFd	.89e	6.6		72	13¾	13½	13½	—¼
11½	8⅛	MagicCf	.40	4.2	5	38	9⅝	9½	9½	+⅛
45⅞	33	Mallry	1.20	3.1	12	15	38⅝	38¼	38⅜	—⅛
27⅜	22	MalonH	.84	3.3	11	154	25⅛	24⅞	25¼	+⅜
41⅜	30⅞	MfrHan	1.92	5.7	6	232	34	33¾	33⅞	—½
47¾	32¾	MAPCO	1.10	3.1	11	101	36	35⅝	35⅝	—½
18⅜	16⅜	MaratM	wi			9	16⅝	d16⅝	16⅝	—⅛
59	44½	MaratO	2.20	4.7	7	96	47⅛	46⅜	46⅜	—⅝
22	16⅝	Maremt	.80	4.1	8	42	19⅝	19⅜	19⅝	+⅛
14⅛	10	MarMid	.80	6.5	9	79	12⅞	12¼	12⅜	—½
15⅝	11¼	MarionL	.60	4.7	10	63	13⅛	12⅞	12⅞	—⅛
22	15	MarkCtl	.36	1.8	6	89	20⅜	19⅞	20⅛	+⅜
23¼	18½	Mark pf	1.20	5.3		3	22½	22⅝	22½	+⅜
32½	25⅝	Marley	.80	2.9	7	54	27⅜	26⅝	27⅛	+⅛
14	8⅝	Marriot	.12	1.2	10	644	10⅛	10	10⅛	
64¼	53½	MrshM	2.40	4.0	15	84	61⅛	60⅝	60⅝	—¼
25⅜	17⅝	MrshF	1.24	5.6	11	48	22⅜	21⅞	22	+⅛
29¼	22⅛	MarlM	1.60	6.5	6	117	24⅝	24¼	24¼	
20⅝	10¼	MaryK	.40	3.3	9	26	12⅝	12	12	
29¼	23	MrldCu	.66b	2.3	7	11	28¼	27⅝	28¼	+⅛
24½	15¼	Masonit	.68	4.2	9	68	16⅜	16⅛	16⅛	—⅛
15¾	12¼	MasM	1.21r	8.3	12	24	14⅝	14½	14½	[illegible]
23⅛	14¼	MassyF	1	7.0	5	317	14⅛	14¼	14⅜	[illegible]
18¾	15⅝	MasCp	1.52	8.9		22	17⅝	17	17⅝	+⅛
12⅝	11	MasInc	.98e	8.3		51	11⅝	11⅜	11⅝	
26¾	21⅛	MatsuE	.33e	1.4	8	3	23¼	23⅛	23¼	—⅛
10⅛	5	Mattel			8	120	9½	9⅜	9½	+⅛
32⅛	21⅜	MayDS	1.16	4.6	8	64	25⅝	25⅜	25⅝	[illegible]
35⅞	27⅜	Maytg	1.60a	5.6	11	116	28⅛	28	28⅜	[illegible]
59¾	43¼	McDer	2	3.7	4	669	54⅞	54¼	54¼	[illegible]
59¾	43¼	McDer	2	3.7	4	669	54⅞	54¼	54½	[illegible]
27¼	19⅝	McDonD	.50	2.1	8	237	23⅞	23⅛	23⅜	[illegible]
23¾	18½	McDonh	1	4.6	6	15	21¾	21⅝	21⅝	
33	25	McGEd	1.60	6.0	8	11	26⅛	26¼	26⅜	
37¾	21⅜	McIntyr	1	4.3	8	z100	23	23	23	[illegible]
20⅞	15¼	McKee	1	6.1	6	11	16⅞	16½	16⅞	[illegible]
26¼	18½	McLean	.58	2.7	8	5	21⅜	21⅜	21⅜	[illegible]
18½	10¼	McLout	.38j	2.8	14	52	10⅝	10⅜	10⅜	[illegible]
12¾	10⅜	McNeil	.80	6.3	6	21	u12⅞	12¾	12⅞	[illegible]
24	18½	MeadCp	1	5.2	5	324	19½	19⅛	19⅛	[illegible]
61	49¾	Mea pfB	2.80	5.3		4	53½	52½	52½	[illegible]
19½	16¼	Measrx	.08e	.4	12	30	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	
20⅛	16⅜	Medtrn	.30e	1.7	8	51	18	17¼	17⅞	[illegible]
40	25¾	Medusa	2	5.0	9	393	40	39¾	40	[illegible]
28	19⅞	Melville	.96	3.6	10	468	27	26¾	26¾	[illegible]
34½	24	Memorex			6	85	29⅞	29¼	29¼	[illegible]
46	35⅝	MercStr	.80	2.0	7	7	39½	39¼	39⅜	[illegible]
28⅜	26½	MerTx	1.20b	4.5	7	30	26⅝	26⅝	26⅝	
28	17¼	Merdith	.80	2.9	7	7	27¾	27⅝	27⅝	[illegible]
25½	13⅞	MerrLy	.88	5.7	9	402	15½	15⅛	15½	[illegible]
15½	8⅞	Mesab	1.27e	9.3	10	169	13¾	13½	13⅝	[illegible]
29⅜	22¼	Mesta	1e	3.8	4	6	26⅝	26½	26½	[illegible]
25⅞	16	MGM	1b	4.2	10	62	24⅞	23¾	24	[illegible]
33¾	24⅝	Melrm	1.50	4.9	6	66	31	30⅝	30⅝	[illegible]
17½	13⅞	MchGs	1.20b	8.3	10	4	14⅝	14¼	14⅝	[illegible]
28⅜	20¼	Micrwve	.50	1.9	10	35	26	25¾	26	[illegible]
19¼	16	MdCTel	1.32	7.3	8	47	18¼	17⅞	18	[illegible]
27¾	26	MdCT pf	2.06	7.8		2	26⅝	26½	26⅝	[illegible]
17⅞	15⅝	MidSUt	1.44	8.3	8	280	17	16¾	16⅞	[illegible]
33¾	28½	MidlRo	1.80	5.5	8	20	33	32⅞	32⅞	[illegible]
14⅝	10¼	MillrBrd	.60	4.6	8	14	13⅛	13	13	[illegible]
24½	21⅛	MinnGs	1.78	7.9	8	3	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	[illegible]
57	45	MMM	1.70	3.6	14	873	47	46⅝	46⅞	[illegible]
22⅞	20¼	MinPL	1.76	8.2	9	2	21½	21¼	21½	[illegible]
15½	10⅞	MirroAl	.96	6.9	11	13	14	13¾	14	[illegible]
24¾	16⅛	MisnIns	.60	2.7	5	614	22½	22⅛	22¼	[illegible]
50⅞	39⅝	MPacC	2.10	4.7	5	66	45	44½	44⅝	[illegible]
19⅝	15⅝	MoPSv	1b	6.4	8	21	15⅝	15⅜	15⅝	[illegible]
28½	25⅞	MoPS pf	2.44	9.3		5	26⅜	26⅛	26⅜	[illegible]
71	58¼	Mobil	4.20	6.6	7	283	63⅞	63⅛	63⅝	[illegible]
4⅝	1⅞	MobileH				32	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	[illegible]
15¼	12½	MdMer	.12	1.0	8	134	13	12⅞	12⅞	[illegible]
19¼	11⅜	Mohasco	.90	7.1	8	31	12¾	12⅜	12⅜	[illegible]
7⅝	4¼	MohkDta			12	51	6⅛	5⅞	6	[illegible]
23½	16¼	MohkR	1.20	5.8	5	7	20¾	20⅜	20⅝	[illegible]
27⅝	18¾	Monrh	1.20a	5.5	5	8	21¾	21⅝	21⅝	[illegible]
17⅛	12¼	Monogr	.40	2.8	5	19	14¼	14⅛	14¼	[illegible]
86⅞	52	Monsan	3.10	5.8	7	338	54½	53¾	53¾	[illegible]
42¼	33½	MonDU	2.68	7.4	10	4	35	35	35	[illegible]
28¾	22	MonPw	1.80	7.7	11	146	23⅜	23⅛	23⅛	[illegible]
23⅝	21⅞	MonSt	1.88a	8.2		35	22	21⅞	22	[illegible]
11⅜	10	MONY	.92e	8.6	13	24	10¾	10½	10⅝	[illegible]
38¼	24¼	MooreM	.90	3.2	5	63	28⅝	28⅛	28½	[illegible]
56⅝	42⅝	Morgan	2	4.7	8	247	43	42⅝	42⅞	[illegible]
37⅞	21¾	MorKn	1.10b	3.3	6	12	33¾	33½	33⅝	[illegible]
17	9⅝	MorseSh	.70	4.4	6	50	16⅛	15⅞	15⅞	[illegible]
6⅞	3⅝	MtgTrAm				66	6⅞	6⅝	6⅝	[illegible]
29½	18⅞	MorNor	1.12	4.4	10	149	25¾	25¼	25¼	[illegible]
56⅞	34½	Motrola	.84	2.4	10	432	34⅝	34⅛	34⅛	[illegible]
48⅝	35	MtFuel	2	5.5	9	31	37	36¾	36¾	[illegible]
29¼	24⅛	MtSTel	1.88	6.9	9	27	27⅝	27⅜	27⅜	[illegible]
10⅛	6⅛	Munford	.40	5.9	26	9	6¾	6⅝	6⅝	[illegible]
6¾	4⅝	Munid pf	.40	7.6		1	5¼	5¼	5¼	[illegible]
19¼	16	Munsng	1.20	6.5	7	4	18⅝	18½	18½	[illegible]
20½	16	MurphC	1.28	7.1	6	30	18¼	17¾	18	[illegible]
38¼	22⅝	MurpOil	.80	2.5	8	50	32	31¾	32	[illegible]
17	15⅛	MutOm	1.32	8.7		12	15⅝	15¼	15⅜	[illegible]
14	8⅝	MyersL	.40	4.7	8	36	8½	8⅜	8⅜	[illegible]
		N								
47¼	32	NCR	.80	2.8	8	277	39¾	39¼	39¼	[illegible]
23⅞	16¼	NLInd	1.20	7.1	8	233	17⅛	16⅞	[illegible]	[illegible]
26¼	20¾	NLT	.76	3.3	7	25	23⅜	23¼	[illegible]	[illegible]
9⅝	4⅝	NVF	2.45t	42.	5	26	6	5⅞	[illegible]	[illegible]
54½	45¼	Nabisco	2.52	5.2	11	23	48¾	48½	[illegible]	[illegible]
34⅝	24¾	Nalco	1.10	4.2	11	152	26⅞	26½	[illegible]	[illegible]
16½	11¼	Narco	.48	4.3	9	31	16	15⅞	[illegible]	[illegible]
29⅛	15⅝	Nashua	1	5.2	7	53	19½	19⅛	[illegible]	[illegible]
13⅝	10⅛	NatAirl	.50	4.0	24	18	12⅝	12½	[illegible]	[illegible]
20¾	14½	NAvia	.70e	3.6		80	20¼	19½	[illegible]	[illegible]
15⅝	12¼	NatCan	.64	4.5	5	181	14⅜	14¼	[illegible]	[illegible]
29¼	23	NCan pf	1.50	5.4		1	28	28	[illegible]	[illegible]
22⅞	15¼	NtChem	.48	2.6	11	61	18⅝	18⅛	[illegible]	[illegible]
18	8⅝	NtCtyL	.60	4.0	56	77	15	14	15	[illegible]
29	25¼	NtDetr	1.52	5.8	5	108	26¼	26	[illegible]	[illegible]
25⅞	20¾	NatDist	1.60	7.6	7	120	21¼	21	[illegible]	[illegible]
29⅝	25⅛	NatFG	2.24	8.5	7	10	26⅜	26¼	[illegible]	[illegible]
27¾	25⅝	NFG pf	2.30	8.7		13	26½	26½	[illegible]	[illegible]
18⅛	15⅛	NatGyp	1.05	6.6	8	58	16	15⅞	[illegible]	[illegible]
5½	2¾	NatHom				31	3⅛	3	[illegible]	[illegible]
9¼	6	NatInd	.40	4.5	6	23	9	8⅞	[illegible]	[illegible]
14⅝	12⅝	NtInd pf	1.25	10.		7	12¾	12¼	[illegible]	[illegible]
26⅞	17⅛	NMdCr	.40	1.7	11	39	24⅛	23⅝	[illegible]	[illegible]
19⅞	12⅝	NMedE	.48	2.6	8	3	18⅝	18⅝	[illegible]	[illegible]
26	16½	NMineSv	.56	3.3	11	82	16⅞	16¾	[illegible]	[illegible]
31⅝	24⅝	NtPrest	1.50	5.5	5	45	27⅜	27	[illegible]	[illegible]
28⅞	16½	NtSemic			21	149	18⅝	18¼	[illegible]	[illegible]
15½	12¼	NSvcInd	.82	5.8	7	45	14¼	13⅞	[illegible]	[illegible]
20¼	16	NStand	1.16	6.6	6	12	17⅞	17⅝	[illegible]	[illegible]
45⅝	30⅞	NatlStl	2.50	7.8	10	126	32¾	31½	[illegible]	[illegible]
4¾	3⅜	NatTea				19	3⅞	3¾	[illegible]	[illegible]
45⅞	31½	Natom	1.60b	4.7	4	68	34½	34¼	[illegible]	[illegible]
30⅛	24¾	Natm pf	1.60	6.2		20	26⅛	25⅞	[illegible]	[illegible]
16	12½	Neptune	.50	3.3	9	18	15	14¾	[illegible]	[illegible]
32¾	22¼	NevPw	1.76	5.3	7	139	u33	32½	[illegible]	[illegible]
19¾	17	NevP pf	1.60	8.9		z100	18	18	[illegible]	[illegible]
25¼	23	NevP pf	2.30	9.6		z1080	24¼	24	[illegible]	[illegible]
24¾	21¼	NEngEl	1.94	8.4	9	86	23⅝	23⅜	[illegible]	[illegible]
18⅞	16⅛	NEnGE	1.44	8.4	7	25	17¼	17	[illegible]	[illegible]
109¼	104½	NEG pf	9.80	9.2		z130	106¾	105	[illegible]	[illegible]
31½	29⅝	NEnP pf	2.76	9.2		6	30	30	[illegible]	[illegible]
36⅝	31¼	NEngT	2.88	8.1	9	19	35⅝	35¼	[illegible]	[illegible]
21¾	17¾	NYSEG	1.60	8.5	9	43	19	18¾	[illegible]	[illegible]
48¼	40⅝	NYS pf	3.75	9.0		z240	41½	41¼	[illegible]	[illegible]
22	15	Newhall	.56	2.8	12	83	20¼	20	[illegible]	[illegible]
30	16	Newmt	.80	4.9	19	245	16⅝	16¼	[illegible]	[illegible]
92¼	64⅞	Newt pf	4.50	6.6		3	68	67	[illegible]	[illegible]
8¾	4⅞	Newprk			8	115	7¾	7½	[illegible]	[illegible]
17¼	14	NiaMP	1.34	8.6	8	88	15¾	15½	[illegible]	[illegible]
47⅞	42	NiaMpf	3.90	9.1		z50	43	43	[illegible]	[illegible]
58	52½	NiaMpf	4.85	8.9		z40	54½	54½	[illegible]	[illegible]
123	119½	NiMpf	11.75	10.		z640	117½	117	[illegible]	[illegible]
3	9⅞	NiagSh	.97e	9.1		8	10⅝	10½	[illegible]	[illegible]
33⅞	27⅝	Nicor	2.32	7.3	7	16	31	30⅞	[illegible]	[illegible]
37	25¼	NorfWn	1.84	7.3	6	134	25⅜	25⅛	[illegible]	[illegible]
25	17⅝	Norlin	1.40	5.9	5	24	24	23¾	[illegible]	[illegible]
31¼	19	Norris	1	4.7	5	40	22	21¼	[illegible]	[illegible]
29	18⅝	NACoal	.50	2.3	10	3	21⅞	21⅝	[illegible]	[illegible]
5¼	3	NoAMtg				44	5	4½	[illegible]	[illegible]
36	28	NoAPhl	1.50	5.3	6	9	28⅝	28½	[illegible]	[illegible]
4⅞	3½	NoCAir	.12	2.5	5	221	4⅞	4¾	[illegible]	[illegible]
1⅝	15-16	NoCeAir wt				30	1⅛	1⅛	[illegible]	[illegible]
12⅝	10½	NoestUt	1.02	9.6	8	416	10⅝	10½	[illegible]	[illegible]
13⅞	13	NCalSL	.50	4.0	5	18	13	d12⅞	[illegible]	[illegible]
21¼	17⅛	NIndPS	1.44	7.6	8	188	19	18⅝	[illegible]	[illegible]
48¼	37⅛	NorNGs	2.40	6.2	7	80	39⅝	38½	[illegible]	[illegible]
92½	86	NoNG pf	6.40	7.1		z150	89⅛	89⅛	[illegible]	[illegible]
30½	26½	NoStPw	2.04	7.2	9	120	29⅛	28¾	[illegible]	[illegible]
47½	42¾	NSPw pf	3.60	8.4		z150	43	43	[illegible]	[illegible]
53½	49	NSPw pf	4.08	8.3		z100	49¼	49½	[illegible]	[illegible]
55	49½	NSPw pf	4.16	8.0		z200	51¾	51¼	[illegible]	[illegible]

(Continued on next page.)

New Issue
December 8, 1977

All these Bonds having been sold, this announcement appears as a matter of record only.

KUBOTA INTERNATIONAL N.V.

Curaçao, Netherlands Antilles

DM 30,000,000

5¼% Bonds due 1982

– Private Placement –

guaranteed by

KUBOTA, LTD., OSAKA

The obligations of Kubota, Ltd. under its guarantee are guaranteed by The Fuji Bank, Limited, Tokyo

WESTDEUTSCHE LANDESBANK GIROZENTRALE

DAIWA EUROPE (DEUTSCHLAND) GMBH

SMITH BARNEY, HARRIS UPHAM & CO. Incorporated

COMMERZBANK Aktiengesellschaft

هكذا من الأصل

NYSE Nationwide Trading (3 O'clock) Dec. 7

(Continued from preceding page.)

1977 High	1977 Low	Stock	Div in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
	123	NSPw pf8.80		8.3		z130	106	106	106	
	23½	NorTel	.72	2.8	9	247	25½	25⅛	25½	+ ⅜
	3⅝	Nthgate	.25e	6.3		30	4	4	4	
	18⅛	NorIrp	1.20	5.9	4	50	20⅜	20¼	20⅜	— ⅛
	19	NwstAirl	.50	2.3	6	192	21⅞	21	21⅞	+ ⅛
	21¼	NwtBcp	1.04	4.4	8	10	23⅞	23⅝	23⅞	
	32⅞	NwtEnr	2.20	6.0	7	44	37½	36⅞	36⅞	— ½
	32	NwEn	ct2.20	6.0	7	1	36½	36½	36½	
	43⅜	NwtInd	2.85	5.1	7	129	56⅛	55	55⅞	+ ⅜
	21⅜	NwtInd wt				8	31⅛	30⅞	31	
	10⅜	NwMLf	1e	8.2	13	25	12½	12	12⅛	— ⅛
	22⅝	NwStW	1.20	4.6	13	4	25⅞	25⅞	25⅞	
	32	Norton	2	5.0	8	117	40⅛	39⅞	40	+1
	17⅛	NorSim	.76b	4.0	8	407	19½	19	19⅛	— ⅜
	38⅝	NortS pf1.60		3.7		1	43	43	43	—1
	19	Nucor	.36	1.5	7	60	23⅞	23⅝	23⅝	— ⅜
		O								
	14½	OKC	1.20	7.2	7		16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	
	9⅝	OakInd	.50	3.1	18	53	16⅛	15⅞	16⅛	+ ⅜
	14⅛	OakiteP	1.12	7.1	9	4	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	
	22½	OcciPet	1.25	5.4	8	1323	23⅞	23	23⅛	— ⅞
	9¼	OcciPet wt				60	10⅞	10½	10⅝	— ⅛
	73	OccIP pf3.60		4.8		1	75⅛	75⅛	75⅛	—1⅝
	71⅞	OccIP pf 4		5.4		1	74	74	74	—1
	26⅛	OccIP pf2.50		9.3		6	26⅞	26⅝	26⅞	
	23⅜	OccIP pf2 12		8.9		125	24	23⅞	23⅞	
	23⅝	Ogden	1.40	5.8	5	10	24⅛	24	24⅛	+ ⅛
	19⅝	OhioEd	1.76	9.0	9	966	19⅞	19½	19½	
	51	OhEd pf4.56		8.9		z500	51½	51½	51½	— ⅜
	95½	OhEd pf8.64		8.8		z2580	98½	98	98½	
	09⅝	OhE pf10.48		9.4		z120	111⅜	110⅝	111⅜	+1½
	81	OhP pf7.60		9.1		z200	84⅛	83⅝	83⅝	— ⅞
	82	OhP pfC7.60		9.0		z2030	84⅜	84⅜	84⅜	+2⅝
	9	OhP pfA 14		11.		z150	123	122⅛	122⅛	
	18	OhP pfF 14		11.		z40	123	122⅛	122⅛	
	84	OhP pfD7.76		8.9		z4200	86⅞	85	86⅞	
	17	OklaGE	1.48	8.2	9	189	18⅛	18	18	— ⅛
	31⅛	OklaNG	2	5.9	6	27	34⅜	34	34⅛	— ⅜
	16⅜	Olin	.88	5.3	5	88	16⅞	16⅝	16⅝	
	25½	Olinkrft	1.20	4.7	7	44	25⅞	25⅝	25⅝	— ⅛
	12⅞	Omark	.88	4.5	9	7	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	+ ⅛
	12⅝	Oneida	.84	5.6	6	3	15⅛	15	15	— ⅛
	9⅜	Opelika	.84	8.3	9	3	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
	14⅝	OranRk	.36	8.4	10	20	16⅛	15⅞	16⅛	— ⅛
	5⅝	Orange	.20	3.0		30	6⅞	6⅝	6¾	
	19	OutMar	1.40	6.6	7	35	21⅛	20⅞	21⅛	+ ½
	16½	OutletCo	.70	3.4	8	28	20½	20⅜	20½	+ ⅛
	10⅜	OverhDr	.60	4.4	6	12	13⅞	13⅝	13½	— ⅜
	13⅜	OvernitT	1	5.1	6	2	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	
		OverSh	.30b	1.2	6	27	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	+ ⅛
	58	OwenC	1.20	1.7	11	59	69	68¼	68⅝	— ⅞
	21⅝	OwenIll	1.06	4.8	7	154	22⅛	21⅞	21⅞	
	76½	OwnIl pf4.75		6.0		3	80	79	79	—1½
	7	Oxfrdin	.63r	6.2	5	11	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
		P · Q								
	7⅝	PNBMt	.50e	4.2	15	25	11⅞	11½	11⅞	+ ⅜
	25⅜	PPG	1.60	6.2	5	277	26	d25½	26	+ ⅛
	7	PSA			23	7	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
	13⅜	PacAS	1.24	9.2		43	13⅝	13½	13½	— ⅛
	22⅛	PacGE	2	8.5	7	1712	23⅝	23⅝	23½	
	18⅛	PacLtg	1.80	8.7	7	20	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	— ⅛
	31⅜	PacLm	1.60	4.4	14	79	36⅛	35⅞	36⅛	
	25⅞	PacPet	.92	2.7	9	143	34⅛	33⅞	34⅛	+ ⅜
	20⅞	PacPw	1.80	8.1	11	92	22½	22	22⅛	— ⅜
	16¼	PacTT	1.40	8.2	8	57	17	16⅝	17	+ ⅛
	72½	PacTT pf 6		8.1		z530	74	72½	74	+ ⅜
	9⅛	PacTIn	.80	6.5	7	5	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	
	5⅜	PaineW	.40	5.9	3	73	6⅞	6¾	6¾	
	9½	PalmBc	.80	5.4	4	45	15⅛	14⅝	14⅝	— ⅛
	3⅝	Pamida	.12	2.1	13	95	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
	3⅝	PanAm			4	562	5⅛	5	5⅛	+ ⅛
	41⅜	PanEP	2.58	5.4	8	46	46	46½	46½	— ⅛
	13⅜	Paprcft	1	5.6	8	37	18	17⅞	17⅞	
	16⅝	Pargas	1b	5.1	8	15	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	
	28⅞	ParkDr	.40	.9	10	113	43⅞	42	43⅜	+ ⅜
	22	ParHan	1	4.1	8	60	24⅞	24½	24⅜	— ⅛
	15⅜	ParkPn	.48	2.5	10	18	19½	19⅜	19⅜	— ⅛
	9½	PatPtl			16	49	11⅛	10⅞	11	— ½
	14½	Paylsnw	.50	3.0	6	35	17⅛	16⅞	16⅞	+ ⅛
	18⅛	Peabdy	.24b	1.0	11	33	24⅜	23⅞	24⅛	+ ⅜
	32⅛	Penney	1.48	4.2	9	363	35½	34⅞	35⅛	+ ⅜
	8⅝	PaPL	1.92	8.3	7	121	23⅛	22⅞	23	— ⅜
	51	PaPL pf4.40		8.6		z170	51	51	51	—1
	53½	PaPL pf4.50		8.6		z140	52⅛	52	52⅛	— ⅜
	97½	PaPL pf8.60		8.6		z10	100	100	100	—1
	95½	PaPL pf8.70		8.8		z10	99	99	99	— ½
	31⅜	Penwlt	1.80	5.3	10	18	34	33	34	+1⅛
	48	Penw pf2.50		4.9		1	50⅛	50⅛	50⅛	+1⅛
	21½	Penw pf1.60		7.1		3	22½	22½	22½	
	16	Pennzol	1.80	6.5	7	220	28⅛	27½	27⅝	— ½
	73	Pennz pfB 8		8.3		z200	96⅛	96⅛	96⅛	+ ⅛
	7⅛	PeopDr	.20	2.4	7	23	8½	8½	8½	
	15⅝	PeopGs	2.80	7.5	8	40	37⅞	37⅝	37⅝	— ½
	21⅛	PepsiCo	.90	3.5	12	811	26⅛	25⅞	26	
	6½	PerkinE	.32	1.6	15	383	21	20⅛	20⅛	— ⅜
	5⅝	Pertec			10	84	10⅜	10⅛	10⅜	
	9	Petinc	1.80	5.3	8	24	33⅞	33⅝	33⅞	+ ⅛
	5⅝	Petinc pf 1		5.6		10	u17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	+ ⅞
	1⅝	PeterPl	.88a	5.7	7	8	16	15½	15½	+ ⅛
	½	Petrie			15	83	39⅛	d38½	38½	—1
	5	Petrolan	.90	3.0	9	111	30	29⅞	29⅞	— ⅛
	⅝	PetRs	2.61e	10.		6	26	25⅞	26	+ ⅛
		PetRs pf1.75		7.4		7	23⅝	23⅜	23⅝	— ⅛
		Pfizer	1.08	4.1	11	209	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛	+ ⅛
		PhelpD	.60	3.1	51	214	19⅝	19⅛	19⅝	
		PhilaEl	1.80	9.0	10	123	20	19⅞	20	+ ⅛
		PhilE pf4.68		9.2		z10	51	51	51	+ ⅛
		PhilE pf7.85		8.9		z50	88⅛	88	88	— ⅛
		PhilaSub	.88	4.7	8	19	18⅞	18⅝	18⅝	
		PhilMr	1.65	2.8	11	818	61	60	60	— ⅞
		Philind	.24	3.6	8	68	6⅞	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
		Philind pf 1		8.4		12	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	+ ⅛
		PhilPet	1	3.3	9	653	31⅛	30⅞	30⅞	— ⅜
		PhilVH	.60	6.6	10	8	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
		PiedNG	1.44	8.9	9	11	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	— ⅛
		Pier 1	.20	3.6	5	17	5½	5⅝	5½	+ ⅛
		Pllsbry	1.28	3.2	11	27	40⅜	39⅞	39⅞	— ⅛
		Pioneer	1.50	5.4	7	87	28⅛	27½	27⅝	— ⅛
		PionrEl	.18e	1.8	7	19	10⅛	10	10	— ⅛
		PitneyB	1	5.4	7	49	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	+ ⅛
		PittFrg	.80a	3.6	8	7	22¼	22⅛	22⅛	— ⅛
		Pittstn	1.20	5.1	8	1000	23⅞	23⅝	23⅝	— ⅛
		PlanRsc			8	48	4⅜	4½	4⅜	— ⅛
		Plantrn	.08	.6	13	104	13⅝	13⅜	13⅜	
		Playboy	.12	1.7	14	13	7	7	7	— ⅛
		Plessey	.46e	2.6	10	1	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	— ⅛
		Pneumo	1	6.5	4	24	15⅜	15⅛	15⅜	
		Polaroid	.80	3.2	10	1072	26⅛	25	25	— ⅞
		Pondrosa			8	352	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	
		Portec	.80b	4.9	7	37	16⅝	16	16⅝	+ ½
		PortGE	1.70	8.7	14	102	19⅝	19⅝	19½	
		PoG pf11.50		10.		z30	112	112	112	
		PorG pf2.60		9.2		4	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛	— ⅛
		Potlich	1	3.4	7	125	29⅞	29⅛	29⅜	— ⅛
		PotmEl	1.28	8.0	9	273	16	15⅞	16	+ ⅛
		PotEl pf4.50		8.7		z250	51⅞	51⅞	51⅞	+ ⅛
		PotEl pf5.50		9.8		z100	56⅛	56⅛	56⅛	+ ⅜
		Premier	.54	3.4	9	9	16	16	16	+ ⅛
		ProctG	2.40	3.1	14	379	83⅞	83	83⅛	— ⅜
		Proler	1.40	7.5	19	4	18⅞	18⅞	18⅞	
		PSvCol	1.46	7.9	10	50	18½	18⅜	18⅜	— ⅛
		PSInd	2.04	7.1	9	279	28⅞	28⅝	28⅝	+ ⅛
		PSIn pf 1.08		8.0		z400	13⅝	13½	13½	— ⅛
		PSvNH	1.88	9.4	10	35	20⅛	20	20	— ⅛
		PSvNM	1.68	7.8	10	68	21⅝	21½	21⅝	
		PSvEG	1.96	8.4	8	106	23⅛	23½	23⅛	
		PSEG pf2.17		8.6		6	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	
		PSEG pf6.80		8.4		z4200	81⅛	80½	81	+ ⅛
		PSE pf12.25		9.8		z1720	124½	124	124½	+ ½
		PSEG pf7.70		8.4		z4200	92	92	92	— ⅛
		Pubicker	.32t	4.8		10	6⅞	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
		Pueblo				16	3⅝	3⅝	3⅞	+ ⅛
18⅜	16½	PgSPL	1.40	8.1	9	60	17¼	17⅜	17¼	+ ⅛
25⅜	28⅛	Pullmn	1.40	5.0	9	195	28⅛	d28⅛	28⅛	— ⅛
19⅛	15¼	Purex	1.08	6.6	8	22	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	— ⅛
4⅛	2½	PuritnFa			4	20	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	+ ⅛
28½	19½	Puroltr	1.20	5.9	8	63	20⅜	20⅛	20⅛	
26⅜	20	QuakO	1.04	4.7	9	68	22⅛	22	22⅛	— ⅛
21⅛	14⅛	QuakStO	.88	5.9	9	20	15⅛	15	15	
28⅛	18⅝	Quanex	1.20	5.8	8	4	21	20⅞	20⅞	— ½
8⅛	4⅝	Questor	.20	3.7	14	4	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
		R								
32½	24⅝	RCA	1.20	4.4	9	797	27½	27⅛	27⅛	— ⅛
47	42	RCA pf	3.50	8.0		z140	44	43⅞	43⅞	— ⅛
76	63⅛	RCA pf	4	5.9		4	67⅛	67⅛	67⅛	— ⅛
15⅞	9⅛	RTE	.40	2.9	9	23	14	13⅞	14	+ ⅛
17⅞	13⅛	RalsPur	.50	3.6	11	658	14	13⅞	14	+ ⅛
4⅝	3⅛	Ramad	.12e	3.0	13	451	4⅛	4	4	
24	13⅛	Ranco	1.04	5.3	6	80	19½	19⅛	19½	
8⅞	4⅜	RapidAm			5	31	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
33⅜	27⅛	Raybt	1.50b	4.8	4	20	31⅛	31⅛	31⅛	— ⅛
28⅝	19	Raymnd	1	4.6	5	71	22	21⅞	21⅞	— ⅛
35½	28	Raythn	1	3.1	9	373	32⅛	31⅜	32	
25⅛	16⅝	ReadBat	1	4.3	8	52	23⅞	23⅛	23⅛	— ⅛
4⅞	2⅝	Redman			6	293	4⅞	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
12⅛	8	ReeceCp	.60	6.8	8	26	8⅞	8⅝	8⅞	
27⅛	20⅛	ReevsB	1.60	6.4	6	6	25⅛	25	25	
20⅞	13⅛	ReichCh	.74	5.2	7	12	14⅜	14	14⅛	— ⅛
16⅞	8⅛	RelIabSt	.68	4.2	7	5	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	
35⅛	29⅛	ReinEl	1.20	3.7	8	532	32⅛	32	32⅛	
26⅛	18½	RelianGp	.60	2.5	4	53	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	— ⅛
43⅛	34½	RelG pf 2.20		5.7		14	38⅛	38⅛	38½	
30	24	RelG pf 2.60		10.		6	25⅞	25	25⅞	
29⅛	26⅛	Relin pf2.68		9.9		18	27⅛	27	27	
12⅞	7	RepubCp			6	152	u12⅛	11⅞	12⅛	+ ⅞
25	15⅛	RepFinS	1.20	4.8	6	5	24⅞	24½	24⅞	+ ⅛
2⅞	1½	RepMtg				10	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
34⅞	21⅛	RepStl	1.60	6.9	11	136	23⅞	23⅛	23⅛	— ⅛
34⅞	26⅛	RepTex	1.20	4.2	7	20	28⅞	28⅛	28⅞	+ ⅛
21⅜	12⅞	ResvOil	.20	1.4	11	218	14⅛	13⅞	14	— ⅛
26⅛	15⅛	RevcoD	.40	2.0	13	125	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	— ⅛
21⅛	9⅛	Revere			8	62	14½	13⅞	14⅛	+ ⅛
46	36⅛	Revlon	1.10	2.6	14	211	43⅛	42⅞	42⅞	+ ⅛
14⅛	9⅛	Rexham	.50	3.8	10	120	13⅛	13	13⅛	— ⅛
17⅞	13⅛	Rexnrd	.80	4.6	6	52	17⅛	16⅞	17⅛	+ ⅜
70⅜	58⅛	Reynln	3.50	5.9	8	257	60	59⅞	59⅞	
83⅛	66⅛	Reyln pf2.25		3.4		2	67	67	67	— ½
44⅞	28⅛	ReyMtl	1.50	5.2	6	380	29½	28⅞	28⅞	— ⅜
94½	69⅛	ReyM pf4.50		6.6		1	68½	d68½	68½	— ⅜
42	39⅛	RevM pf2.37		5.8		2	41	41	41	
11⅞	7⅛	ReynSe	.40a	5.1	10	45	8	7⅞	7⅞	+ ⅛
16⅛	12⅛	RichCo	1.10	7.3	6	18	15	15	15	
26⅛	18⅛	RichMer	.90	3.9	9	71	23⅛	23	23	
21⅛	17	RiegelT	1.50	7.6	5	2	19⅞	19⅞	19⅞	
30⅛	20½	RioGren	.80	3.6	7	43	22⅛	22⅛	22½	— ⅛
17⅛	12½	RioGr pf .80		5.9		101	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	— ⅛
20⅛	13⅛	RiteAid	.32	1.7	11	140	19	18⅞	19	+ ⅛
25⅛	18⅛	Robshw	1.10	5.6	9	58	19⅞	19½	19⅞	+ ⅛
28⅞	21⅞	Robtsn	1.70	6.2	9	8	27⅞	27⅞	27⅞	— ⅛
14⅛	9⅛	Robins	.32	3.2	10	117	10⅛	10	10	— ⅛
21⅛	17⅛	RochG	1.40	6.8	8	24	20⅞	20⅝	20⅝	— ⅛
121	110⅞	RochG pf11		9.9		z80	111⅞	111	111	
17⅞	14⅛	RochTl	1.12	6.6	9	13	17	16⅞	17	+ ⅛
	10⅛	Rockowr	.88	7.1	6	2	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	
37⅛	27⅛	Rockwl	2.20	7.5	7	125	29⅞	29⅛	29⅛	— ⅛
91	69⅛	RkInt pf4.75		6.6		3	72⅛	71⅞	72⅛	— ⅛
51½	28	RohmH	1.28	4.5	9	47	28⅞	28½	28⅞	
8	5½	Rohrind			79	36	7⅞	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
24⅛	16½	Rollins	.50	2.6	10	577	19⅝	19⅛	19⅛	— ⅛
4⅝	3⅛	Ronson				4	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
29⅛	20⅛	Roper	1.60	5.8	6	24	27⅞	27⅛	27⅞	+ ½
16⅛	9⅛	Rorer	.66	4.8	11	247	14	13⅞	13⅞	— ⅛
29⅛	19½	Rosario	.50e	2.3	15	54	22	21	22	+ ⅜
30⅛	14⅛	Rowan	.12	.4	11	188	29	28⅛	29	+ ⅜
21½	14⅛	RoyCCo	1	5.4	8	24	18⅞	18⅞	18⅞	— ⅛
61	51⅛	RoylD	4.25e	7.5	5	676	57⅛	56⅞	56⅞	— ⅜
27⅛	21⅛	Rubbrm	.60	2.6	12	4	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	
14½	10⅛	RussTog	.76	5.8	10	34	13⅛	13	13	— ⅛
18	12⅜	RyderS	.40	2.6	6	142	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	+ ⅛
		S								
6½	2⅛	SCA			14	196	6	5⅝	5⅝	
25⅛	17⅞	SCM	1	5.2	5	71	19⅝	19⅜	19⅜	— ⅛
15½	12⅛	SOS	.50	3.7	6	18	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	— ⅛
33⅛	24	Sabine	.56	1.8	10	14	30⅞	30½	30½	— ⅛
7⅛	4⅝	Safedin	.16	2.4	8	39	6⅞	6⅝	6⅞	
50⅞	39	Safewy	2.20	5.1	11	270	43	42⅞	43	+ ⅜
13⅞	9½	SagaCp	.36	2.9	8	28	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	
44½	29½	SJoMn	1.30	4.4	9	576	30⅛	29½	29½	—1
14⅛	12⅛	StJoLP	1.28	8.9	10	5	13½	13⅛	13⅛	
47½	37⅞	StLSaF	2.50	6.2	7	20	40⅛	39⅞	40⅛	+ ⅛
13⅛	11⅞	SPaul	1.03e	8.4		25	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	
38⅞	28⅛	StRegP	1.72	5.8	8	326	29⅞	29⅛	29⅛	— ⅛
7⅛	6⅛	Salant	.32	4.6	5	21	7	7	7	— ⅛
27	13⅛	Sambos	.48	2.2	11	976	21⅜	20⅞	21½	+ ½
15⅛	13⅛	SDieGE	1.36	8.8	7	46	15½	15⅛	15⅛	— ⅛
12	7⅛	SJuanR	.99t	9.7	15	7	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	+ ⅛
17⅛	9⅛	Sanders				53	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	— ⅛
42½	34⅛	SFeInd	2.20	5.9	6	101	37⅛	36⅛	37⅛	+ ⅜
11½	9⅛	SFein pf .50		4.9		3	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	+ ⅛
56	42½	SFeInt	.60b	1.1	6	386	53⅛	53	53⅛	
		SFeInt wi				8	27	26⅞	27	
16⅛	13⅛	SgtWel	.60	3.8	8	3	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	+ ⅛
5	3⅛	SaulRE				12	4½	4⅛	4½	
4⅛	2⅛	SavASto			16	5	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	— ⅛
7½	5⅛	SavOnD	.28	3.9	7	37	7⅜	7⅛	7⅛	
13½	9⅛	SavEIP	1b	8.2	7	14	12⅛	12	12⅛	+ ⅛
14⅛	13	SavE pf1.28		9.4		9	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	+ ⅛
19⅛	11⅛	SavBM	.40	2.5	6	162	15⅞	15⅛	15⅛	+ ⅜
6⅛	3⅛	Saxon			9	204	6	5⅞	5⅞	— ⅛
8⅞	4	Schaefer			18	117	4⅞	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅜
44⅞	27⅛	SchrPlo	1.12	3.7	9	462	30⅛	29⅞	29⅞	
18⅛	10⅛	Schlitz	.68	5.7	13	x179	12⅛	11⅞	11⅞	
74	56	Schimb	1.10	1.5	16	493	72	71⅛	71⅛	— ½
18⅜	13	SCOAIn	1	5.7	5	11	17½	17⅛	17½	+ ⅛
7⅛	5	ScottLad	.36	6.4	27	193	5⅞	5½	5⅝	+ ⅛
29	22⅛	ScotFet	1.40	5.4	8	82	27	26	26⅛	— ⅛
31⅛	21⅛	ScottFor	1	3.2	8	52	31⅛	30⅞	31	+ ⅛
20⅛	13	ScottP	.76	5.5	8	246	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	+ ⅛
14⅛	8	Scottys	.24	1.7	10	13	14	13⅞	14	
23⅛	18⅛	Scovill	1.40	6.3	7	68	22⅛	22	22⅛	— ⅛
56	25⅛	Scovil pf2.50		4.7		1	53	53	53	—1
8	5⅞	Scudder			12	47	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	— ½
9⅛	8⅛	Scud pf .71e		7.9		15	9⅛	9	9	— ⅛
28⅜	21⅛	SeaCont	.30	1.2	9	158	26	25	25⅞	+1
39⅛	28⅛	SeabCL	2.20	7.1	5	59	31	30⅞	30⅞	— ⅛
4⅞	3⅛	SeabWA			3	67	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
24	19⅛	Seagrm	.92	4.3	9	21	21⅛	21⅛	21½	+ ⅛
19⅛	14⅛	SealPw	1	5.7	8	34	17⅛	17½	17½	— ⅛
13⅞	10⅛	SearleG	.52	4.4	12	339	11⅞	11⅛	11⅛	
32⅛	27½	Sears	.96	3.4	10	1108	28⅛	28	28⅛	— ⅛
15⅛	7⅛	Seatrain			8	134	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	+ ⅛
41⅞	27⅛	Sedcolnc	.30	.8	8	33	38⅛	37⅞	38⅛	+ ⅜
19⅛	15⅛	SelgLf	1.20b	7.8	5	6	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	
7½	4⅞	SvCpInt	.24	3.3	6	38	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
27½	15⅛	Servmt	1.30	5.0	9	239	26⅛	25½	25⅝	— ⅛
11½	7⅛	Shakspr	.40	4.8	6	6	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
44⅛	28	Shaklee	.05	.1	29	74	41	40⅛	40½	— ⅛
20⅛	15⅛	Shapell	.10	.5	3	23	18⅜	18⅛	18⅛	+ ⅛
9⅛	5	ShearH	.30a	4.8	3	24	6½	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
36½	29⅛	ShellOil	1.80	5.0	7	140	33⅛	32	32	— ⅜
44½	31	ShellT	1.11e	2.8	6	7	40⅛	40⅛	40⅛	+ ⅛
15⅛	10⅛	ShllrGl	.70	5.5	5	73	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	+ ⅛
23⅛	18⅛	ShllGl pf1.35		6.6		7	20⅛	20	20⅛	
41½	22½	Shrwin	2.20	8.0		75	27⅞	27⅛	27⅛	— ⅛
71	54⅛	Shrw pf 4.40		7.7		z1060	57½	57½	57½	—1
14⅛	12	SierPac	1.10	8.0	7	59	13⅞	13⅛	13⅞	
34⅛	24	Signal	1.36	4.3	7	472	32	31⅛	31⅞	+ ⅛
40	34⅛	Sigmode	1.32	3.6	9	13	37⅛	36⅛	37⅛	+ ⅛
8⅛	5½	SimPrec	.20	2.6	8	39	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
19⅛	13⅛	Simm	1.12	7.3	15	24	15½	15⅛	15⅛	— ⅛
16⅛	10	SimpPat	.50	4.6	11	214	11⅛	10⅞	10⅞	— ⅛
25⅛	18⅛	Singer	.60	3.2	5	104	19⅞	19	19	— ⅜
45	38⅛	Singr pf3.50		9.0		7	39	38⅞	39	— ⅛
26½	17⅛	Skaggs	.70	2.7	18	36	25⅞	25½	25½	— ⅛
17	10½	Skil Cp	.20e	1.7	7	9	12	11⅞	12	
19⅛	12	Skyline	.40	2.6	14	142	16	15⅞	15⅞	— ⅛
17⅛	13⅛	SmithA	1	7.0	5	14	14½	14⅛	14⅛	— ⅛
40	27⅛	SmithInt	.72	2.2	9	115	34⅛	33⅞	33⅞	—1
49⅞	30⅛	Smtkln	1.10	2.4	17	489	46⅛	46⅛	46⅛	
20⅞	16⅛	SmithTr	.70	3.6	5	236	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	
22	16⅛	Smucker	.90	5.0	9	1	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	
10⅛	7⅛	SonyCp	.07e	1.0	13	291	7⅛	d7	7	— ⅛
50	37	SooLin	3.50e	7.4	7	2	47	47	47	
21	17⅛	SCrEG	1.56	8.3	8	47	18⅞	18⅞	18⅞	+ ⅛
32	28⅛	SCrE pf2.50		8.8		2	28⅛	28⅛	28½	— ½
20⅛	17⅛	SoJerIn	1.62	9.0	8	10	18	18	18	+ ⅛
17⅞	13	Soutdwn	.60	3.7		13	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	
32	26	Sdwn pf1.80		5.8		6	31	31	31	+ ⅛
13⅛	9½	SoetBk	.40	3.7	9	31	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	
9⅞	7	SoetPS	1.37t	16.	7	x3	8½	8⅛	8⅛	+ ⅛
27	21⅛	SoCalE	2	7.4	7	420	u27⅛	26⅞	27	+ ⅛
18⅛	15⅛	SouthCo	1.54	8.8	9	799	17⅞	17⅛	17½	
21⅛	18⅛	SoInGE	1.32	6.8	6	52	19½	19⅛	19½	
32⅛	27⅛	SoNRes	1.05	3.4	8	147	30⅞	30⅛	30⅛	— ⅛
40⅛	36⅛	SoNETel	3	8.0	9	8	37⅛	37½	37½	
33⅞	31⅛	SouPac	2.40	7.3	7	116	33	32⅞	32⅞	+ ⅛
62⅛	50	SouRy	2.60	5.2	7	116	50⅛	d49⅞	49⅞	— ⅛
6⅞	6⅛	SouRy pf.50		8.0		12	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	+ ⅛
63⅛	50½	SouRy pf 3		5.9		1	50½	50½	50½	—2
38⅛	30½	SoUnCo	2.08	6.1	17	13	34⅛	34	34	
27⅛	20⅛	SoutInd	.60b	2.5	10	14	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	— ½
47	36	SouRoyl	.88	2.2	16	44	42	40⅛	40⅛	—1⅛
25⅛	18⅛	SwtAir	.28	1.3	7	12	21	20⅞	20⅞	— ⅛
27	20½	SwtBsh	1.10	4.2	9	171	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛	— ⅛
10⅛	7⅛	SwstFor	.20	2.3	4	30	9	8⅞	8⅞	
22⅛	18⅛	SwtFl pf1.50		7.6		6	19⅞	19⅞	19⅞	
16	13⅛	SwPbSv	1.28	7.7	8	44	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	
16½	11⅞	SparlF	.34	2.1	7	16	16⅛	15⅞	15⅞	+ ⅛
13⅛	9⅛	Sparton	.48	4.3	5	2	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	
20⅞	15½	SperryH	1	5.7	7	36	17⅞	17½	17½	+ ⅛
43⅞	29⅛	SprryR	1.12	3.4	7	469	33	32⅞	32⅞	— ⅛
15	12	SpringM	.90	6.6	8	17	13⅞	13⅛	13⅛	— ⅛
29⅛	23½	SquarD	1.20	4.8	10	14	25	24⅞	24⅞	+ ⅛
30½	22⅛	Squibb	1.02	4.4	10	273	23⅛	22⅞	23	+ ⅛
21⅛	17⅛	Staley	1	4.4	10	23	22⅞	22⅞	23	
31½	24⅛	StBrnd	1.28	4.4	11	72	26	25⅞	25⅞	— ⅛
42⅛	24½	StBPnt	.48	1.7	14	57	29½	28⅞	29	+ ⅛
13⅞	9⅛	StdMotA	.40	3.1	7	38	13	12⅞	13	+ ⅛
45½	37½	StOilCl	2.40	6.1	7	536	39½	39⅛	39⅛	+ ⅛
59⅛	45⅛	StOInd	2.60	5.7	7	802	46⅛	45⅞	45⅞	
91⅛	69	StOilOh	1.36	2.0	18	154	70⅛	69⅛	69⅛	— ⅛
11⅞	7	StPacCp	.20	2.7	3	11	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
9	6	StPress	.40	6.0	10	37	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	+ ⅛
7⅛	6⅛	StPrud	.46	9.8	12	8	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	+ ⅛
20	15⅛	Standex	1	5.0	7	7	u20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	+ ⅛
36⅛	26⅛	StanW	1.24	4.0	8	21	31⅛	30⅞	31⅛	+ ⅜
24⅛	19⅛	Starret	1.20	5.3	7	4	22½	22½	22½	— ⅛
4⅛	3½	StaMot lov				135	3⅞	3⅝	3⅞	+ ⅛
13	11⅛	StaMSe	10.5	8.9		16	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	
49⅞	31	StaufCh	1.80	5.3	7	152	34⅛	33⅞	33⅞	— ⅛
10⅛	7⅛	Sterchl	.56	5.5	7	3	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
17	13⅛	SterlDg	.70	5.1	10	257	14	13⅞	13⅞	— ⅛
6⅛	3	SterPre	.12b	3.1	9	28	3⅞	3⅛	3⅞	
14⅛	9⅛	Sterndnt	.50	3.8		22	13⅛	13	13⅛	
19⅞	14⅛	StevenJ	1.20	7.9	5	95	15⅛	14⅞	15⅛	+ ⅜
37⅛	28⅛	StewWa	2.10	6.6	7	13	32	31⅞	31⅞	— ½
23⅛	19⅛	StokVC	1.20	6.1	9	76	19⅞	19½	19⅞	— ⅛
13½	11½	StokVC pf 1		8.3		z200	12	12	12	
65⅛	49⅛	StoneW	2.75	5.5	7	38	50⅛	49⅞	49⅞	+1½
15⅛	10⅛	StonCon	.60	5.5	6	23	11⅛	11	11	— ⅛
16½	12½	StopShop	1	7.5	5	7	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	
20⅛	9⅞	StorTec	.67t	35.	9	262	19½	18⅞	19	+ ⅛
28⅛	18⅛	StorerB	1	47.	8	27	21⅞	21½	21½	
17⅛	12⅛	StrldRit	.92	5.6	8	21	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	
50⅞	38⅛	StuWor	1.68	3.9	4	22	43½	43⅛	43⅛	— ⅛
5⅛	3	SuavSho	.20	5.5	6	16	3⅞	3⅝	3⅝	
24⅞	19½	SubPrG	1.20	5.1	8	48	23⅞	23⅛	23½	— ⅛
12⅞	8⅛	SuCrest	.50	4.1	4	30	12⅛	12	12⅛	— ⅛
25	17⅛	SunChm	.60	3.0	5	124	19⅞	19⅛	19⅛	— ⅛
49	39⅛	SunCo	2.52	5.8	6	87	43⅞	43⅛	43⅛	— ⅛
51	41	SunC pf 2.25		5.0		13	45	44⅛	44⅛	— ⅛
25	19⅛	Sunbm	1.20	6.0	7	80	20	19⅞	20	+ ⅛
42⅛	32	Sundstr	1.20	3.4	8	229	35½	34⅞	35	— ⅛
16⅛	11	SunsM	.15r	13.	83	29	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	+ ⅛
29⅛	21⅛	SuprVal	.86	3.1	18	28	28	27⅛	27⅛	— ⅛
258	180	SuprOil	2.20	2.8	14	11	226	224	224	—3
9⅛	6⅛	SupmkG	.36	43.	5	44	8½	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
22½	14⅛	Supscp	7.5e	4.9	8	11	15½	15⅛	15⅛	— ⅛
10⅞	6½	SutroM	.42e	43.	19	6	10	9⅞	9⅞	— ⅛
19⅛	14⅛	Swank	1a	6.1	6	16	16⅛	16½	16½	— ⅛
21	16⅛	Sybron	.96	5.6	7	136	17	16⅞	17	+ ⅛
41⅛	36⅛	Sybrn pf2.40		6.6		7	36⅛	d36⅛	36⅛	— ⅛
19⅛	7⅛	Sycor			22	494	u19⅞	18⅞	19½	+ ⅞
9⅛	5½	Systron			8	48	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
		T								
13½	7⅛	TRE	.64	5.0	10	41	13	12⅞	12⅞	
40⅞	31	TRW	1.60	4.7	7	214	33⅞	33⅛	33⅛	
90	73⅛	TRW pf 4.40		56.		1	79	79	79	+ ½
83	65½	TRW pr4.50		65.		2	69½	69½	69½	
34⅛	24	TaftBrd	1	3.3	7	4	30⅛	30⅛	30⅛	— ⅛
6⅛	3⅞	Talcott				33	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
11⅞	8⅛	Talley	.70	6.4	4	38	11	10⅞	10⅞	— ⅛
13⅛	11½	Talley pf 1		7.4		17	13½	13½	13½	+ ⅛
20⅞	17⅛	TampE	12.0	6.3	10	33	19	18⅞	19	
42⅞	27	Tandy			8	270	32	31½	31⅛	+ ⅛
16	9⅛	Tandycft			7	37	12	11⅞	12	
12½	7	Tappan	.24	3.1	14	51	7⅞	7⅝	7⅞	— ⅛
23⅞	15⅛	Technicr	.40	2.4	5	326	17	16⅞	16⅞	
12⅞	5⅛	Tchmcolr	.40	3.9	6	42	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
13	8⅛	Technicn			9	22	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
40	28⅛	Tektrnx	.48	1.3	12	242	36⅞	36⅛	36½	
6⅞	4⅛	Telecor	.30	5.1	5	7	6	5⅞	5⅞	
74⅛	47⅛	Teledn	1.45t	2.4	5	222	60⅛	59⅛	59⅛	+ ⅛
9⅛	6⅞	Teprmt			22	353	9⅞	9⅛	9⅛	
3⅛	1⅞	Telex			8	106	3⅛	3	3	
37⅛	28½	Tenneco	2	6.5	7	476	30⅞	30½	30⅛	— ⅛
17⅛	7⅛	Tesoro	1.2	1.5		306	7⅞	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
31	18⅛	Tesor pf2.16		11.		46	19⅞	19⅛	19⅛	
30⅛	25⅛	Texaco	2	7.4	8	639	27	26⅞	26⅞	
39⅛	31⅛	TexCm	1.22	3.3	11	57	35⅛	35⅛	35½	+ ⅛
46⅞	36⅛	TexEst	21.0	4.9	8	75	43⅛	42⅛	42⅛	—1
29⅛	26½	TxET pf2.40		8.9		62	27⅛	27	27	— ⅛
32⅛	29⅛	TxET pf2.87		9.6		5	29⅞	29⅞	29⅞	
49	41⅛	TexGT	2.40	5.4	8	71	45⅛	44⅞	44⅞	— ⅛
22⅞	14⅛	TexInd	1b	4.7	7	13	21⅞	21½	21½	— ⅛
102⅛	68⅛	TexInst	1.32	1.9	14	210	69⅛	68⅞	69	+
12⅜	7⅛	TexInt			11	242	10⅛	10	10⅛	
34½	25⅛	TexOGs	.28	.9	9	184	30⅞	30½	30⅛	— ⅛
23⅞	18⅛	TexUtil	1.40	6.5	9	384	21⅞	21⅛	21½	
37⅞	17⅛	Texsgif	1.20	70.	13	233	17⅞	17⅛	17⅛	— ⅛
55⅛	38⅛	Texgif pf 3		7.7		25	39⅛	39	39	
5⅛	2⅛	Texfl Ind				1	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
29⅞	24	Textron	1.40	5.4	7	132	25⅞	25⅛	25⅛	+ ⅛
34⅛	28⅛	Textr pf2.08		69.		38	30	29⅞	30	
26⅛	21⅛	Textr pf1.40		6.1		2	23	23	23	
27⅛	19⅛	Thiokol	1	3.8	7	60	26	25⅞	26	— ⅛
40⅛	32⅛	ThomBet	1	2.6	15	21	38⅛	37⅞	37⅞	— ⅛
23⅞	15⅛	ThmJW	1.20	51.	8	25	23⅛	23½	23½	— ⅛
9⅞	7⅛	Thrifty	.48	6.1	9	12	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	
22⅛	17½	Ticor	1.10	5.4	6	302	21	20½	20½	— ⅛
27	16⅛	Tidwatr	.60	2.8	7	37	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	
15⅛	10⅛	Tigerint	.50	3.7	7	495	14	13⅞	13⅞	+ ⅛
38⅛	31⅛	Timein	1.30	3.7	9	74	35⅛	35⅛	35½	— ⅛
30⅛	29	Timei pf1.85wi		53.		5	29⅞	29⅞	29⅞	— ⅛
25⅞	20	TimeM	.80	33.	9	327	24⅛	24	24⅛	
55½	42⅛	Timkn	2.20a	4.6	8	337	48⅛	48	48	— ⅜
18⅞	16	Tishman	11c		49	12	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	
10⅞	5½	TobInP				2	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
17⅞	8½	ToddSh			72	18	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	— ⅛
27⅛	24⅛	TolEdis	2.12	8.6	8	27	24⅞	24⅛	24⅛	
26½	24⅛	TolEd pf2.21		9.1		11	24½	24⅛	24⅛	— ⅜
12⅛	8	TonkaCp	.48	5.1	19	12	9½	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
9⅛	6⅛	TootRol	.40b	4.9	10	5	8⅛	8	8⅛	
15⅞	10⅛	Tracor	2.8	19.	7	41	14⅛	14⅛	14½	+ ⅛
41½	30⅛	Trane	1.36	3.7	9	11	36⅞	36½	36⅛	— ⅛
39⅛	32½	TranUn	1.92	5.4	8	166	36	35⅛	35⅛	— ⅜
12½	7⅛	TWA			3	132	9	8⅞	8⅞	— ⅛
26⅞	17	TWA pf	2	11.		31	18	17⅞	17⅞	— ⅛
18⅛	16⅛	TWA pf 1.09		11.		62	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	— ⅛
16⅞	3⅛	Transm	.80	5.4	7	325	14⅞	14⅝	14⅞	+ ⅛
24¼	22¼	Traninc	1.96	8.6		35	23⅛	22⅞	22⅞	
23⅛	13	Transco	1.10	4.8	8	39	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	
11⅞	7⅛	Transcn	.52	6.6	7	22	7⅞	7⅛	7⅞	+ ⅛
80	70⅛	TrGP pf6.65		8.5		z30	78⅛	78½	78⅛	— ⅛
107	101	TrG pf 10.32		10.		z50	102½	102½	102½	+ ⅛
99⅛	91⅛	TrGP pf8.64		8.9		z250	97⅛	96⅛	96⅛	
28⅛	25⅛	TrGP pf2.50		93.		2	26⅞	26⅞	26⅞	— ⅛
13⅞	9⅞	Transoh	.32	2.6	4	1	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	
27⅛	21	Tranwy	1.60	6.3	7	34	25⅞	25⅛	25½	— ⅛
37	28⅛	Travlrs	1.28	4.1	6	385	31	30⅞	30⅞	— ⅛
43	34	Travelr pf 2		5.4		2	37	37	37	— ⅛
22⅛	18⅛	TriCon	2.16e	11.		71	19⅞	19⅞	19⅞	— ⅛
33⅞	30⅛	TriCn pf2.50		7.9		2	31⅞	31⅞	31⅞	— ⅛
10⅛	7⅛	Triaind	.07t			9	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	
26⅛	14½	TriaPac	.80	3.2	5	66	25⅛	24⅞	24⅞	— ⅛
26⅛	17⅛	Trinlyln	.80	2.7	6	627	22⅛	21⅞	21⅞	— ⅛
35⅛	25⅛	Tropican	1	3.1	13	57	32⅛	31⅞	32	+ ⅛
17⅛	14	TucsnG	1.16	7.1	9	103	16⅛	16	16⅛	+ ⅛
25⅞	9⅞	TwenCn	.70	2.7	4	1858	u26⅛	25⅛	26⅛	+ ⅜
19⅛	14⅛	TwinDs	.90	4.8	7	4	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	
24½	13⅛	TycoLab	.40	29.	7	15	13⅞	13½	13⅞	+ ⅛
24⅛	19½	TylerCp	.60	2.6	6	41	23½	23⅛	23⅛	— ½
23⅛	17⅛	Tymshr			11	21	21	21	21	+ ⅛
		U								
27½	16⅛	UAL	.40	31.	4	240	19⅛	18⅞	19⅛	+ ⅜
25⅛	17⅛	UGI	1.48	6.6	8	24	22½	21⅞	22½	+ ½
18⅛	13⅛	UMC	1.20	7.1	8	38	17⅛	16⅞	16⅞	— ⅛
4	1⅛	UMET Tr				17	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
18⅛	13½	UOP	.70	4.8	7	21	14⅞	14½	14½	— ⅛
24⅛	17⅛	UVind	1	4.8	5	82	20⅞	20⅛	20⅞	+ ⅛
67½	62⅛	UVin pf55.0		8.5		1	65	65	65	—1
22⅛	18	UARCO	1.30	64.	6	9	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	+ ⅛
56	47⅛	UnINV	3.49e	66.	6	5	52½	52½	52½	
13⅞	10⅛	UnBncp	.84	69.	8	48	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	
66⅛	44⅛	UCamp	1.80	3.9	9	116	46	45⅛	45⅛	— ⅛
62⅛	40⅛	UnCarb	28.0	6.9	7	553	40⅞	40⅛	40⅛	
9	6⅛	UnCmrce			12	2	7⅛	7	7	— ⅛
7⅛	4⅛	UnionCp			10	41	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	+ ⅛
16⅛	14⅛	UnElec	1.36	9.1	9	198	15⅛	14⅞	15	
25⅛	24⅛	UnEl pf2.13		8.6		71	24⅞	24⅞	24⅞	— ⅛
31	28⅛	UnEl pf2.2		9.3		4	29⅛	29⅛	29⅛	+ ⅛
88⅛	83	UnEl pf7.44		8.8		1	84½	84½	84½	— ⅛
94	86⅛	UnEl pf 8		9.0		1	89⅛	89⅛	89⅛	+1
59⅛	49⅛	UnOCal	2.20	4.3	6	280	51⅛	51½	51⅛	— ⅛
76⅛	65	UOCa pf2.50		3.7		3	66⅛	66⅛	66⅛	— ⅛
58⅛	42⅛	UPacC	2	4.4	10	303	46	45⅛	45⅛	
20⅛	15½	UPac pf .47		3.0		2	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	— ⅛
11⅛	8	Uniroyal	.50	6.3	4	627	8⅛	8	8	— ⅛
91	82⅛	Uniryl pf 8		9.4		z1380	85	84⅛	85	+ ⅛
10⅛	6⅛	UnBrand			8	48	8⅛	8½	8⅛	
15⅛	12½	UnBrd pf				4	14½	14½	14½	
11⅛	10	UnitCp	.83e	7.7		2	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	+ ⅛
35½	25½	UEnRs	1.72	5.1	6	182	34	33⅞	34	+ ⅛
19	11	UFinCal	.60	3.7	4	34	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	— ⅛
14⅛	11⅛	UnGrnty	.12e	.9	5	45	14	13⅞	13⅞	— ⅛
29⅛	25⅛	UIllum	2.56	9.1	7	15	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛	— ⅛
29⅛	18⅛	UnitInd	.80b	3.7	7	2	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	+ ⅛
9⅞	4⅛	UnitInn	.18	1.9	7	247	9½	9	9½	+ ½
13⅞	10⅛	UJerBk	1.04	8.7	8	2	12	12	12	+ ⅛
44⅛	23⅛	UNucl	1.20t	4.1	7	90	30	28⅞	29⅞	+ ½
4⅛	1⅛	UnPkMn			2	12	2	2	2	
16⅛	10⅛	UnRefn	.64	4.1	4	17	15½	15⅛	15½	+ ⅛
18⅛	14⅛	USFoS	1.26e	7.8		9	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	+ ⅛
39⅛	29	USFidG	1.84	5.8	5	87	32½	32	32	— ⅛
26⅛	22⅛	USGyps	1.60	6.7	9	44	23⅞	23⅞	23⅞	+ ⅛
28⅞	24⅛	USGy pf1.80		7.3		37	25⅛	24⅞	24⅞	— ⅛
8⅛	6⅛	USHom	.24	3.3	6	337	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
8⅛	6⅛	USInd	.52	7.2	7	195	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
15⅛	9⅛	USLeasg	.40	2.8	6	33	14½	14⅛	14⅛	
5⅛	2⅛	US Rty				12	5⅛	5	5	— ⅛
37	18	USShoe	1.20	5.1	8	122	24⅛	23⅞	23⅞	+ ⅛
50	27	USSteel	2.20	7.3	8	515	30⅛	29⅞	30⅛	+ ⅛
33½	24⅛	USTobc	1.40	4.6	11	26	30⅛	30	30⅛	+ ⅛
41⅛	33	UnTech	1.80	5.1	6	504	35½	35	35⅛	— ½
122	133	UTch pf7.32		6.3		3	106½	106½	106½	—1½
21½	17⅛	UnITel	1.28	6.6	8	210	19⅛	19	19⅛	+ ⅛
26⅛	22¼	UnIT 2pf1.50		6.4		33	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	— ⅛
10½	6⅛	Unitrod	.18	1.0	8	30	9⅞	9⅛	9⅛	
11	8⅛	Univar	.56	6.4	7	13	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	— ⅛
23	19⅛	UnivFd	1.28	5.6	8	7	22⅞	22⅞	22⅞	
33⅛	27⅛	UnLeaf	1.88	5.6	7	8	33½	33⅛	33½	
38⅛	30	Upjohn	1.20	3.4	12	92	35⅛	34⅞	35	+ ⅛
19⅛	14⅛	USLIFE	.52	2.8	7	84	18⅛	18⅛	18½	+ ⅛
12⅛	11⅛	UsllfeF	.96a	8.1		14	12	11⅞	11⅞	— ⅛
23⅛	19⅛	UtaPL	1.56	8.1	11	101	19⅛	d19⅛	19⅛	— ⅛
34⅛	31⅛	UtPL pf2.80		8.8		3	31⅛	31⅛	31⅛	+ ⅛
		V								
22⅛	16½	VF Cp	1.20	6.6	8	12	18½	18⅛	18⅛	— ⅛
12⅛	12⅛	VSI Co	n.50	4.1	7	11	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	
10⅛		Valleyin	.40	5.0	12	28	8	8	8	
21⅛	14⅛	Varian	.40	2.1	12	182	19⅛	19	19⅛	
12⅛	7⅛	Varo	.20a	1.8	5	115	11⅛	10⅞	11	
6⅛	4⅛	Vendo				8	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
4⅛	2⅛	Venice	.15t			30	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
15⅛	13⅛	VestSe	1.31e	9.2		9	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	
22⅛	12	Viacom	.20	1.0	15	121	20	19⅞	19⅞	+ ⅛
15⅛	14	VaEPw	1.24	8.6	8	256	14½	14⅛	14⅛	+ ⅛
48⅛	45½	VaEP pf4.04		8.3		z100	48⅛	48⅛	48⅛	
51	45	VaEP pf4.12		8.2		z120	50½	50½	50½	— ½
51	45	VaEP pf4.20		8.3		z100	50⅛	50⅛	50⅛	
59⅛	52½	VaEP pf4.80		8.2		z2590	59	58⅛	58⅛	
62⅛	54½	VaEP pf 5		8.2		z500	61½	61⅛	61⅛	— ⅛
104	97⅛	VaEP pf8.84		8.8		z100	101	101	101	— ⅛
32½	30	VaEP pf2.90		9.7		17	30⅛	30	30	— ⅛
8⅛	4⅛	Vornado				147	7	6⅛	7	+ ⅛
		W								
15⅛	10⅛	Wabash	.40	3.2	6	7	12⅞	12⅛	12⅞	— ⅛
56	48⅛	WabR pf4.50		8.7		z60	51⅛	51½	51½	—1
21	15⅛	Wachov	.60	3.6	9	17	16⅞	16⅛	16⅛	— ⅛
5⅛	3⅛	WachRty				24	4⅛	4⅛	4⅞	
20⅛	11⅛	WalMart	.18	1.0	14	388	19⅛	18⅞	18⅞	— ⅛
17⅛	14⅛	Walgrn	1.10	6.7	7	16	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	+ ⅛
28⅛	22⅛	WlkrA	1.40e	5.2	8	25	26⅞	26⅛	26⅛	— ⅛
21⅛	16⅛	WallBus	.76	3.7	8	1	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	— ⅛
27½	20⅛	WallMu	1.20	5.2	3	5	23⅛	23	23	— ⅛
39⅛	25⅛	WaltJm	1.40	4.9	6	131	29⅛	28⅛	28⅛	— ⅛
42⅛	27½	WaltJ pf1.60		5.1		29	31⅛	31½	31½	— ⅛
8⅛	5	WardFd				12	7⅛	7	7	— ⅛
9⅛	6⅛	Warnaco				84	9⅛	8⅞	8⅞	— ⅛
32⅛	19	WarnS	1.40	5.9	8	10	24	23⅞	23⅞	— ⅛
32⅛	25½	WrnCom	.80	2.7	6	46	30⅛	29⅞	30⅛	+ ⅛
31⅛	23⅛	WarnrL	1.10	4.2	12	360	26½	26	26⅛	+ ⅛
26⅛	21	WashGs	2.08	8.7	6	17	24	23⅞	24	
26⅛	16½	WashNat	1	4.0	8	23	25⅛	25	25	— ⅛
26⅛	18⅛	WashStl	1.20	5.5	8	6	22	21⅞	22	+ ⅛
25⅛	20½	WshWt	1.76	7.9	10	13	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	— ⅛
17⅛	12	WasteM	.40	2.3	11	x76	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	+ ⅛
25½	16½	WatkinJ	.32	1.6	10	x28	19½	19	19½	+ ⅛
7⅛	5⅛	WayGos	.48	6.9	10	3	7	7	7	
8⅛	4⅛	WeanUn	.20	3.3	3	3	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
18⅛	12½	Wean pf1.26		9.5		2	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	+ ⅛
14⅛	8	WebbD	.15e	1.1	12	152	13½	13⅛	13⅛	— ⅛
28⅛	24⅛	WelsMkt	.82	3.2	8	9	26½	26	26	— ⅛
28⅛	24⅛	WellsF	1.12	4.2	8	55	27⅛	26⅞	26⅞	— ⅛
14⅛	9⅛	WelFM	1.02e	7.3	12	50	14⅛	14	14	+ ⅛
41	32⅛	WlPtPe	2.40	7.0	6	73	34⅛	33⅞	34⅛	— ⅛
31⅛	26⅛	WstctTr	2	6.5	9	19	30⅛	30⅛	30⅛	— ⅛
10⅛	6⅛	WnAirL	.40	5.8	6	94	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	
23⅛	22⅛	WAir pf	2	8.5		22	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	
34	26½	WnBnc	1.70	5.2	7	405	32⅞	32½	32⅛	
28⅛	14⅛	WnNoA	.40b	1.6	8	57	25⅞	25½	25½	+ ⅛
25⅛	14	WnPacIn	.25e	1.1	4	26	24	23½	23½	— ⅛
30⅛	17	WnPubl	.88	3.5	11	215	25⅛	25	25½	— ⅛
20½	17	WUnion	1.40	8.1	7	65	17⅞	17⅛	17⅛	— ⅛
54½	49½	WnUn pf4.60		9.3		1	49½	49½	49½	
12⅛	11⅞	WUn dpf1.18		9.9		68	12	11⅞	11⅞	— ⅛
27⅛	25⅛	WUT pf2.56		9.9		6	25⅞	25⅞	25⅞	— ⅛
22⅛	16⅛	WestaEl	.97	5.6	6	545	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	— ⅛
33⅞	24⅛	Wstvac	1.20	4.8	7	20	25⅛	25	25⅛	+ ⅛
16⅛	14⅛	Weybrg	1	6.2	6	8	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	— ⅛
45½	25½	Weyerhr	.80	3.0	11	694	27	26⅞	26⅞	
54⅛	42⅛	Weyr pf2.80		6.1		7	46⅛	46	46	— ⅛
32½	24	WheelF	.84	2.9	11	19	29⅛	28⅛	29	
20	8½	WheelPit				14	10	9⅞	9⅞	
53	37	WhelPit pf5		15.		z210	34	33⅞	34	+ ⅛
27⅛	22⅛	Whirlpl	1.20	5.1	8	209	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	— ⅛
38⅛	19⅛	WhitC	1.10b	5.4	5	68	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	— ⅛
42⅛	38⅛	WhitC pfA 3		7.2		1	41½	41½	41½	+ ⅛
43½	37⅛	WhitC pfC 3		7.0		5	43	43	43	
11⅛	6½	WhiteMt			7	94	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	+ ⅛
33	21⅛	Whiting	1.60	5.3	10	24	30⅛	30	30⅛	— ⅛
7⅛	4⅛	Whittakr			10	164	7⅛	7½	7⅛	
17⅛	12½	Wickes	.80	5.0	6	178	16½	16	16⅛	— ⅛
30	6½	Wiebldt	.36	5.3	7	14	6⅞	6⅛	6⅞	
26⅛	15	Williams	1	5.0	8	145	19⅞	19½	19⅞	+ ⅛
9⅛	6½	WilshrO	.12	1.5	13	37	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
45⅛	37	WinnD	1.68	4.4	12	19	38⅛	38⅛	38⅛	
60⅛	51½	WinDx B				3	53	53⅛	53	
6⅛	3⅛	Winnbgo			23	148	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
19⅛	12⅛	WinterJ	1	7.1	6	9	14½	14⅛	14⅛	— ⅛
32⅛	27⅛	WisEP	2.12	7.0	10	34	30⅛	30⅛	30⅛	+ ⅛
109½	104	WisE pf8.90		8.3		z10	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛	
23⅛	19⅛	WisGas	1.80	8.3	6	20	22	21⅞	21⅞	— ⅛
23	19½	WiscPL	1.68	7.6	10	13	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	
21⅛	18⅛	WiscPS	1.54	7.6	11	2	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	
34	23	Witco	1.52	5.7	6	41	27	26⅞	26⅞	— ⅛
15⅛	11⅛	WittrD	.60a	4.5	5	33	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	— ⅛
6⅛	3⅛	WolvrW	.16	2.8	6	7	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
15⅛	10⅛	Wornetc	.52	3.6	8	427	15⅛	14⅞	14⅞	— ⅛
8⅞	6½	WoodCp	.40	5.8	6	9	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅛
30	16⅛	WoodPt	.30	1.4	10	48	21⅛	20⅞	20⅞	+ ⅛
26⅛	17⅛	Wolwth	1.40	7.3	7	276	19⅞	19⅛	19⅛	— ⅛
96⅛	70⅛	Wrigly	2.40a	3.3	10	30	75	73⅞	73⅞	—1⅛
10⅛	7½	Wurltzr	.40	4.3	6	5	9½	9⅛	9⅛	
14⅛	9⅛	Wylain	.60	4.9	8	12	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	— ⅛
8⅛	5⅛	WyleLb	.32	4.7	6	3	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	
2⅛	⅛	Wyly Cp				152	1⅛	1	1	
		X								
59⅛	43⅛	Xerox	1.60	3.5	9	841	46	45⅛	45⅛	— ⅛
31⅛	15⅛	XTRA	.32	1.2	6	79	27⅛	26⅛	26⅛	— ⅛
		Y								
13⅛	9⅛	Yates	.20	1.8	5	3	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	
		Z								
17⅛	12⅛	ZaleCp	.92	5.6	8	12	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	— ⅛
15	11⅛	ZalepfA	.80	6.3		2	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	— ⅛
14⅛	10	Zapata	.30b	2.2	7	330	14	13	13⅛	+ ⅛
61	44	Zapata pf 2		3.4		1	58	58	58	—2
9⅛	6	ZayreCp			4	68	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
28	12⅛	ZenithR	1	6.8	19	156	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	
17⅛	13	Zurnind	.40	3.8	9	120	16	15⅛	15⅛	— ⅛

Sales figures are unofficial.
d—New yearly low u—New yearly high
Unless otherwise noted, rates of dividends in the foregoing table are annual disbursements based on the last quarterly or semi-annual declaration. Special or extra dividends or payments not designated as regular are identified in the following footnotes.
a—Also extra or extras. b—Annual rate plus stock dividend. c—Liquidating dividend. e—Declared or paid in preceding 12 months. t—Declared or paid after stock dividend or split up. j—Paid this year, dividend omitted, deferred or no action taken at last dividend meeting. k—Declared or paid this year, an accumulative issue with dividends in arrears. n—New issue. r—Declared or paid in preceding 12 months plus stock dividend. t—Paid in stock in preceding 12 months, estimated cash value on ex-dividend or ex-distribution date.
x—Ex-dividend or ex-rights. y—Ex-dividend and sales in full. z—Sales in full.
c.d—Called. wd—When distributed. wi—When issued. ww—With warrants. xw—Without warrants. xdis—Ex-distribution.
vi—In bankruptcy or receivership or being reorganized under the Bankruptcy Act, or securities assumed by such companies.
Year's high and low range does not include changes in latest day's trading.
Where a split or stock dividend amounting to 25 per cent or more has been paid the year's high-low range and dividend are shown for the new stock only.

New Issue
December 8, 1977

All these bonds having been sold, this announcement appears as a matter of record only.

NORGES KOMMUNALBANK

Oslo

DM 200,000,000
6% Bonds due 1989

unconditionally guaranteed by the

KINGDOM OF NORWAY

WESTDEUTSCHE LANDESBANK GIROZENTRALE

CREDIT SUISSE WHITE WELD Limited — KREDIETBANK S.A. LUXEMBOURGEOISE — UNION BANK OF SWITZERLAND (Securities) Limited

AMSTERDAM-ROTTERDAM BANK N.V. — DEUTSCHE GIROZENTRALE - DEUTSCHE KOMMUNALBANK - — MERRILL LYNCH INTERNATIONAL & CO.

SVENSKA HANDELSBANKEN

CHRISTIANIA BANK OG KREDITKASSE — DEN NORSKE CREDITBANK — UNION BANK OF NORWAY LTD.

ABU DHABI INVESTMENT COMPANY
AFIN S.p.A.
ALAHLI BANK OF KUWAIT (K.S.C.)
ALGEMENE BANK NEDERLAND N.V.
A.E. AMES & CO. Limited
ANDRESENS BANK A/S
ARAB FINANCE CORPORATION S.A.L.
ARAB FINANCIAL CONSULTANTS COMPANY S.A.K.
ASIAC – ASIAN INTERNATIONAL ACCEPTANCES & CAPITAL Limited
BACHE HALSEY STUART SHIELDS Incorporated
BANCA COMMERCIALE ITALIANA
BANCA DEL GOTTARDO
BANCA NAZIONALE DEL LAVORO
BANCO DI ROMA
BANK OF AMERICA INTERNATIONAL Limited
BANK JULIUS BAER INTERNATIONAL Limited
BANK FÜR GEMEINWIRTSCHAFT Aktiengesellschaft
BANK GUTZWILLER, KURZ, BUNGENER (Overseas) Limited
BANK MEES & HOPE NV
BANKERS TRUST INTERNATIONAL Limited
BANQUE BRUXELLES LAMBERT S.A.
BANQUE FRANCAISE DU COMMERCE EXTERIEUR
BANQUE GENERALE DU LUXEMBOURG Société Anonyme
BANQUE DE L'INDOCHINE ET DE SUEZ
BANQUE INTERNATIONALE A LUXEMBOURG S.A.
BANQUE NATIONALE DE PARIS
BANQUE NORDEUROPE S.A.
BANQUE DE PARIS ET DES PAYS-BAS
BANQUE POPULAIRE SUISSE S.A. LUXEMBOURG
BANQUE DE L'UNION EUROPEENNE
BAYERISCHE HYPOTHEKEN- UND WECHSEL-BANK
BAYERISCHE LANDESBANK GIROZENTRALE
BAYERISCHE VEREINSBANK
BERGEN BANK
BERLINER BANK Aktiengesellschaft
BERLINER HANDELS- UND FRANKFURTER BANK
BLYTH EASTMAN DILLON & CO. International Limited
GUNNAR BØHN & CO. A/S
CAISSE DES DEPOTS ET CONSIGNATIONS
CHASE MANHATTAN Limited

CITICORP INTERNATIONAL GROUP
COMMERZBANK Aktiengesellschaft
CREDIT COMMERCIAL DE FRANCE
CREDIT LYONNAIS
CREDITANSTALT-BANKVEREIN
CREDITO ITALIANO (UNDERWRITERS) S.A.
DAIWA EUROPE N.V.
RICHARD DAUS & CO. Bankiers
DEN DANSKE BANK af 1871 Aktieselskab
DEUTSCHE BANK Aktiengesellschaft
DG BANK DEUTSCHE GENOSSENSCHAFTSBANK
DILLON, READ OVERSEAS CORPORATION
DRESDNER BANK Aktiengesellschaft
DREXEL BURNHAM LAMBERT Incorporated
FIRST BOSTON (EUROPE) Limited
FONDO DE INVERSIONES DE VENEZUELA
GIROZENTRALE UND BANK DER ÖSTERREICHISCHEN SPARKASSEN Aktiengesellschaft
GOLDMAN SACHS INTERNATIONAL CORP.
GROUPEMENT DES BANQUIERS PRIVES GENEVOIS
HAMBROS BANK Limited
HAMBURGISCHE LANDESBANK – GIROZENTRALE –
HANDELSBANK N.W. (OVERSEAS) Limited
HESSISCHE LANDESBANK – GIROZENTRALE –
HILL SAMUEL & CO. Limited
E.F. HUTTON & CO. N.V.
THE INDUSTRIAL BANK OF KUWAIT K.S.C.
KANSALLIS-OSAKE-PANKKI
KIDDER, PEABODY INTERNATIONAL Limited
KJØBENHAVNS HANDELSBANK
KLEINWORT, BENSON Limited
KREDIETBANK N.V.
KUHN, LOEB & CO. INTERNATIONAL
KUWAIT FOREIGN TRADING CONTRACTING & INVESTMENT CO. (S.A.K.)
KUWAIT INTERNATIONAL INVESTMENT CO. S.A.K.
KUWAIT INVESTMENT COMPANY (S.A.K.)
LANDESBANK SCHLESWIG-HOLSTEIN GIROZENTRALE

LAZARD BROTHERS & CO. Limited
MANUFACTURERS HANOVER Limited
B. METZLER SEEL. SOHN & CO.
MORGAN GRENFELL & CO. Limited
MORGAN STANLEY INTERNATIONAL Limited
THE NATIONAL BANK OF KUWAIT S.A.K.
THE NIKKO SECURITIES CO., (EUROPE) LTD.
NOMURA EUROPE N.V.
NORDDEUTSCHE LANDESBANK GIROZENTRALE
NORDIC BANK Limited
SAL. OPPENHEIM JR. & CIE.
ORION BANK Limited
OSLO HANDELSBANK A/S
PIERSON, HELDRING & PIERSON N.V.
PKBANKEN
POSTIPANKKI
PRIVATBANKEN AKTIESELSKAB
N.M. ROTHSCHILD & SONS Limited
SALOMON BROTHERS INTERNATIONAL Limited
J. HENRY SCHRODER WAGG & CO. Limited
SKANDINAVISKA ENSKILDA BANKEN
SMITH BARNEY, HARRIS UPHAM & CO. Incorporated
SOCIETE GENERALE
SOCIETE GENERALE DE BANQUE S.A.
SPARBANKERNAS BANK
STRAUSS, TURNBULL & CO.
SWISS BANK CORPORATION (OVERSEAS) Limited
TRINKAUS & BURKHARDT
UNION BANK OF FINLAND LTD.
UNION DE BANQUES ARABES ET EUROPEENNES S.A. - U.B.A.E.
VEREINS- UND WESTBANK Aktiengesellschaft
J. VONTOBEL & CO.
M. M. WARBURG-BRINCKMANN, WIRTZ & CO.
S. G. WARBURG & CO. LTD.
WESTFALENBANK Aktiengesellschaft
WESTLB INTERNATIONAL S.A.
WOOD GUNDY LIMITED
YAMAICHI INTERNATIONAL (EUROPE) Limited

Toronto Stocks

Closing Prices, Dec. 6, 1977

…ns in Canadian funds. …s in cents unless marked $

Stock	High	Low	Last	Ch'ge
…ands	$11	11	11	
…ico E	$5⅛	5½	5⅝	+ ⅛
… Gas A	$15⅞	15⅝	15⅝	— ⅛
… Cent	$14	14	14	— ⅛
…inex	$10⅞	10⅝	10⅝	— ⅛
… Bonza	$45	43⅛	44½	— ⅜
…res W	$10½	10¼	10¼	
…s C pr	$11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	
… A	$13½	13⅛	13⅛	— ⅛
… Can	$16⅞	16⅝	16⅞	+ ⅛
…ister C	$12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	— ⅛
…k N S	$19½	19¼	19R	
…k Bros	$7	7	7	
…lor Res	$6	5⅞	6	— ⅛
…nalea	$7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
…meda	113	111	113	+ 3
…da M	$11¼	11	11¼	— ⅛
…iger	$10⅞	10⅝	10⅝	
… P	$20⅛	20½	20½	— ⅛
… Phone	$15⅛	14⅞	15⅛	+ ½
…rswk	330	310	310	—20
…d Auto	$7⅜s	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
… A	$12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	
… Frv	$9⅞	9⅛	9⅜	+ ⅛
… Pow A	$37½	37	37	
…dio	$14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	+ ⅜
…lor West	$13	12⅞	12⅞	— ⅛
…Pakrs C	$18⅛	18	18⅛	— ½
… Perm	$18⅛	18½	18⅛	+ ⅛
… Trust A	$27⅛	27⅛	27⅛	— ⅛
… Tung	$10	9⅞	10	— ⅛
…bley A	$13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	— ⅛
… Cel	$5½	5⅜	5⅜	— ⅛
… Bk Com	$24⅛	24½	24⅛	— ⅛
… Tire A	$28⅛	28	28	— ⅛
…ilities	$15	15	15	
…ora	380	375	380	
…iel Oil	$18	18	18	+1⅛
…lar	$8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	+ ⅛
…nese	270	263	263	— 4
…flan D	$18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	— ⅛
…Holiday I	$5⅛	5½	5½	
… Bldg	350	335	335	—15
… Distrb	$5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
… Gas	$17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	— ⅛
…at Ird	$5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	+ ⅛
… Fardy	300	290	290	—10
…pmt	400	320	320	—110
…h Intl	$8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
…us	$8	7⅞	8	+ ⅛
…son	$49⅛	48⅞	49	
…nsn	495	480	495	+15
…sco A	$23⅛	23	23	— ⅜
… Store	$17	16⅞	16⅞	+ ⅛
… Pont	$12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	— ⅛
…x L A	$7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	
… Mal	295	290	295	+ 2
…tro A	230	230	230	+ 5
…o	$6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
…on C	395	385	385	— 5
…g Nik A	$18⅛	18	18	
… Ind A	$7⅛	7	7⅛	
… Cnda	$81½	81½	81½	— 1

Sales	Stock	High	Low	Last	Ch'ge
11200	Francana	$8⅞	8⅝	8½	— ⅛
100	Fruehauf	$7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
5507	G M Res	440	425	425	—20
16500	G Distrb A	$6	5⅞	6	+ ⅛
200	G Distrb w	120	120	120	+ 5
1700	Gibraltar	400	390	390	+ 5
5975	Grandoc	74	71	71	
3150	Gt Oil Sds	$7	7	7	+ ⅛
681	GL Paper	$23	22½	22½	— ½
506	Gt W Life	$65	65	65	
200	Greyhnd	$18	18	18	+ ⅛
35100	Hambro C	$5⅝	5⅛	5⅛	
200	H Group A	325	325	325	+ 5
3700	Hard Crp A	310	295	300	—20
200	Hawker A	$5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
424	Hayes D A	$5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
12054	H Bay Co	$18⅛	17⅛	17⅛	— ⅛
5770	IAC	$18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	
7000	Indal	$9	9	9	
54	Indusmin	$10⅛	10	10⅛	— ⅛
200	Inglis	$9	9	9	
5605	Inter-City	$7½	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
500	Int Mogul	370	370	370	+ 5
14597	Int Pipe A	$15⅛	15½	15½	
1285	Inv Grp A	$8⅛	8½	8½	— ⅛
3900	Ivaco A	$7	6⅞	7	+ ⅛
2500	Jannock A	$12	12	12	
1300	Kaiser Re	$14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	
50	Kelsey H	$13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	— ⅛
1338	Kerr A A	$12½	12⅛	12½	
20280	Koffler A	$7⅛	7½	7½	
3543	Labatt A	$18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	
900	Lab Min	$31⅛	31	31	—1½
8270	Lacana	345	340	340	— 5
300	LOnt Cem	310	310	310	— 5
4038	LL Lac	205	185	195	
100	Lob Co A	405	405	405	—20
500	Lob Co B	410	400	400	—15
2400	MICC	$9½	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
800	Mclan H A	$12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	— ⅛
18738	MB Ltd	$17	16⅛	16⅛	— ⅛
4800	Matgmi A	$8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	
400	McGraw H	$7	7	7	— ⅛
22510	Moore	$31	30⅛	30⅛	— ½
8250	Murphy	$11	10⅛	10⅛	— ½
14990	Noranda A	$22	21	21⅛	— ⅛
67820	Norcen	$16⅛	16	16⅛	— ⅛
2480	NTecm B w	$8⅞	8½	8⅞	— ⅛
50	Nowsco W	$30⅛	30⅛	30⅛	— ⅛
52300	Oakwood P	$6	5⅞	5⅞	— ⅛
14150	Ocelot B	$14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	
600	Orchan A	165	160	160	— 5
3700	Oshawa A	470	460	460	— 5
3320	Pamour A	$5	485	5	+20
6035	PanCan P	$35	34⅛	34⅛	— ⅛
25550	Pembina	$6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
600	Petrofina	$20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	— ⅛
2545	Pine Point	$23⅛	23½	23⅛	+ ⅛
4300	Pitts C	$7	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅛
3555	Placer	$20⅛	19⅞	19⅞	— ⅛
700	Ram	$13	12½	12½	— ⅛
526	Redpath A	$16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	+ ⅛
3900	Reed Oalr A	$9½	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
100	Reichhold	$6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
20770	Revnu Prp	85	80	80	— 4
200	Rothman	$13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	— ⅛
2300	Scotts A	$9⅛	9	9	— ⅛
11773	Shell Can	$16½	16⅛	16⅛	— ⅛
2629	Sherritt A	430	420	425	+ 5
9755	Siebens	$24⅛	23	23½	— 1
150	Sigma	$32	32	32	
7552	Simpsons	495	485	485	—15
700	Simpson S	$7	7	7	
1260	Southm A	$21⅞	21½	21⅝	
10735	Stelco A	$24⅛	23⅞	24	— ½
1700	Steep R	229	225	229	+ 4
1107	Teck Cor A	$6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
1750	Teck Cor B	$5⅛	5	5	— ⅛
700	Teledyne	$7	7	7	
3730	Tex Can	$36⅛	35½	36	— ⅜
57400	Thom N A	$12⅛	12	12⅛	+ ⅛
17157	Tor Dm Bk	$17⅛	16⅞	16⅞	— ⅛
865	Torstar B	$14⅛	14	14	— ⅛
1977	Traders A	$17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	— ⅛
8000	Trns Mt A	$9⅛	9	9	— ⅛
35244	TrCan PL	$15⅛	15	15⅛	— ⅛
14278	UGas A	$10½	10⅛	10½	+ ⅛
6000	Union Oil	$15⅛	14⅞	14⅞	— ⅛
4758	U Siscoe	$7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
31940	Upp Can	330	290	315	—15
300	Van Der	325	325	325	
400	Vestgron	$10	9⅞	10	
5550	Voyager P	$14⅛	13⅞	13⅞	— ⅛
13558	Weldwod	$10	9⅞	10	— ⅛
6533	Wstburne	$17⅞	17⅛	17⅛	— ½
3900	West Mine	330	320	330	
300	Westmise	$23	23	23	— ⅛
400	Weston	$13⅛	13½	13½	— ⅛
6000	Woodwd A	$15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	
8100	Yk Bear	485	460	470	+ 5
1700	Yukon C	210	207	207	— 3

Total sales 4,860,638 shares.

European Gold Markets

Dec. 7, 1977

	Open	Close	N.C.
London	160.60	160.30	+0.40
Zurich	N.A.	160.375	+0.50
Paris (12.5 kilo)	162.79	162.79	+0.06

U.S. dollars per ounce.

Gold Options (prices in $/oz.)

Basis	Feb.	May	August
160	7.00-8.00	11.50-12.50	1978 options start on 16th Jan., 1978.
165	5.00-6.00	8.25-9.25	
170	3.50-4.50	6.50-7.50	
175	—	5.25-6.25	

Valeurs White Weld S.A.
1, Quai du Mont-Blanc
1211 Geneva 1, Switzerland
Tel. 31 25 60 · Telex 28 305

ADVERTISEMENT

MAKITA ELECTRIC WORKS, LTD

(CDR's)

The undersigned announces that the Semi-Annual Report ended August 20, 1977, of Makita Electric World, Ltd., will be available in Amsterdam at Pierson, Heldring & Pierson N.V. and further at: Algemene Bank Nederland N.V., Amsterdam-Rotterdam Bank N.V., Bank Mees & Hope N.V., Kas-Associatie N.V.

AMSTERDAM DEPOSITARY COMPANY N.V.

Amsterdam, November 30, 1977.

Montreal Stocks

Quotations in Canadian Funds.
Quotations in cents unless marked $.

Sales	Stock	High	Low	Clos.	Chg.
250	Algoma St	$13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	— ⅛
9270	Bnk Mont	$17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	— ⅛
7370	Basic Res	$8½	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
1000	Can Cem	$8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
450	Cdn Indust	$18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	— ⅛
100	Canron	$23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	+ ⅛
300	Dom Bridg	$23	22⅞	22⅞	+ ⅛
1700	Dom TextA	$9⅛	9	9	— ⅛
2400	FCA Int	194	183	194	+11
18154	Gaz Metro	$5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	+ ⅛
1200	Molson A	$15	14⅞	14⅞	— ⅛
1400	Molson B	$13⅛	13½	13½	
105	Power Cp	$9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
276	Price Co	$10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	+ ⅛
5899	Royal Bnk	$26⅛	26	26	— ⅛
2300	RoyTrst A	$16⅛	16	16	
300	Steinbrg A	$16⅞	16⅞	16⅞	+ ⅛
4630	Zellers	$6½	6⅛	6½	

Total sales 420,976 shares.

Eurocurrency Interest Rates

…ar	German Mark	Swiss Franc	Sterling
6⅛	3½-4⅛	2⅛-3⅛	6⅛-6⅞
6⅛	3½-4⅛	2⅛-2⅞	7 -7⅛
7	3½-4⅛	2⅛-2⅞	7⅛-7⅞
7⅛	4⅛-4⅛	2⅛-2⅞	8 -8⅛
7⅛	4⅛-4⅛	2⅛-3⅛	8⅛-8⅞

Weekly net asset value
on December 5, 1977
Tokyo Pacific Holdings N.V.
U.S. $40.73
Tokyo Pacific Holdings (Seaboard) N.V.
U.S. $29.69
Listed on the Amsterdam Stock Exchange
Information, Pierson, Heldring & Pierson N.V., Herengracht 214, Amsterdam

Herald Tribune Classified Advertising Gets Results!

NEW YORK, Dec. 7.—Cash prices in primary markets as registered today in New York were:

Commodity and unit	Wed.	Year ago
FOODS		
Cocoa Accra, lb	..	1.53
Coffee 4 Santos, lb		1.83½
TEXTILES		
Printcloth 64-30 38½ in. yd	—	.38
METALS		
Steel billets (Pitt.), ton	—	212.00
Iron 2 Fdry, Phila., ton	—	210.19
Steel scrap No 1 hvy Pitt	56-57	65-66
Lead spot, lb	—	35½-26
Copper elect., lb	—	70⅞
Tin (Straits) lb	6.1836	4.1354
Zinc, E St L basis lb	—	.37
Silver N Y oz	4.725	4.385
Gold N Y oz	160.85	136.00
COMMODITY indices		
Moody's index (base 100 Dec 31 1931)		
December 7	887.90 f	845.80

p—Preliminary
f—Final
*—Nominal

NEW YORK FUTURES
Dec. 7, 1977

SUGAR NO. 11 (50 tons)

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Jan	8.68	8.68	8.61	b9.68	+1.05
Mar	9.40	9.45	9.39	9.43	+0.12
May	9.80	9.85	9.80	9.84	+0.11
Jul	10.00	10.04	10.00	10.03	+0.10
Sep	10.16	10.22	10.15	10.20	+0.10
Mar	10.75	10.76	10.70	b10.70	+0.04
May	10.85	10.90	10.85	10.88	.

Sales: 2,350.

COFFEE 'C' (37,500 lbs)

Dec	240.00	245.00	240.00	b244.75	+5.50
Mar	223.50	228.75	223.50	b228.78	+6.00
May	197.00	200.50	197.00	b200.50	+6.00
Jul	180.50	184.50	180.50	184.00	+5.50
Sep	155.00	155.00	155.00	b157.00	
Dec	141.00	143.50	141.00	b141.63	+4.00
Mar	133.00	133.00	133.00	b140.00	+5.00

Sales: [illegible].

COCOA
30,000 lbs.; cents per lb

Dec	1757.5	1767.0	174.95	175.25s	—12.5
Mar	1495.0	150.80	1487.5	1491.0s	—09.0
May	140.00	1415.0	139.90	140.35s	—06.0
Jul	136.00	137.55	1036.0	136.15s	—0.60
Dec	129.25	1292.5	128.75	128.35s	—09.0
Mar	1262.5	126.25	126.25	125.35s	—07.0

Sales: 541.
s-settling.

U.S. Commodity Prices

COPPER (25,000) lbs

Dec	57.30	57.40	56.90	57.20s
Jan	57.70	57.70	57.30	57.50s
Feb	58.10	58.10	58.10	57.90s
Mar	58.50	58.70	58.20	58.40s
May	59.60	59.70	59.20	59.30s
Jul	60.50	60.70	60.10	60.30s
Sep	61.50	61.50	61.10	61.20s
Dec	62.70	62.70	62.30	62.50s
Jan	63.10	63.10	63.10	63.00s
Mar	63.80	63.90	63.80	63.90s
Jly	65.70	65.80	65.70	65.70s
Sep	67.00	67.00	66.50	66.60s

Sales: estimated 1,738.

COTTON, No 2. (50,000 lbs)

Dec	49.10	50.00	49.10	49.60	+0.50
Mar	511.4	51.40	51.10	513.0	+0.21
May	51.95	52.20	51.93	521.0	+07.5
Jul	52.75	53.10	52.5	53.10	+0.45
Oct	53.70	54.08	53.70	b53.95	+02.5
Dec	545.	54.75	54.45	b54.70	+0.37
Mar	55.20	55.20	55.20	b55.15	+0.10

Sales: 1,750.

MAINE ROUND WHITE POTATOES
50,000 lbs.; cents per lb.

Mar	3.76	3.76	3.70	3.72	—0.02
Apr	4.08	4.08	4.02	4.05	.
May	4.59	4.60	4.50	4.56	—0.02
Nov	4.91	4.92	4.91	4.92	+0.02
Mar		vvkq.92	5.92	5.92	+0.12
May	7.15	7.15	7.15	7.15	.

Sales: 1,134

ORANGE JUICE
15,000 lbs.; cents per lb.

Jan	115.00	117.40	113.60	117.00	+0.40
Mar	114.30	117.00	112.60	116.30	+0.70
May	113.50	116.70	112.10	116.20	+1.10
Jul	113.10	816.50	111.70	116.50	+.80
Sep	12.00	116.00	110.76	b115.75	+2.25
Nov	109.00	112.50	107.60	b112.00	+2.50
Jan	96.00	97.25	93.00	97.25	+1.75
Mar	93.50	93.50	93.50	b95.25	.
May	94.00	94.00	94.00	b95.05	.

Sales: 4,250.
b-bid.

N.Y. SILVER (5,000 troy oz)

Dec	474.50	4794.0	473.90	479.60s	+5.80
Jan	475.90	481.80	475.90	481.50s	+57.0
Feb	479.00	479.00	479.00	484.50s	+5.70
Mar	4822.0	487.80	481.30	487.0s	+5.70
May	488.70	4942.0	488.50	4938.0s	+5.70
Jul	4943.0	5000.0	4938.0	500.00s	+5.70
Sep	505.00	5060.0	505.00	506.3s	+5.8
Dec	51.00	516.00	5098.0	515.60s	+5.80
Jan	513.00	519.00	513.00	518.80s	+5.80
Mar	520.00	525.30	5192.6	525.00s	+5.80
May	5254.0	531.70	5254.0	537.60s	+59.0
Jul	531.70	538.00	531.70	537.60s	+59.0
Sep	538.10	543.50	5381.0	544.00s	+5.90

Sales estimated: 14,000.

CHICAGO FUTURES
Dec. 7, 1977

WHEAT (5,000 bu)

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Dec	2.58½	2.61¼	2.58½	2.69¾	+.00¾
Mar	2.70½	2.73	2.69¼	2.71	+.03
May	2.73½	2.76½	2.73	2.74½	+.02¾
Jul	2.75¾	2.78½	2.75¾	2.77¼	+.03
Sep	2.79½	2.82¾	2.79½	2.82¾	+.04
Dec	2.87¾	2.90¼	2.87¾	2.89½	+.03

CORN (5,000 bu)

Dec	2.19	2.19¾	2.16¾	2.18	—.00½
Mar	2.26¾	2.27½	2.25½	2.26½	+.00½
May	2.30	2.30¼	2.28½	2.29	.
Jul	2.29¾	2.30½	2.28¾	2.29½	.
Sep	2.25½	2.26¾	2.25	2.25½	.
Dec	2.26	2.27	2.25	2.25¾	+.00½

SOYBEANS (5,000 bu)

Jan	5.88	5.96	5.86	5.94½	+.09
Mar	5.97½	6.03	5.93	6.02	+.09¼
May	6.03	6.09	5.99½	6.08¼	+.09¼
Jul	6.08	6.13½	6.05	6.13¼	+.09
Aug	6.08¾	6.11½	6.04½	6.11½	+.08½
Sep	5.89	5.95	5.89	5.95	+.07
Nov	5.86½	5.91	5.84½	5.91	+.07¾

SOYBEAN OIL (60,000 lbs)

Dec	22.20	22.40	21.95	22.35	—.40
Jan	21.75	22.10	21.65	22.10	—.50
Mar	21.60	21.75	21.40	21.70	—.35
May	21.45	21.60	21.40	21.50	—.20
Jul	21.40	21.45	21.15	21.40	—.20
Aug	21.30	21.40	21.10	21.25	—.05
Sep	20.70	20.85	20.60	20.80	—.25
Oct	20.65	20.75	20.50	20.65	—.20

SOYBEAN MEAL (100 tons)

Dec	154.50	155.90	153.50	155.30	+1.70
Jan	156.20	157.30	155.00	156.70	+1.20
Mar	160.00	160.70	158.10	160.10	+.90
May	163.00	163.50	161.00	163.00	+1.20
Jul	165.00	165.50	163.50	166.00	+2.90
Aug	166.00	167.00	164.50	167.00	+2.00
Sep	164.00	164.00	163.00	163.00	+1.00
Oct	162.80	162.50	161.50	163.50	+2.00

SILVER (5,000 troy oz)

Dec	472.50	480.20	472.50	480.20	+7.20
Jan	480.50	483.00	480.50	483.00	+7.20
Feb	479.30	486.00	478.00	485.80	+6.80
Apr	485.50	492.50	484.30	492.30	+7.30
Jun	491.80	498.60	490.70	498.50	+7.20
Aug	498.00	504.70	497.50	504.70	+7.20
Oct	503.80	511.00	503.60	511.80	+7.20
Dec	510.80	517.20	510.50	517.20	+7.10
Feb	517.00	523.50	517.00	523.50	+7.10
Apr	523.30	529.00	523.30	529.00	+6.30
Jun	529.70	535.40	529.70	535.40	+6.40
Aug	536.50	541.80	536.50	541.80	+6.40
Oct	542.90	548.20	542.90	548.20	+6.40
Dec	549.50	554.60	549.50	554.60	+6.40

LIVE BEEF CATTLE (40,000 lbs)

Dec	42.90	43.85	42.75	42.97	+.15
Jan	41.55	41.75	41.50	41.67	+.10
Feb	40.75	40.85	40.50	40.72	+.02
Apr	40.10	40.27	39.85	40.05	—.10
Jun	41.80	41.95	41.55	41.67	—.20
Aug	42.17	42.22	41.82	42.00	—.22
Oct	42.25	42.25	41.87	42.15	—.12
Dec	42.85	42.85	42.45	42.50	—.20

Sales: Dec 2324; Jan 305; Feb 2640; April 1287; June 655; Aug 198; Oct 88; De c68.
Open interest: Dec 7639; Jan 2715; Feb 18348; April 9216; June 6818; Aug 2619; Oct 1378; Dec 1088.

LIVE HOGS (30,000 lbs)

Dec	42.22	44.55	43.77	43.85	—.50
Feb	39.80	40.50	39.15	39.20	—.67
Apr	35.55	35.85	35.05	35.12	—.33
Jun	36.95	37.15	36.52	36.62	—.33
Jul	37.50	37.55	37.02	37.15	—.47
Aug	35.80	36.20	35.47	35.47	—.33
Oct	33.97	33.97	33.37	33.37	—.53
Dec	34.30	34.30	33.80	33.85	—.45
Feb				34.85	—.05

Sales: Dec 2212; Feb 2751; April 1061; June 265; July 101; Aug 51; Oct 12; Dec 4; Feb 0.
Open interest: Dec 4698; Feb 6479; April 3401; June 1549; July 685; Aug 456; Oct 576; Dec 189; Feb 1.

SHELL EGGS (22,500 doz)

Dec	51.75	53.20	51.60	52.45	—.65
Jan	49.25	49.40	48.05	48.50	—.25
Mar	46.20	46.20	45.50	45.60	—.40
Apr	43.25	43.70	43.25	43.50	
May	43.10	43.60	43.00	43.15	—.05
Jun				44.00	—.01

Sales: Dec 164; Jan 532; March 26; April 18; May 17; June 0.
Open interest: Dec 343; Jan 1033; March 185; April 141; May 124; June 6.

PORK BELLIES (36,000 lbs)

Feb	51.25	51.45	49.30	49.35	—1.42
Mar	50.25	50.37	48.50	48.57	—1.73
May	50.25	50.65	48.85	48.92	—1.53
Jul	50.30	50.85	48.95	49.00	—1.65
Aug	48.60	48.80	47.10	47.10	—1.50

Sales: Feb 5040; March 792; May 622; Jul 281; Aug 14.
Open interest: Feb 6575; March 2096; May 1595; Jul 1001; Aug 228.
b—Bid; a—Asked; n—Nominal
ap-1207 1424pes

GOLD (100 troy oz)

Dec	160.70	162.50	160.60	162.50	+2.70
Mar	163.30	165.50	162.80	165.30	+2.60
Jun	166.40	168.90	166.10	168.80	+2.90
Sep	170.00	172.40	169.40	172.40	+3.10
Dec	173.40	175.90	173.30	175.90	+3.00
Mar	177.00	179.40	176.80	179.40	+3.00

Amex Nationwide Trading (3 O'clock) Dec. 7

1977 High	1977 Low	Stock	Div in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge Prev. Close
9¼	5¾	AE Plsr	.10e	1.2	8	1	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	
13	7⅛	AAR	.36	5.0	5	1	7¼	7¼	7¼	
5⅞	4½	AAV	.32	6.6	8	11	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	— ⅛
9⅝	6½	APS	.28	3.6	6	7	8	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅛
12½	7⅝	ASPRO	.44	5.7	6	11	u12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	+ ½
2⅞	11-16	ATI				4	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
12	8¼	AVC	.60	6.3	6	2	9⅝	9½	9½	+ ⅛
18	11¼	AVX	.32	1.9	7	1	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	+ ⅛
5⅜	2⅜	AZL			23	23	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	
11¼	9⅛	AcmeU	.32	2.9	13	3	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	— ⅛
9⅞	4⅞	Action	.28b	5.1	5		5½	5½	5½	— ⅛
8	3⅝	ActonCp			7	14	6½	6⅜	6⅜	+ ⅛
6⅞	3¼	AdamR	.04e	.7	7	2	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
19½	12⅞	AdobeO	.16	.8	23	96	19⅛	18⅞	18⅞	+ ⅛
2⅜	1¼	AegisCp			6	27	1⅝	1¼	1⅜	— ⅛
14⅛	8½	AeroFlo	.30	2.4	5	2	12½	12⅜	12⅜	— ¼
2¼	1½	Aeronca			41	7	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
6⅞	3⅜	AlfCap	.20e	3.4	7	3	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	
9⅝	6⅝	AffilHsp	.24	3.6	8	1	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
16½	10⅛	AffilPub	.56	3.4	9	2	u16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	+ ⅜
8⅞	5¾	AfterSix	.28	3.4	6	28	u 8¼	8	8¼	+ ⅛
5⅞	3⅝	AlaskAir	.17t	5.0	5	48	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	— ⅛
3	1⅜	AlbaW	.10e	3.8	11	2	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
7¼	4⅞	Alcolac	.32e	6.4	7	10	5¼	5	5	
6⅞	3⅝	AlegAir			22	50	3⅝	3½	3⅝	— ⅛
2⅞	1⅜	AllegA wtO				1	1½	1½	1½	
1¼	⅛	AllegA wtN				5	½	d3-16	3-16	—1-16
11⅞	5⅞	AllianT	.36e	6.3	6	5	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	+ ⅛
2	⅞	AllCArt				33	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
5⅞	4⅛	AlmySt	.10e	2.2	7	3	4⅝	4½	4½	— ⅛
5	2	Alphalnd				19	4⅝	4½	4⅝	— ⅛
8	5⅛	Altamil	.10e	1.4	4	8	7	6⅞	7	+ ⅛
1⅜	⅛	AltecCp			38	17	⅜	⅜	⅜	
7-16	1-64	AltecCp wt				75	1-32	1-32	1-32	—1-64
7½	5½	Altec pf	.80	12.		3	7	6⅞	6⅞	
18½	11¼	AlterFd	.50	2.9	9	13	18	17⅜	17⅜	— ¼
51	47½	Alcoa pf	3.75	7.6		z300	49½	49½	49½	
47⅝	44⅝	Amdhl	.20	.4	14	126	45⅞	44⅝	45⅛	— ⅛
8½	4⅜	AmBilt	.25	4.4		4	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
24⅛	15⅛	AmBrd wt				6	18⅛	18	18	— ⅛
8⅞	5⅜	ABusPd	.28	4.1	8	3	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	+ ⅛
1⅛	⅝	AmCapCp				6	⅞	⅞	⅞	
3-16	1-32	ACenMtg wt				21	1-32	1-32	1-32	
9⅞	5⅜	AGarPd	.34	4.5	69	4	7⅝	7½	7½	— ⅛
6⅞	3⅞	AInfPict			6	10	5½	5½	5½	
4⅛	2⅛	AIsrael	.11r	4.0	4	2	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	— ⅛
10⅛	7⅛	AMzeA	.44	5.7	7	14	7⅞	7⅜	7⅝	— ⅛
10⅛	7	AMzeB	.44	5.7	7	2	7⅞	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
8⅛	4⅛	AMotInns			7	93	7⅝	7½	7½	— ⅛
37⅜	27⅜	AmPetf	2.20	7.6	9	5	29⅝	29⅛	29⅛	— ½
7⅞	4½	ASciEq	.15e	2.9	6	7	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
14¼	5⅜	AScIE	.04e	.6		22	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
9½	3⅜	AmTec	.35r	4.8	4	20	7¼	7⅛	7¼	+ ⅛
14	11	AUSS	.92	6.7		33	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	
3½	2½	Andrea	.07e	2.3	16	2	3	3	3	
7½	2	AngloC	.13e	1.9	11	234	7	6⅞	6⅞	+ ⅛
8⅜	5⅜	Anken	.28	4.1	6	26	7	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅛
7⅛	4⅝	Anthon	.27t	5.1	4	40	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	+ ⅛
9⅜	5⅛	AppicDta			8	4	8¼	8¼	8¼	
7⅞	3	ApldDev			20	34	5⅞	5⅝	5⅞	
17⅜	12⅞	AquitCa	.32	2.2	10	2	15	14⅞	14⅞	
7½	3¼	Armin	.12	1.7		82	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	+ ⅜
9½	4¼	ArrowE	.10e	1.2	3	5	8½	8⅜	8⅜	
13⅞	7⅞	Asamer	.30	3.1	13	98	9⅞	9½	9⅝	+ ¼
15⅝	9⅛	AshlOC	.20	1.3	9	12	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	
1⅛	⅜	AskinSvc				2	⅜	⅜	⅜	
7⅛	3⅞	Astrex	.20	3.0	9	1	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
1⅞	¾	Atco Ind				7	13-16	¾	¾	
3¼	1⅜	AtlsCM	.25t		10	48	1⅞	1¾	1⅞	+ ¼
14⅛	6½	AtlasCp wt				15	7⅝	7½	7½	— ⅛
20¼	12⅜	Augat	.30	1.6	12	3	18⅞	18⅝	18⅝	— ⅜
39⅛	14⅛	AustralO			28	233	34⅜	34⅛	34⅛	+ ¼
7	2⅝	AutoTrn				21	3	2⅞	3	+ ⅛
7	4⅛	AutSld	.10e	1.8	5	8	5½	5½	5½	+ ⅛
5⅜	2⅝	AutmRad			9	75	3¼	3	3⅛	+ ⅜
5⅛	3⅜	AVEMC	.20	4.3	6	38	4⅞	4½	4⅞	+ ⅛
29¼	19	Avondl	1.20	5.7	7	3	21⅛	21	21	— ⅛
14¼	6⅝	Aydin			9	31	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	— ¼
		B								
1⅞	⅜	BRT	.30e	37.		11	15-16	⅞	15-16	+1-16
14⅝	8⅝	Badger	.60	5.2	7	1	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	
6⅝	4⅜	Baker	.25e	5.6	6	7	4½	4½	4½	— ⅛
25⅞	10⅞	BakrEl	.32	1.3	9	9	24½	24⅛	24½	— ⅛
18⅞	16⅛	BanFd	1.11e	6.3		4	17⅝	17½	17⅝	+ ⅛
2⅞	15-16	Bangor wt				53	1⅜	1⅛	1⅜	+ ⅛
14⅜	9½	Banistr	.40	3.6	8	14	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	
5⅜	3⅝	BarnesE			12	1	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
7⅞	4½	BarryR	.16	2.2	7		7½	7⅜	7⅜	— ⅛
15½	10	BarryW	.56	3.8	8	15	15⅛	14⅝	14⅝	— ½
4⅜	3	BarthSp	.20	5.5	9	4	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
2⅜	1⅜	Bartons				1	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	— ⅛
3⅞	1¾	BaruchF				17	3½	3¼	3½	+ ⅛
2⅜	1⅜	Barwick				1	1¾	1¾	1¾	
10½	7½	BnlSt B	.32	3.2	5	1	10	10	10	
7-16	1-16	BenStMg wt				2	⅛	⅛	⅛	
5	2⅜	BergEnt			10	30	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
7⅜	4½	BergenB				4	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	
16⅜	12½	BrgB pf	1.15	8.2		1	14	14	14	+ ¼
3⅛	1⅝	BernzO				5	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
7⅝	5	Bertea	.20	2.9	9	2	7	7	7	+ ⅛
3⅞	2	Barven				18	2⅛	2	2⅛	+ ⅛
3⅞	2⅜	Beverly			10	58	3⅝	3½	3⅝	+ ⅛
15	8⅝	BicPen	.48	5.4	7	10	9	8⅞	8⅞	— ⅛
5⅛	3	BigDad			7	140	4⅛	3⅝	4	+ ⅛
10½	7	BigVSp	.30b	3.0	5	1	10	10	10	— ⅛
19	15⅛	BinksM	1a	5.3	7	6	18⅞	18⅞	18⅞	— ⅛
18¾	13⅞	Binney	.80b	4.7	9	3	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	— ⅛
11¼	5⅞	Blessng	.40	5.1	5	7	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅛
5⅜	4⅛	BodinAp	.40	8.2	8	4	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	+ ⅛
9¼	6⅜	BoltBer	.20	2.7		1	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	+ ⅛
24⅞	15	BowVall	.10	.5	17	52	19⅝	19⅛	19⅛	+ ⅛
13⅞	8⅞	Bowne	.36b	2.9	6	1	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	— ⅛
10⅜	7½	BradiN	.20	2.2	11	40	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	+ ⅛
5	3⅞	Branch	.20	5.3	4	2	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
9⅝	5⅞	Braniff wt				3	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	
14¼	10⅛	Brascan	1a	7.4	3	67	13⅝	13½	13½	
7⅛	3½	BrescaCp			13	4	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
17⅜	9⅛	Brewer				4	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	— ¼
2½	2	BrodySe			50	1	2	2	2	
10⅝	13⅛	BrooksP	.42	2.8	7	3	14⅞	14⅝	14⅝	— ⅛
2⅜	1⅝	BrownCo wt				27	1⅝	1⅜	1⅜	— ⅛
17⅜	10⅛	BroFB	.84	4.8	8	7	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	— ⅛
14⅝	9½	Buell	.40	4.2	14	4	9⅞	9½	9½	— ¼
4½	3⅜	Bulldex				5	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	
3⅝	2⅛	Burgess			1	41	2⅝	2½	2½	— ¼
15¼	11⅝	Buring	1.10	8.9	6	5	12⅝	12½	12½	+ ⅛
11	7½	Burnsin	.60	7.2	8	16	8⅝	8⅜	8⅜	— ⅛
15⅜	13⅞	Butlerin	.55	3.8	7	1	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	+ ⅛
		C								
25⅜	14⅝	CK Pet	.16	.8	24	37	20	19⅝	20	+ ⅜
5	1⅜	CDI			3	21	4½	4⅜	4⅜	
5⅛	2⅞	CMI Cp			7	51	3¼	3	3	— ⅛
10⅞	6⅝	CRS	.24a	2.3	4	13	10⅝	10⅛	10⅛	— ¼
13⅞	10⅛	CSE	.64	4.9	5	42	10⅝	10	13⅛	+ ⅛
17⅜	10⅝	Caldor	.30a	1.9	8	17	16⅝	15⅞	15	+ ⅛
5⅜	2½	Calcomp				115	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
4⅝	2⅜	CalLite	.05e	1.7	5	57	2⅞	2⅝	2⅝	
11¼	10	CalLf pf	.92	9.0		26	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	— ¼
25⅜	23⅝	CalLf pf	2.50	10.		1	24⅝	24⅛	24⅛	
29⅜	18⅞	CalPrlC	1.20a	4.5	6	9	25½	26⅛	26⅛	— ⅛
10	6	Camco			30	55	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅛
3 15-16	5⅛	CdChbA				1137	3⅝	2 15-16	3 7-16	+7-16
9	4⅜	Campln				21	9⅞	7	7	— ⅛
9	5⅝	CdnHomO			20	137	8⅞	8½	8⅞	+ ⅛
6⅞	3⅞	CdMarc	.22	5.6	6	23	3 15-16	3 13-16	3 15-16	—1-16
17⅝	12⅝	CdnOccl	.54	3.3	8	1	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	— ⅛
64	37⅞	CdnSupO			9	3	58	56⅞	58	+1⅛
2⅛	1	Capehart			10	1	1	1	1	
5⅜	6⅛	CapitRs				2	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
4⅛	2¼	CapitlFd	.20	5.0	6	1	4	4	4	
5⅝	2⅛	Caressa	.151			45	3⅛	3	3	— ⅛
40⅞	28⅝	Carnat	1e	3.4	10	70	29⅞	29⅝	29⅝	+ ⅛
13⅝	10⅛	CarcEn	1	8.1	9	1	12⅞	12⅜	12⅞	— ⅛
64	57	CaroPLpf	5	8.3		z10	60	60	60	+ ⅛
5⅞	3⅛	CarrolDv				87	4⅝	4	4⅛	+ ⅛
3⅞	1⅛	Castlein			21	6	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
17⅞	9⅛	Cavitrn	.12e	.8	18	29	15⅜	15⅛	15⅛	+ ⅛
2½	1⅜	CelluCR			4	7	1⅝	1⅜	1⅝	
43¼	32⅛	CenM pf	3.50	9.8		z10	37⅛	37⅛	37⅛	— ⅛
22¼	10⅞	Cenvill	1.20	6.5	7	4	18⅜	18⅛	18⅛	— ⅛
2⅜	1⅛	CertifiCp				11	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
1⅛	9-16	Certron			9	22	⅝	⅝	⅝	—1-16
3⅞	1⅝	Citec	.04e	1.3	9	13	3	2⅞	3	+ ⅛
7⅞	5⅛	ChadMl	.60	8.3	8	2	7⅛	7¼	7¼	— ⅛
4	2⅛	ChampHo				103	2⅛	2	2	— ⅛
7⅞	6⅝	ChrtM pf	.75	11.		10	7	7	7	— ⅛
20⅞	20⅛	ChRv	1.40a	7.1	8	2	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	— ⅛
11	10	ChiefDev			31	43	87	18⅞	18⅛	— ⅛
13⅝	6⅝	ChldWld			8	2	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	+ ⅛
8⅛	6⅛	ChlfrdCp	.24	3.3	5	3	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
6	3	Chrisin	.20e	4.0	6	63	5	4⅞	5	
4⅝	2⅜	CineFive				1	3	3	3	+ ⅛
2⅛	1⅛	Cineram				6	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	+ ⅛
14⅝	10⅞	CircleK	.72	5.3	9	92	14⅛	13⅞	13⅞	
9⅝	6⅞	Citation	.40a	5.3	5	3	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
7⅛	5⅛	Clarmnt	.05e	.7		13	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
3⅞	2⅜	ClarkC	.10e	3.2	7	25	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
20⅝	8⅜	Clarksn	.32	9.8	11	8	12⅝	11	18	— ⅛
1⅜	⅝	Clarostat			4	6	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
15	8⅞	Clausing	1	7.8	6	5	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	
17⅛	11⅛	Coachm	.50	4.1	4	138	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	— ⅛
3⅜	2⅜	Cohu	.A1r	9.2	75	47	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	+ ⅛
18⅛	10⅛	Colemn	.80	5.4	7	13	15	14⅞	14⅞	+ ⅛
13⅛	3⅛	ColonCml				125	8⅛	7⅞	8⅛	+ ⅛
9⅝	6⅜	Co'well	.40	5.9	4	10	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	+ ⅛
14⅛	9⅛	ComAll	.20	3.4	7	5	11	12⅞	11	— ⅛
13⅛	7⅝	ComAlB	.20	2.4		2	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
18⅜	4⅛	Comdisd			14	73	15⅝	15⅛	15⅛	
1⅜	1⅛	CommdrCp				45	1⅝	1½	1½	
18	9⅛	CmPsyc	.33e	1.8	8	6	16⅝	16⅜	16⅜	+ ⅛
17⅛	4⅛	Compac	.07e	4.2	6	10	11⅝	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅛
2⅜	1⅛	CompuD			4	32	1⅝	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
2⅛	13-16	Compinv				6	1 15-16	13-16	13-16	
15	9⅛	Conchm	.50	3.4	6	20	15	14⅞	14⅞	— ⅛
6⅞	3⅛	ConcrdF				31	3⅞	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
17⅛	9	Condec	.28	2.6	3	19	10⅞	10⅜	10⅜	— ⅛
4⅝	3⅛	Conroy	.16	4.1	5	1	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	— ⅛
12⅜	6⅛	ConsOG			15	60	10⅞	10⅝	10⅝	
9⅛	7⅛	ConsRef	.60	7.2	10	96	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
1⅛	⅜	ContMH			9	18	15-16	15-16	15-16	
⅜	9-16	ContTel wt				6	11-16	11-16	11-16	—1-16
10⅞	6	Cookin				41	7⅞	7⅝	7⅝	+ ⅛
15⅝	12⅛	CookP	.30e	2.2	35	1	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	— ⅛
7½	3⅞	CoopJr	.10e	2.4	4	5	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
4⅛	2⅛	Cordon				32	2⅞	2⅝	2⅝	
15⅞	11⅛	Corenco	.80	5.7	5	1	14	14	14	
15⅝	8⅛	Cornilus	.48	5.0	8	5	13⅝	13⅛	13⅛	— ⅛
3⅝	2	Cascoinc			29	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
2⅝	1⅛	CotiCp				5	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	
6-16	¼	CotiCp wt				1	5-16	5-16	5-16	
5-16	⅛	Cousins wt			10		⅜	3-16	⅜	+1-16
5⅛	3⅛	Cramer	.12t	3.3	57	17	4⅛	4	4	— ⅛
1⅞	1⅛	CrestFo			14	12	1⅞	1⅛	1⅞	
4⅞	2⅝	CrosAT	a.60	3.5	13	4	45	45	45	
65⅝	62⅞	CwnCPt	.60b	0.5	4	8	22⅞	22⅝	22⅝	— ⅛
6⅝	4	CrownCr			5	25	5⅛	4⅞	5⅛	+ ⅛
7⅛	4⅛	Crownln	.29	4.1	8	10	6⅝	6½	6½	— ⅛
15⅝	10⅛	CrutcR	.35	3.0	35	30	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	— ⅛
22⅛	12⅛	CrystO	.60	2.9	9	29	21	20⅝	20⅝	
17⅛	10⅛	CubicCp	.44	3.0	8	49	15⅛	14⅞	14⅞	+ ⅛
18⅛	10⅛	Curtice	.90	3.8	5	45	15⅞	15⅝	15⅝	+ ⅛
		D								
2½	13-16	DCL			3	3	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
4⅝	3	DWG	.491	13.	5	22	3⅞	3⅝	3⅝	
3⅛	2⅛	DamonC			4	1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
10⅛	6⅛	Damson			15	47	9⅜	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
21	15⅛	Daniel	.20b	1.2	8	7	18⅛	18	18	— ⅛
64⅛	40⅛	DataTer			17	101	58⅛	55⅞	57	—1⅛
19⅛	9⅛	Datapd	.20	1.2	9	173	17⅛	16⅛	16⅛	— ⅛
11⅛	7⅛	DayMn	.20e	2.3	17	25	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	+ ⅛
2⅜	1	DeRose				2	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
10⅛	13⅛	DelLabs	.40	2.6	7	2	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	
10⅛	7½	DelhiOil			115	13	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	+ ⅛
8⅛	6⅛	DelvdP	.54	8.2	4	2	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
8⅛	5⅛	DevCnA			5	13	6⅞	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
4⅛	2⅛	Digicon				10	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	+ ⅛
15⅛	13⅛	Dillard	.40	2.9	6	6	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	— ⅛
1⅛	¾	Diodes			10		⅞	13-16	⅞	+1-16
2⅛	1⅛	DisFab	.071			12	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
19	13⅛	Divrsy	.70	4.6	8	3	15⅛	15	15⅛	+ ⅛
10⅛	6⅛	Documat			10	52	10⅛	9⅞	10⅛	+ ⅛
45⅛	34⅛	DomePt			6	408	45⅛	44⅛	45⅛	+ ⅛
15⅛	12⅛	Domtar	.80	6.0	11	1	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	
11	6⅛	Donkeny	.28	2.8	4	6	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
19⅛	13⅛	DuplxPd	1	5.4	7	3	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	— ⅛
14⅛	6⅛	DurTst	.30b	2.5	13	13	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	— ⅛
5⅛	3⅛	Dynictn	.06	1.5	22	14	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	
6⅛	4⅛	DynAm			7	53	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
9⅛	4⅛	DynellEl			58	3	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
9⅛	4⅛	DynelEl			58	3	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
		E								
5⅛	2⅛	EAC			6	13	5⅛	5	5	
21⅛	16⅛	EarthRes	1	5.6	7	33	18⅛	18	18	— ⅛
3⅛	1⅛	Edmos			9		1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	+ ⅛
12	9⅛	EDO	.40	4.0	6	5	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
7	4⅛	Ehren	.10	2.2		19	4⅞	4⅝	4⅞	+ ⅛
7⅛	5	ElcorCp	.12	1.8	9	6	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	
6⅛	3⅛	ElHose			9	2	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
5⅛	3⅛	ElMudD	.21t	5.3		4	4	4	4	
16⅛	13⅛	Electrog	13	6.7	7	8	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	
12⅛	7⅛	ElecEng	.32	2.6	9	16	u12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	+ ⅛
25⅛	17⅛	ElecAm	1.20	5.3	8	7	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	+ ⅛
11⅛	8⅛	ErnstEC	.60	6.4	5	4	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	+ ⅛
2⅛	1⅛	Ero Ind			9	11	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
6⅛	4⅛	Espey	.10e	1.9	1	8	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
14⅛	7⅛	EsqRd	.39e	2.9	6	7	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	
16⅛	10⅛	EvansA	.20b	1.4	10	6	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	— ⅛
13⅛	4⅛	Exechve			4	12	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
8⅛	4	Execln	.311	3.9	12	1	8	8	8	+ ⅛
		F								
6⅛	3⅛	FPA			5	2	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
9⅛	4⅛	Fabind	.50e	6.3	4	12	8	7⅞	8	
4⅛	1⅛	Fabien	.051	2.4	14	6	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
2	1	FairTex			7	4	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
2⅛	⅛	FairfNob			7	14	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
7⅛	5⅛	FamDir	.24	3.5	6	x4	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	+ ⅛
5	1⅛	FamRc	.15e	5.0	7	31	3	2⅞	3	+ ⅛
14	9⅛	FannyF	.50e	3.8	10	2	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	+ ⅛
10⅛	6⅛	FayDrg	.12a	1.5	7	3	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	
16⅛	12⅛	FedMart	.60	4.7	5	4	12	12⅛	12⅛	— ⅛
15⅛	12⅛	FedRly	1.38	8.3	12	4	16⅛	15⅛	15⅛	
8⅛	4⅛	FedRes			44	122	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
25	16⅛	Felmnt	.30	.8	24	15	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	
13	7⅛	Felsway	.40	3.2	6	4	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	
1⅛	⅛	Fibrebrd wt				14	⅛	3-16	5-16	
3	1⅛	Fidelco				61	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
2⅛	⅛	FilmCpA				9	15-16	⅞	15-16	
11⅛	7⅛	Filmwy	.20r	2.3	8	38	8⅛	8⅛		
11	8⅛	FinGen	.40b	4.0	6	6	10	10	10	
7⅛	6⅛	FtConn	.50a	7.7	10	3	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
5	3⅛	FstHrt pf	.50	12.		1	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
14⅛	9⅛	FtSLSh	.60	4.4	4	7	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	
3⅛	1⅛	Fstmrk				30	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
16⅛	11⅛	FischP	.48	3.6	5	8	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	
2⅛	1⅛	Fishman				19	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
16⅛	15⅛	FtchGs	1.44	9.1	11	3	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	
2⅛	1⅛	Flagg			6	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
5⅛	3⅛	Flagstff	.12	2.8	6	7	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
21⅛	11⅛	FlightSf	.20	1.0	12	92	20	19⅛	19⅛	
5	3	FlaCap			5	5	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
5⅛	3⅛	FlaRck			13	15	5	4⅛	5	+
6⅛	3⅛	FlowGen			7	46	6⅛	6	6⅛	
18⅛	13	Flowers	.48	3.2	6	1	15	15	15	
21⅛	14	FlukeJ	.73t	3.9	11	16	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	
27⅛	16⅛	FlyDiaO			8	217	26	25⅛	25⅛	
20⅛	15⅛	Foodws	.25	1.4	8	37	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	
10⅛	7⅛	ForestC	.05e	.6	7	2	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
11⅛	6⅛	FoxStaP	.50	6.3	13	6	8	7⅞	7⅞	
10⅛	8	Franks	.40	4.2	5	6	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
19⅛	15⅛	Frantz	.80a	4.2	7	1	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	
5⅛	4⅛	Friedm	.28b	5.7	5	3	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
7⅛	4⅛	FriendFr			45	36	u 7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
10⅛	5	Frigitn	.33	11.	8	66	.5	d 4⅛	4⅛	
8⅛	6⅛	Frischs	.30b	4.4	6	1	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
9⅛	6	FrontA	.191	2.2	5	2	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
3⅛	2⅛	FrontA wt				30	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
		G								
2⅛	⅛	GlExpt				8	1	1	1	
2⅛	1	GIT				19	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
5⅛	3⅛	GRI	.20	4.0		48	5⅛	5	5	
2⅛	1⅛	GTI			7	19	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
18⅛	12⅛	Gabriel	.40	2.4	7	72	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	
6⅛	4⅛	Galaxy			5	18	u 6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
10⅛	6⅛	Garan	.88	6.2	5	31	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	
4⅛	2⅛	Garland			6	4	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
11⅛	8⅛	GelLiet	.40	4.2	4	7	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
5⅛	2⅛	Gaylrd	.10e	3.5	5	5	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
7⅛	7-16	Gaynor				4	⅛	⅛		
2⅛	1⅛	GnEmp	.21r	8.4	21	4	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
15⅛	5⅛	GenExp			39	69	11	10⅛	10⅛	
4⅛	1⅛	GnHous			4	5	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
1⅛	⅛	GnRecre				2	⅛	7-16		
3	2	Genge			50	20	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
6⅛	4⅛	GenvDr	.05r	1.1	6	1	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
9⅛	4⅛	Gerber			6	3	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
18⅛	10⅛	GiantF	1.20	6.9	4	8	18⅛	18⅛	17⅛	
9⅛	5⅛	GiantYel			15	69	9	8⅛	8⅛	
5⅛	3⅛	Glasrock				10	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
19⅛	15⅛	Glatfltr	.90	5.2	5	39	17⅛	17	17⅛	
7⅛	4⅛	GlenGer	.16	2.2		18	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
17	10⅛	Glnmr	.42b	3.4	6	1	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	
16⅛	11⅛	Globein	.70	4.3	3	6	16⅛	15⅛	16⅛	
12⅛	8⅛	Glosser	.36	3.4	5	4	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
13⅛	6⅛	GloucstE			208	4	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
4⅛	3⅛	Gldblatt	.20	5.3	9	1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
15	10	GoldnCyc			38	4	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	
19⅛	9⅛	GoldnW	.69e	4.1	6	40	17	16⅛	16⅛	
1⅛	⅛	Goldfie'd				80	11-16	⅛		
2⅛	1⅛	GoodLS			7	13	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
8⅛	2⅛	Gdrich wt				50	3	2⅛	2⅛	
24⅛	19⅛	GormR	.90a	4.4	8	2	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	
8⅛	5⅛	GrandAu	.30	5.3	8	3	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
9	6⅛	GradCll	.30	3.8	5	2	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
12⅛	7⅛	GrangrA			8	28	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	
7⅛	5⅛	GrAmlnd			4	3	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
10⅛	5⅛	GtBasinP			23	87	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
39⅛	28⅛	GtLkCh	.36	1.2	19	28	31⅛	30⅛	30⅛	
4⅛	2⅛	Greenmn			4	38	2⅛	d 2⅛	2⅛	
7⅛	5⅛	GREIT	.40	5.6	11	24	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
10⅛	4⅛	Gulford	.20	2.1	4	58	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
7⅛	6⅛	GlfRpF	.25	3.6	4	6	7⅛	7	7	
7⅛	4⅛	Gulfstrm			14	7	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
		H								
15⅛	12⅛	HallsM	.72	5.2	4	67	14	13⅛	13⅛	
6⅛	3⅛	Hampin			5	2	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
13⅛	10⅛	Hanntrd	.72	6.2	5	5	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	
17⅛	9⅛	HanvSh	.601		9	7	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	
5⅛	3⅛	HanSqRt				16	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
24⅛	18⅛	Harland	.68	3.0	18	41	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	
2⅛	4	HarttdZd			10	5	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
13⅛	9⅛	HartzM	.40	3.7	8	51	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
1⅛	11-16	Harvey			6	15	⅛	⅛	⅛	
11⅛	7⅛	Hasting	.40a	5.0	7	4	8	8	8	
4⅛	3⅛	HawaiA	.15e	4.1	8	1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
9⅛	6⅛	HealthCh			13	15	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
11⅛	6⅛	HealthM	.30	2.9	4	5	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
2⅛	1⅛	Helnick	.05e	1.9	9	52	u 3	2	2⅛	
1⅛	1⅛	HelmMtg				45	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
11⅛	8⅛	Hess'sInc	.50	4.6	5	26	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
7	4⅛	Highland				2	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
9⅛	5⅛	Hillhavn	.44	4.8	6	3	9⅛	9	9⅛	
7⅛	5⅛	Hiptrnic	.20	3.5	11	29	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
31	25⅛	HoingA	1.80	6.5	7	1	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛	
8⅛	4⅛	HollyCp			12	50	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
37⅛	26⅛	HomeOA	.90	2.3	9	35	u38⅛	37⅛	38⅛	
35⅛	22⅛	HomeOB	.90	2.5	8	101	u36	36	36	
29⅛	23	Hormel	1.12	4.3	6	1	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛	
7⅛	3⅛	HornHar					6⅛	6⅛		
9⅛	6⅛	HospM	.60e	6.5	17	6	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
19⅛	11⅛	Hotel	1.44e	8.1	12	3	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	
5⅛	3⅛	HousRon	.30	6.8	5		5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
8	3⅛	HouseVl	.16t		15	105	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
10	7⅛	HosMin	.10e	1.1	16	5	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
42⅛	26	HouOM	.80	2.6	15	436	31⅛	30⅛	31⅛	
19⅛	12⅛	HowelC	.40	2.9	10	8	14	14	14	
30⅛	24	HubellA	1.30	4.9	9	1	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛	
29⅛	23⅛	HubellB	1.30	5.2	9	1	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	
7	4	HuckMf	.20	3.0	8	4	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
44	31⅛	HudBO	1.76	4.0	9	78	43⅛	43	43⅛	
15⅛	11⅛	Huffy	.50a	3.5	5	42	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	
4⅛	3⅛	HuntH	.16e	3.9	5	4	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
30⅛	18⅛	HuskyO	.80	3.4	7	89	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	
7	3⅛	Hycel			21	133	6	5⅛	5⅛	
		I								
3⅛	2⅛	IPS Ind	.10e	3.3	6	20	3	2⅛	3	
1	⅛	ITI				1	9-16	9-16	9-16	
7⅛	5⅛	ImpCh	.26e	3.9	7	3	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
3⅛	2	Imperind				2	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
23⅛	16⅛	ImpOllA	.90a	5.0	8	21	18⅛	18	18⅛	
52	46⅛	InPL pf	4	8.4		z90	47⅛	d46⅛	46⅛	
1⅛	1	InflightSv				1	1	1		

(Continued on next page.)

Currency Rates

December 7, 1977

By reading across this table of yesterday's closing inter-bank foreign exchange rates, one can find the value of the major currencies in the national currencies of each of the following financial centers. These rates do not take into account bank service charges.

	$	£	DM	FF	L. It	Gldr	BF com.	Swiss	Dan.Kr.
Amsterdam	2.3580	4.3090	108.47*	40.78*	36.90y	—	6.8830*	110.595*	39.31*
Brussels (r)	34.13	62.5475	15.749	7.0765	3.904*	14.523	—	16.0646	5.697
Frankfurt	2.1671	3.9625	—	44.88*	2.472x	92.07*	6.340*	101.96*	36.08*
London (z)	1.8240	—	3.95125	8.800	1598.75	4.2825	62.25	3.8800	10.9725
Milan	876.30	1,600	403.5	181.20	—	371.74	25.59	411.15	146.00
Paris	4.82875	8.8450	222.870*	—	5.5425x	205.380*	14.1330*	227.080*	80.550*
Zurich	2.1365	3.87395	98.885*	44.835*	0.24136	90.61*	6.2331*	—	35.435*

The following are dollar values as given in London: Danish krone: 6.0075; Escudo: 40.40; Israeli £: 15.35; Peseta: 82.125; Schilling: 15.49; Sw. krona: 4.7650; Yen: 241.625; Norw. krone: 5.2930; Fin. mark: 4.1500; Belgian financial franc: 34.32; Hong Kong $: 4.6410; Singapore $: 2.3505; 1 Canadian $: 0.90695 U.S. cents.

(c) Commercial franc (*) Units of 100. (x) Units of 1,000. (y) Units of 10,000.
(z) Amounts needed to buy one pound

International Bonds Traded in Europe

Midday Indicated Prices

Dollar Bonds

Amev 8-87	97	98
Ashland 7½-82	97¼	98¼
Australia 8¼-85	100½	101½
Austral 8¾-91	100¾	101¾
Austral 8¼-92	96¼	97¼
BTokyo 7⅛-84	96½	97½
Barclays 8½-92	96¾	99¾
bCHyd. 7¾-85	95¾	96¾
Bell Cnda 7¾-	97¾	98¾
BFCE 8¾-83	100¼	101¼
Brazil 9¼-84	98	99
Brit Gas 9-81	102½	103½
BrokenHill 8-85	96	97
Cpc. Berm. 8¼-84	99	100
Cdn NatlR 8¾-86	99	100
Charbongs 8⅞-81	100¼	101¼
CityInvest 8¾-84	99	100
Cons Food 7½-91	95¾	96¾
Conoco 8-86	100¾	101¾
Cutler Ham 8-87	99	100
EEC 8¼-82	99½	100½
EEC 7¾-84	97	97¾
ECS 8¾-87	102	103
ECS 8¾-97	98	99
EIB 8¼-83	99¼	100¼
EIB 8-84	98¾	99½
EIB 8¾-92	99¾	100¾
Elf Aquit. 8¼-85	97¾	98½
EMI 9¼-89	100	101
Ericsson 8½-89	99	100
Esso 8-86 nov	101¼	102¼
Eurofima 8½-85	100¼	101¼
Fiat 8-82	98	99
First-Chic 7-80	98½	99½
Gotaverken 8½-87	96	97
Gould 9¾-83	103	104
GulfWestin 8¼-84	98	99
Hamersley 8½-84	100	101
Home Oil 9½-84	102	103
ICI 8¼-87	98½	99½
ISE Cnda 9-82	102	103
I.U.Overseas 9-83	99½	100½
Kidde W. 8½-85	98½	99½
Kockums 8-83	98½	99½
Manitoba 8¾-83	101	102
Michelin 9¼-84	101	102
Midld Intl 8¾-86	100½	101½
Montreal 9¼-83	101½	102½
NCBoard 9-87	95¾	96½
NatWest 9-86	102¾	103¾
NBrunswick 9-83	100½	101½
NBrunswick 8-84	98¼	99¼
NZealand 9¼-82	105	106
NZealand 8½-83	101	102
NrgKombk 8½-91	98¼	99¼
Norskhyd 8½-92	97½	98½
Norway 8½-81	101¾	102¾
Occidental 9¾-83	103½	104½
Offsh Mln 8¼-85	98	99
Ontario 9-83	103	104
OntarioHyd 8-87	97¾	98¾
ProvSaskat 8¾-86	100¾	101¾
QuebProv 8½-81	99¾	100¾
QuebProv 9-83	100	101
Ralston 7½-87	97½	98½
SaabScania 8½-87	96½	97½
S.A.S. 8-85	97¼	98¼
Shell 8-86	100¾	101¾
Shell 7½-87	98¾	99¾
Singer 8¾-82	101	102
Sflnd 8¾-88	101	102
Sweden 8¼-87	97¼	98
SwedSICo. 7¾-87	97¼	98¼
TMay 7⅛-87	94½	95¼
Textron 7¾-87	96¼	97¼
Transocean 8-86	100	101
Transocean 7½-87	97½	98½
UnOil 7½-87	97½	98½
Utah 8-87	99¼	100¼
Vwagen 7¾-87	96¼	97¼
Volvo (Mar) 8-87	95	96
Chrysler 8¾-85	64½	66½
Chrysler 5-88	66½	68½
Cr Suisse 4¼-91	92	93
Cummin 6¾-86	99	101
Dartind 4¾-87	79½	81½
EastKodak 4½-88	85½	87½
Ennia 7¼-92	103¼	104¼
Fairchild 5¼-91	83	85
Firestone 5-88	83	85
Ford 6-86	95	97
Ford 5-88	83	85
GenElec 4¼-87	80½	82½
GenFoods 4¾-85	90½	92½
Gillette 4¾-82	86½	88½
Gillette 4¾-87	75	77
GulfWestn 5-86	76½	78½
Honeywell 6-86	86	88
ICI 6¾-97	86¾	87¾
INA 6-97	94	95
I.S.E. 6¼-86	86½	88½
ITT 4¾-87	80	82
Jusco 6-92	101¼	102¾
Komatsu 7¼-90	99¾	100¾
Mitsui 7¼-90	101½	102½
MorganJP 4¾-87	94	96
Nabisco 5¼-88	99	101
OwensIll 4½-87	126	128
PenneyJC 4½-87	77	79
PhillLamp 4¾-87	98	100
R C.A. 5-88	84	86
Revlon 4¾-83	126	128
Revlon 4¾-87	112	114
Sperry 4¾-88	83½	85½
Squibb 4¼-87	77	79
Texaco 4½-88	79	81
UBS 4½-87	126	127½
UnCarb 4¾-85	91	93
WarnLamb 4½ 87	80½	82½
WarnLamb 4¾-88	77	79
Xerox 5-88	77½	79½

Convertible Bonds

Amexco 4¼-87	80½	82½
Ashland 5-88	91	93
Beatrice 6¾-91	110	112
Beatrice 4½-92	93½	95½
Bt. chem 6¾-97	97	98
Borden 6¾-91	109	111
Borden 5-92	98	100
BroadHale 4¾-87	76½	78½
Carnation 4-88	78	80
Chevron 5-88	120	122

Bondtrade—Index
(Basis Dec. 31, 1966—100)

	Med.	Long	Conv
Wednesday	101.57	94.56	107.57
Previous	101.63	94.64	108.16


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120

Market Summary

NYSE Most Actives

Dec. 7, 1977

	Sales	Close	Ch.
Brit Pet	6 477,100	15⅝	— ⅛
Sony Corp	334,100	7⅝	— ¼
Citicorp	216,500	22½	— ⅛
Twent Cent	214,100	25⅝	+ ⅜
East Kodak	198,700	49⅝	+1
Ohio Edison	196,800	19⅝	+ ⅛
Dow Ch	193,700	26⅝	+ ⅛
DigitalEq	189,400	44⅞	
FordMot	185,200	43¼	
PacG E	177,100	23⅝	+ ⅛
Gen Elec	164,200	48⅝	— ⅛
Occiden Pet	154,300	23	—1
Gen Motors	149,700	62⅝	+ ⅛
Halliburtn	140,200	61½	—1⅝
SearsRb	136,600	28⅛	— ⅛

	Today NYSE Close	Prev. Nationw Close
Volume (in millions)	21.05	23.77
Advanced	581	255
Declined	819	1350
Unchanged	507	322
Total issues	1907	1927
New 1977 highs	18	24
New 1977 lows	40	54

Dow Jones Averages

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
30 Ind	804.75	812.54	802.06	807.43	+ 0.52
20 Trn	209.10	211.34	208.02	210.07	— 0.15
15 Util	112.23	112.92	111.84	112.37	— 0.03
65 Stk	279.89	282.48	278.82	280.80	+ 0.04

Standard & Poor's

	High	Low	Close	N.C.
Industrials	102.52	101.04	101.85	Unch.
Utilities	54.99	54.38	54.61	—0.18
Finance	11.18	11.05	11.11	—0.06
Transportation	13.15	12.93	13.08	+0.05
Composite	93.39	92.15	92.78	—0.05

NYSE Index

	High	Low	Close	N.C.
Composite	51.37	51.19	51.28	—0.05
Industrials	54.96	54.74	54.84	—0.03
Transportation	38.99	38.83	38.98	+0.08
Utilities	40.23	40.21	40.21	—0.06
Finance	53.78	53.67	53.68	—0.32

Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.

	Shares Buy	Sales	*Short
Dec. 7	113,187	386,858	1,230
Dec. 5	124,376	311,430	1,298
Dec. 2	115,713	263,060	570
Dec. 1	116,155	164,529	1,538
Nov. 30	113,810	286,405	1,268

*These totals are included in the sales figures.

American Most Actives

	Sales	Close	Ch.
Dome Petrl	64,000	45⅝	+1
HouOilM	59,900	31¼	+ ⅛
System Eng	55,700	10¼	+ ⅛
Heinicke	53,700	2⅝	+ ½
Instrum Sys	42,700	1⅛	
Synte Corp	37,400	20⅞	+ ⅛
FlyDia Oil	35,700	26¼	+ ¼
TotalPtl NA	32,300	10⅝	+ ⅜
McCull Oil	29,900	3⅜	
AngloCo Ltd	28,000	6⅞	+ ⅛
Appro final total	2,550,000		
Stock sales year ago	2,900,000		

American Stock Index:

High	Low	Close	Chg.
123.53	122.17	123.47	+0.05

Wednesday's New Highs and Lows

NEW HIGHS— 18

AlgLud pr2.19	GlobeUni	PetInc 2dpf
AmFinSy pf	Hawall Elec	Republic Cp
Armour pf	Kidde 16.4pr	SouthCal Ed
Bang Punt	MoNell Cp	Standex Int
Dome Mines	Nevada Pw	Sycorinc
Dorr Oliver	Pet Inc	Twent Cent

NEW LOWS— 40

ARA Svc	Elixir Ind	MarthnMt wi
Akzona	Emhart	NoCalSL
Allied Super	GlLakDre n	PPGInd
AllRichfl	Gulf Oil	PetrleSt
AllRh 2.80pf	HondaMot	Pioneer Cp
AvcoCp wt	INA InvSec	PioneerEl
Bell Howell	Ideal Toy	Pullman
Camp Soup	IndMch 12pf	ReynM cvpf
Charter NY	IndiM 21.5pf	Sony Corp
ChiMilw pf	Inspirat Cop	South Ry
ComEEd Awt	Joy Mfg	Sybron pf
Cont Oil	Kennecott	UtahPL
ContOil pf	KerrMcG	WnUn dep pf
Dillon Cos		

IATA May Quit Geneva Offices

GENEVA, Dec. 7 (UPI).—The International Air Transport Association is informally discussing moving out of Geneva because of the weakness of the U.S. dollar against the Swiss franc, officials disclosed today.

But this is just one of several possibilities being considered by the IATA and no formal departure study has been made yet, the officials said.

IATA's income from membership dues from its 109 affiliated airlines is in dollars while the bulk of its expenses are in Swiss francs. The officials said this has resulted in a "horrific budget squeeze" since the dollar so far this year has fallen about 25 per cent against the Swiss franc.

Cyprus Joins Manila In ILO Fund Pledge

GENEVA, Dec. 7 (UPI).—Cyprus has pledged to increase its 1978 contribution to the International Labor Organization by 10 per cent to help fill the gap caused by the U.S. withdrawal, the UN agency said yesterday.

The announcement followed a pledge by the Philippines of a 25-per-cent increase. The ILO, which lost 25 per cent of its income with the U.S. withdrawal last month, reduced its 1978-1979 budget by 21.7 per cent.

London Commodities

(Figures in sterling per metric ton)
Dec. 7, 1977

	High	Low	Close (Bid-Asked)	Previous (Close)
SUGAR				
Mar	126.50	124.25	125.85-125.90	124.10-124.20
May	132	129.75	131.35-131.40	129.70-129.75
Aug	134.90	132.90	134.20-134.25	132.90-133.10
Oct	138.	136.25	137.20-137.25	136.10-136.15
Dec	140.75	139	139.95-140	139 -139.15
Mar	144.50	143.50	143.75-144	142.90-143
May	146	—	146.30-147.40	146 -146.20
2,951 lots of 50 tons.				
COCOA				
Dec	2072	2055	2069 -2070	2062 -2065
Mar	1939	1913	1931 -1933	1924 -1925
May	1810	1788	1810 -1812	1806 -1807
Jul	1772	1750	1764 -1765	1766 -1770
Sep	1735	1720	1727 -1732	1728 -1730
Dec	1690	1685	1685 -1688	1688 -1689
Mar	1655	1650	1650 -1660	1651 -1660
2,954 lots of 10 tons.				
COFFEE				
Jan	1953	1890	1920 -1921	1915 -1920
Mar	1805	1735	1767 -1770	1775 -1779
May	1715	1655	1680 -1682	1696 -1699
Jul	1658	1610	1622 -1630	1645 -1650
Sep	1615	1613	1580 -1600	1600 -1625
Nov	No trade		1540 -1575	1565 -1566
Jan	No trade		1500 -1570	1510 -1540
5,295 lots of 5 tons.				

London Metals Market

(Figures in sterling per metric ton)
(Silver in pence per troy ounce)
Dec 7, 1977

	Today Bid Asked	Previous Bid Asked
Copper wire bars:		
spot	676 - 677	671.50- 672
3 months	690.50- 691.50	686.50- 687
Cathodes: spot	664 - 665	668 - 668.50
3 months	679 - 679.50	675 - 675.50
Tin: spot	7,180 -7,200	7,095 -7,100
3 months	6,865 -6,875	6,825 -6,830
Lead: spot	369.50- 370.50	368.50- 369
3 months	372 - 372.50	371.25- 371.50
Zinc: spot	285.50- 286.50	285 - 285.50
3 months	292.25- 292.50	292 - 292.50
Silver: spot	260.80- 261	259.20- 259.40
3 months	265.40- 265.50	264 - 264.10

Paris Commodities

(Figures in French francs per metric ton)
Dec. 7, 1977

	High	Low	Close (Bid-Asked)	Ch.
SUGAR				
Jan	975	—	980- 990	+10
Mar	1,004	1,000	996-1,000	+12
May	1,045	1,030	1,020-1,024	+10
Jul	—	—	1,040-1,065	+10
Aug	1,082	1,065	1,072-1,078	+12
Oct	—	—	1,115-1,135	Unch.
Nov	—	—	1,120-1,140	+20
Dec	—	—	1,120-1,150	+10
108 lots of 50 tons.				
COCOA				
Dec	1,830	1,820	1,821-1,827	+ 5
Mar	1,740	1,720	1,715-1,720	— 5
May	—	—	1,665-1,675	— 5
Jul	—	—	1,660 —	+20
Sep	—	—	1,585 —	+15
Dec	—	—	1,525 —	— 5
26 lots of 10 tons.				

European Markets

(Yesterday's closing prices in local currencies.)

Amsterdam

AKZO	23
Albert Heijn	108.40
Algembank	326
Amrobank	68.90
A'dam Rub	87.50
Fokker	21.50
Heineken	125.80
H.V.A.	46.80
Holl-Am-H	110.80
Hoogovens	24.80
K.L.M.	115.30
Nat Nederl	98.80
Pakhoed	59
Philips	28
Robeco	172.20
Rolinco	120.20
Royal Dutch	134.70
Unilever	124.40
Van Ommer	139.50
Ver Mach	48

Brussels

Arbed	1,728
Brux-Lamb	1,510
Cock Ougree	350
Electrobel	6,600
GB-Inno-BM	1,870
Hoboken	2,380
Petrofina	3,730
Ph Gevaert	1,198
Soc Générale	1,835
Solvay	2,555
Un Minière	726

Frankfurt

AEG	87.50
BASF	142.30
Bayer	136.50
Commerzbk	219
Cont Gummi	67.60
Daimler	361.50
Demag	150.80
Deutbank	296
DresdeBk	243.30
Hoechst	132.80
Hoesch	42.30
Karstd	365
Kaufhof	243.20
KHD	166.50
Lufthansa	107
Mannesmann	159.50
Metallgesell	237
Neckermann	125.50
RWE new	186.20
Schering	269
Siemens	291.50
Thyssen	114.50
Varta	180
Veba	116.20
Volkswagen	207

London

Anglo-Am cp	2.86
Anglo-Am	0.32½
Barclay Bk	3.34
Beecham G	6.48
BICC	1.05
Boots	2.21
Bowater	1.80
Brit-Am-Tob	2.85
Brit-Oxyg	0.78
Brit Pet	8.56
Burmah	0.52
CadburySc	0.53
Chartered	1.32
Courtaulds	1.14
DeBeer D	3.04
Decca Rec	5.05
Distillers	1.80
Dunlop	0.94
E Mus Ind	1.84
GEC	2.61
FreeStGed	£6 3/16
GKN	3.74
Glaxo Gr	5.87
Gold Fields	1.65
Gt Un St	3.12
Guinness	1.98
Hawker-Sidd	1.86
Hudson Bay	$12 ⅛
Imp Chem	3.67
Imps	0.72
Mark&Spen	1.60
Metal Box	2.96
Nichols	0.72
Plessey	1.00
Rand Mines	0.41½
Rank Org	2.37
Royal Dutch	43 ⅛
R T Z	1.81
Shell	5.45
Thorn (A)	3.90
Tube Invest	3.66
Union Carb	2.70
Vickers	1.77
War L3½	0.24¾
West Deep	$9 3/16
West Driet	$25.75
West Hold	018 ⅞
West Min	1.09
Woolworth	0.64
ZCI	0.13

Milan

Bastogi	385.50
ERBA	640
ErcMarelli	163
Fiat	1,948
Finsider	79.75
Generali	34,450
IFI	2,120
Italgas	565
Ita'sider	102
LaRinas	40.05
Montedis	125.50
Olivetti	875
Pirelli	1,953
Snia Visco	427

Paris

Air Liquide	249.50
Alimentaire	N.A.
Aquitaine	332
BSN	415
Carrefour	1,360
Cim Lafarge	145
Cie Bancaire	271.10
CFP	N.A.
CGE	260
CCF	94
Ferodo	375
Imétal	60.50
L'Oréal	611
Mach Bull	26.25
Michelin	1,185
Moët-Henn	376
Moulinex	171.10
Parisbas	N.A.
PUK	75.70
Penarroya	37.80
Perrier	139.10
Peugeot	276
Rh Poulenc	59
Sacilor	17.50
St Gobain	121.50
Suez	210.60
Télémécan	660
Thomson	131.30
Usinor	18.55

Zurich

Alusuisse	7,385
Buehrle	2,495
B Boveri	1,630
Ciba Geigy	1,260
Cr Suisse	2,230
Fischer	760
HofRochN	9,150
Nestlé	3,485
Sandoz	4,075
SM B Suisse	429
Sulzer	2,825
U.B. Suisse	3,295

b—Bid.

Tokyo Exchange

Dec. 7, 1977

	Price Yen		Price Yen
Asahi Glass	340	Matsu E. Wks.	575
Canon	412	Mitsubi Hvy. Ind.	123
Dai Nip. Print.	519	Mitsubi Corp.	413
Fuji Bank	279	Mitsui Co.	303
Fuji Photo	495	Mitsukoshi	520
Hitachi	168	Nippon Elec.	215
Honda Motor	484	Sharp	345
C. Itoh	243	Shiseido	1,030
Japan Air L.	2,420	Sony Corp.	N.Q.
Kansai El. P.	1,070	Sumitomo Bk.	279
Kao Soap	570	Taisho Marine	277
Kirin Brewery	397	Takeda Chem.	252
Komatsu	248	Teijin	105
Kubota	270	Tokio Marine	529
Matsu Ind	569	Toray	104
		Toyota Motor	770

International Stock Indexes

	Yest.	Prev.	1977 High	1977 Low
Amsterdam	89.30	89.10	99.30	86.30
Brussels	96.36	96.59	107.83	88.77
Frankfurt	148.28	148.27	148.60	132.11
London 30	485.30	482.00	549.20	358.60
London 500	229.16	227.86	248.32	164.45
Milan	56.59	56.01	74.05	56.01
Paris	91.20	90.10	112.90	77.60
Sydney	450.88	449.26	469.57	419.68
Tokyo (n)	359.56	364.07	390.93	350.49
Tokyo (o)	4815.92	4886.68	5287.65	4597.26
Zurich	320.40	320.80	327.50	292.80

(n) new (o) old

Selected Over-the-Counter Stocks

NEW YORK (AP)—The following list is a selected National Securities Dealers Assgn., over the counter Bank, Insurance & Industrial stocks.

Closing Prices, Dec. 7, 1977

	Bid	Ask
AEL Ind	4⅝	4⅞
AFAProt	6½	7½
AID Inc	14	15
AVM Cp	2¼	2⅝
AddisnW	7⅞	8⅝
AdvRoss	2½	2⅞
Alberts	11⅜	12½
AlexAlex	49⅝	50⅝
Alicoinc	14¼	14¾
AllynB	15⅞	16⅝
AFinCp	15⅝	16⅝
AFurait	2⅝	2⅝
AGreet	12⅝	13⅝
AMicros	13¼	13⅝
ATvCom	33	34
AWalding	12½	13½
Amterre	2	2 3-16
Anadite	4	4⅝
AnheusB	19⅝	20¼
AntaCp	5⅝	6½
ArdMay	1⅞	2⅛
ArkWGs	18½	19
AsdCola	19⅝	20½
AtlGasLt	15⅝	16
BairdAt	4¼	4⅝
BangHE	15⅛	15⅝
BkamRt	11⅝	12⅛
BasicRs	7	7½
BassettF	17½	18¼
BaylsMk	8⅞	9⅜
Beeline	6¼	7¼
BetzLab	33	33⅝
BibbCo	8⅝	9¼
BirdSen	31	32½
Birtchr	1⅝	2
BlkHillP	23¼	23⅝
Bonanza	4⅛	4⅝
Brinks	8⅛	8⅝
BrookS	28¼	29⅛
BrwTom	43½	44¼
Brwning	9	10
Buckbee	3⅞	4⅛
Buckeye	10⅝	11⅛
BurnupS	4⅛	4½
CalWlSv	30	31½
CampbCh	4	4½
CanradH	2	2½
CapSwCp	5⅞	6
CapInAir	2⅞	2½
Captech	5⅝	6¼
CareCp	3⅝	4½
CenVtPS	14½	14⅞
ChmLea	16	17
ChesUtl	11	11¼
CircleF	6⅞	7⅛
CitzUtA	34⅝	35¼
CitzUtB	31⅝	32½
ClarkJL	27½	29
ClowCp	10⅝	10⅝
ColuVent	½	1¼
ComCIH	14⅛	14¼
CmlShr	22	23½
CmwTel	30½	32
ConnGen	50½	51
ConPap	32½	33½
Crawfd	16	18¾
CrossCo	33¼	34
CullrFed	3	3⅛
DanlyM	17¼	18¼
DataDLb	5¼	5⅝
Data 100	10	10½
DayMal	23½	24½
Decorln	2⅞	2⅞
DeklbAg	20¾	21¾
DeLuxC	24⅝	25½
DetCanT	13	14
DetIntB	23	23½
DeweyEl	1	1½
DiaCrys	15½	16¼
DixnCru	22	23½
Docutel	3⅞	4
DollrGn	11½	11⅞
Donldsn	23⅝	23¾
DorchGs	12	12¼
DoyleDB	20⅝	20⅝
DunkinD	9½	9⅞
Durlron	18⅝	19⅝
Eberline	5¼	5¾
EconLab	23⅝	24⅝
ElPasEl	11⅞	12½
ElderBe	6	6⅝
EleNucl	6½	7¼
ElModul	3⅞	3⅞
EmDev	17½	18⅛
Entwistl	2⅛	3
EqtOil	10⅞	10¼
EthanAl	17⅝	18¼
FabriT.	1	1¼
FldUnLf	25⅝	26½
Fingrht	7⅛	7⅞
FtBkSys	36	36¾
FtBostn	18¼	19
FtEmpSt	7¼	7¾
FtWnFin	3½	3¾
Flickgr	11⅝	12⅛
FlaWatU	½	⅞
Foresto	16⅛	16⅞
Formigli	2¼	2⅞
FrankCp	7⅛	7⅞
FrankEl	13⅝	14⅛
Frndlce	12⅞	13⅛
GnRlEst	6	6⅝
GnRelns	166	170
GovEFn	10½	11⅛
GraCils	16	16⅛
GreenMt	12¾	13¼
GreyAdv	25	28
Giftntst	17⅛	18⅛
Gyrodyn	2⅞	3⅛
HrpRow	14¼	14⅝
HartfNt	18⅝	18⅞
HenredlF	18½	19⅛
Holobm	1⅛	1½
Hoover	12⅛	12¾
HorizRs	½	1
HudsPap	25⅛	28
HyattCp	8½	8⅞
HyattInt	4⅝	5⅛
IndNucl	3⅝	4⅛
Infraind	2½	3
IntelCp	44	45⅛
IntroEnr	9⅝	10⅛
Intermk	4½	5
IntmtGs	18	19½
IntBkWsh	6½	6⅝
IwaGoUt	26⅜	26⅝
JamWPr	5⅞	6½
Jamsby	10½	11¼
JiffyFd	7⅞	1⅞
JostynM	15	15¼
KalsStl pf	39	39⅝
Kalvar	1⅛	1½
KamanA	28½	29¾
KampAm	7⅞	7⅞
KateGre	⅝	⅞
Kaysam	6	7
KearnyT	9½	9⅞
KellySv	33¼	39
Keuffel	13½	14½
KeysFlb	16½	16⅞
KeyCusF	4⅞	5⅛
KeysInt	17⅜	18¼
Kingint	6⅛	6⅝
KnapeV	16⅝	17⅝
Lanceln	25½	26¼
LandRes	1⅜	1½
LaneCo	18	19
LidStor	22⅝	23⅝
LinBcst	24⅞	25⅝
Logetrn	6⅝	7⅜
MadsGE	16½	17
MajorRt	13-16	1
Malikrt	29⅝	30⅝
MatAssig	9⅝	10
MaulLP	13	14
McCorm	16	16½
McQuay	17⅝	18½
Merdinv	2	3
MidsxW	20⅝	21⅜
MidldCap	2⅝	2⅞
MidlRes	¼	7-16
MidlBks	23⅝	24⅝
Millipr	24⅝	25⅛
MissVlG	18	19
MontCol	4⅞	4⅞
MooreS	12⅞	12⅞
MoorePd	15½	16½
MorgRes	1⅝	2½
Mostek	19⅝	22⅜
MotchM	7⅝	8⅝
MotClub	6½	7
Mueller	16⅛	17½
NaragCp	13⅝	14⅝
NatGOil	14⅝	15⅝
NatLiby	6⅜	6⅞
NSecRsh	5¼	5⅝
NwideRE	8½	9½
NJNGas	15½	16
Nielsn A	22	22½
Nielsn B	22¼	22¾
NoCarGs	11⅝	12⅛
NoEOl un	45½	46
NwtNGs	10½	10⅞
NwstPS	18⅝	19⅛
Noxell	17¼	17⅝
OglivyM	41⅝	42⅛
OhFerro	8⅝	9½
OtterTP	20⅝	21⅝
OversAir	5⅜	6
PCA Inf	10	10½
PabstB	30⅝	30⅝
PacGaR	21⅝	22
Pakco	1½	2½
PauleyP	6⅝	7¼
PeerMt	11⅝	12½
PennEnt	16⅝	17
PeterHH	16¼	16
Petrolit	32⅝	33⅝
Petlbon	22	23
PledAvt	6	6½
PierceSS	4⅛	4⅝
Pinkrtn	26¼	27
PlonHiB	19⅛	19⅝
Plastine	2⅝	3⅛
PogoPd	13⅝	14
Possis	⅜	1¼
Progrp	5⅛	5⅝
PbSvNC	11⅛	11½
PuritBen	18⅝	19
PutDCap	6⅛	6⅝
QualInns	1⅞	2¼
RagenPr	5⅝	6
Rahall	18⅝	19⅝
Raychm	50	52
Raymnd	20	21
RecoEqp	7	7⅝
RoadEx	31⅛	32
RobbMy	20½	22⅝
Roselon	2⅝	3⅛
Rouse	7⅝	8
RusStov	13⅝	13⅞
Sadlier	2½	3
ScanDat	⅞	1⅛
ScrippH	30½	35½
SelsDelt	4	4⅝
SevenUp	26⅝	27
Shawmt	27⅝	28⅝
SnpOnTl	26½	27⅛
SolidSt	4⅝	5⅛
SCalWtr	13⅜	14½
SwGsCp	10⅛	11⅛
SwElSv	16⅝	17½
Standyn	26½	27
StdRegis	22⅛	23
StanHP	15½	16½
SterlSt	5¼	5⅝
StrawCl	26½	28
SuperEl	6⅞	7⅛
TIME DC	6	6½
TacoBell	22½	22⅞
Tampax	33½	34½
TechPub	27⅝	29⅝
TecumP	54½	56½
Tennant	31	33
Tiffany	13	13½
Tiprary	10½	14
ToscoCp	4 9-16	4 13-16
TnsOco	13	14
TricoPd	41⅝	42⅝
TritnOG	4⅝	5⅛
TygonFd	17⅛	18
UnMcGll	7⅝	8⅝
US Surg	13⅝	13⅞
US Trck	11⅞	13⅛
UValBsh	20⅝	20⅝
UpPenP	19½	20¼
ValyGas	10½	10⅞
VanDusA	11½	12¼
VanceSn	5¼	5⅝
Velcro	9	9⅝
VaNBsh	20⅝	21⅝
WadsPb	29	30½
WashNGs	15½	16
WebbRs	12½	13¼
WehlWa	13⅝	14½
Weldtrn	1	1⅛
WiginMg	7⅝	7⅞
WellsGa	4⅛	4⅝
WinMtg	3⅝	3⅛
WalmdCl	41½	42⅛
WoodLot	25⅝	26½
WWEngy	4⅝	4⅞
WrightW	7⅝	7⅝
ZionUta	27	28

FOR A MAXIMUM RETURN ON TIME INVESTED.
International Herald Tribune
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هكذا من الأصل

Amex Nationwide Trading (3 O'clock) Dec. 7

1977 High	1977 Low	Stock	Div in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot. Ch'ge Prev Close
		(Continued from preceding page.)							
	1¼	Inolex				4	1¼	1¼	1¼
	⅝	Instron	.20	3.9	11	2	6¾	6¾	6¾— ⅛
	⅛	InstrSys				406	1⅛	1	1 — ⅛
	6⅛	InsSy pf.25t		2.3		18	11⅛	10⅞	10⅞+ ⅛
	1⅛	IntegRes			28	17	3⅛	3	3⅛+ ⅛
	10⅝	IntAlum	.70	5.0	3	40	14¼	14	14 — ⅛
	2½	IntBrknt			10	234	2⅞	2¾	2⅞
	1¼	IntFdSvc			3	4	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
	12¼	IntGenIn	1	6.6	8	8	15⅜	15⅛	15⅛— ⅛
	4⅛	IntProt	.20	3.6	3	10	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
	6⅛	IntSeaw	.60	6.8	5	1	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞
	⅞	IntStrtch				1	15-16	15-16	15-16
	8⅛	IntSysC	.18t			18	10½	10⅛	10⅛+ ⅛
	9-16	Interphot				3	⅝	⅝	⅝—1-16
	14⅛	Intrpool	.05e	.3	5	22	20½	19⅞	19⅞— ⅛
	12½	Intrway	.45e	1.5	5	102	29⅞	29⅛	29⅞— ⅜
	1	InvestFla				37	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
	17½	InvDvA	.96e	4.1	4	15	23⅝	23⅜	23⅝
	14⅝	Ionics			11	12	17½	17⅛	17½
	6⅝	IroqBrd	.25	2.0	6	7	12⅞	12⅝	12⅝— ⅛
	3⅝	Irvinind	.18	2.6	11	3	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞
	5	IsraelD	.67e	11.		8	6	d 5⅞	6
		J - K							
	5⅝	Jaclyn	.40b	6.4	7	7	6¼	6¼	6¼
	9⅛	Jacobs	.40	3.2	7	21	12⅝	12½	12½— ⅛
	6⅞	Jamswy	.08	.9	5	6	8¾	8¾	8¾— ⅛
	10	Jeanmet	.40	2.6	8	3	15¼	15¼	15¼— ⅛
	3¼	Jetero	.10e	2.8	6	3	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝— ⅛
	1½	Jetronic			7	9	1⅞	1¾	1¾— ⅛
	4¼	JohnPd	.36	7.0	15	97	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛— ⅛
	2⅝	JuniperP			12	30	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛— ⅛
	3	KTelin	.30e	8.6		1	3½	3½	3½— ⅛
	4⅛	Kalsin	15.30c			40	4½	4½	4½
	2	KaneMill wt				5	2¼	2¼	2¼
	5⅝	Kenwin	.38	4.6	5	2	8¼	8¼	8¼— ⅛
	4	Ketchm	.20t	4.6	9	1	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜— ⅛
	1⅝	Key Co			4	5	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝
	1	Kidde wt				12	1	1	1
	1½	KinArk			10	22	2½	2⅜	2⅜
	1	KingOpt			10	1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
	6⅝	KingRd	.20e	2.0	7	33	10⅝	9⅝	10 + ⅛
	20⅛	KirbyEx			10	2	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝+ ⅛
	3⅝	Kit Mfg			5	4	4½	4½	4½— ⅛
	2	KlearVu			27	7	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
	5½	Kleinerts			8	10	6⅝	6¼	6¼— ⅛
	14⅝	Kollmr	.36	1.9	9	61	19⅝	19	19¼+ ⅜
	6	KuhnStr	.15	2.1	4	27	7⅛	7	7 — ⅛
		L							
	2½	LSB	.16r	2.3	5	2	3	3	3 + ⅛
	1-32	LTVCp wt				39	1-32	1-32	1-32
	2	LaBarge	.05	2.8	13	22	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
	3½	LaMaur	.20	4.4	9	2	4½	4½	4½
	4	LaPnt	.20e	4.7	7	1	4¼	4¼	4¼— ⅛
	9⅝	LaQuinta	.90t	6.9	8	9	13⅛	13	13⅛+ ⅛
	5	LafyRd	.26	4.2		23	6¼	6	6¼+ ⅛
	1⅝	LakeSh			12	34	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛+1-16
	8	Leath	.50	2.7	11	4	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝
	5⅝	LehighP			5	1	7	7	7 — ⅛
	10⅝	LeighPd	.70	6.0	6	1	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝— ⅛
	6½	Levitts	.30	3.5	6	1	8½	8½	8½— ⅛
	5⅝	LbtyFb			5	7	6⅞	6⅝	6⅝— ⅛
	5½	Lightolr	.16	2.6	8	17	6⅝	5⅞	6⅛+ ⅛
	2⅝	LincAm			20	10	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜+ ⅛
	4⅝	LloydsE			11	92	8⅞	8½	8⅝— ⅛
	1⅛	Lodge	.08e	4.6	8	11	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
	15⅝	Lohmn	.70a	4.2	10	3	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝
	5⅝	LoewT wt				24	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝— ⅛
	7⅛	Logicon			9	9	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝— ⅛
	14⅝	LaGenSv	.88	5.1	7	13	17⅝	17	17⅛+ ⅛
	8½	Lydall	.50a	5.4	5	8	9¼	9¼	9¼
	1	Lynnwear				6	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
		M							
	⅝	MDC			2	1	1	1	1
	4	MPO			3	3	5¼	5⅛	5⅛— ⅛
	5⅝	MWA	.40	6.0	5	1 2	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝
	4	Macks	.33	4.4	5	5	4½	4½	4½+ ⅛
	11-16	Macrod			3	20	¾	11-16	11-16
	3⅝	Mngood				34	6¼	6⅛	6⅛— ⅛
5⅝	4⅝	ManhLf	.23	5.3	7	2	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
1⅛	½	Marinde				4	9-16	9-16	9-16+1-16
17⅝	9	MarFir			9	12	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝— ⅛
10⅝	6⅝	Marlene			4	11	10¼	9⅞	9⅞— ⅜
24½	21⅛	MarGp pf2.25		9.8		6	23	23	23
5⅝	4	MrshF			10	2	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
9⅛	5⅛	Marshln			8	3	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛+ ⅛
33	17½	MartPr	.46	1.6	9	2	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝— ⅛
4⅜	2⅞	Masters				1	3	3	3 — ⅛
14⅝	8⅛	MaierRe	.23	2.0	9	4	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞— ⅛
4	2⅝	MaulTec	.14	3.7		13	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝+ ⅛
9-16	⅛	McCrory wt				10	⅛	d3-16	3-16—1-16
5⅝	2⅝	McCulO				230	3⅞	3⅜	3⅝
	2½	McKeon			3	8	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝— ⅛
19⅛	12¼	Means	1.05	6.9	9	33	15	15⅛	15⅛— ⅛
2⅞	1½	MedalnGp			5	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛— ⅛
14½	8⅛	Medrnco	.25	2.0	7	25	14⅛	13⅞	14⅛
19	13½	MediaG	.43	3.3	7	18	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛+ ⅛
15¼	7⅛	Megoint	.24	2.7	5	25	8⅞	8½	8⅞+ ⅛
15½	11⅛	MEMCo	.80	5.5	7	7	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝+ ⅛
11⅞	8	MarcSL	.30a	3.5	4	10	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝— ⅛
12¼	6⅛	Metex	.30	4.1	3	23	7½	7¼	7¼— ⅛
19⅛	14⅛	Metpth	.20	1.2	13	15	17	16⅞	17 — ⅛
4⅝	3	MichGer			4	63	3¼	3⅛	3¼+ ⅛
12⅞	6⅛	MchSuo	.40	4.9	16	12	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛
6½	4⅛	Mcklbry	.15	3.4	4	4	4⅝	4⅜	4⅝+ ⅛
5⅛	3¼	Mid dCo	.10	2.5	9	31	4	3⅞	4
7⅝	6⅛	Miller H			5	2	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝— ⅛
45⅛	19⅝	MillerW	.60	1.7	11	17	37½	35⅞	36⅛—1½
2	1⅛	MissnIT				10	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
45⅝	31½	MoPcR	.72	4.0	6	1	43⅝	43⅝	43⅝+ ⅛
35½	24	Mitchle	.12	.4	8	84	28⅝	27⅞	28⅛— ⅛
10⅛	7⅛	MiteCp	.33	3.2	6	3	9	8⅞	8⅞
13⅞	6⅛	Moog	.60	4.7	6	10	13	12⅞	12⅞— ⅛
6⅝	5⅝	MtgGth	.48e	8.0	32	1	6	6	6 + ⅛
5⅞	3⅝	MolHSM	.08	1.5	5	6	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛— ⅛
17⅛	12⅝	MtVMll	.60	4.7	38	1	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝
12⅞	7⅛	MovStar	.48	4.5	7	17	10⅝	10⅛	10⅛+ ⅜
2		Movielab			9	11	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛+ ⅛
		N							
10⅝	7⅝	Napco	.16	1.6	5	1	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞— ⅛
14⅝	10⅞	NatCSS	.24	1.6	10	20	15⅝	15	15¼
8⅞	4⅝	NtHIIE			6	3	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛+ ⅛
⅜	1-15	NatInd wt				47	1-16	1-16	1-16
2⅞	1⅝	NKinney				60	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞— ⅛
12½	5⅝	NtPareg	.40	5.8	9	14	7	6⅞	6⅞— ⅛
14	8⅝	NtPatent			23	81	11⅝	11	11⅛+ ⅛
5	3⅛	NtSilvr	.15e	3.1	4	9	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞— ⅛
5⅝	2⅜	NtSpinn	.20	4.2	6	3	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝— ⅛
6⅝	3⅝	NatSys	.10e	2.1	4	15	5	4⅞	4⅞— ⅛
1⅜	⅞	NellyDon				8	1	1	1
5⅛	1½	NelsLB				2	3½	3⅜	3½
1⅞	1½	NestLM			50	11	1⅝	1½	1½
38½	25⅛	NENucl	.50	1.4	12	41	36⅞	35⅞	36 —1
17⅛	12¼	NHamp	.60e	4.5	6	26	13⅜	13	13⅛— ⅛
1⅝	1	Nidria	.05e	3.6	6	13	1½	1⅜	1⅜
10⅞	6⅛	NProc	.63e	9.2	9	35	7	6⅞	6⅞— ⅛
19⅞	15½	NYTim	.70	3.7	8	15	19⅛	19	19
20⅝	9	NewbE	.40b	3.2	4	3	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝
21½	15⅛	Newcor	1	5.9	14	3	17	17	17 — ⅛
2⅝	1⅛	Nexus	.14t	8.6	5	3	1⅝	1½	1⅝+ ⅛
3⅛	1⅝	NoelInd			4	5	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
6⅝	2	Nolex			42	12	2½	2⅜	2½
18⅝	10	Norin	.15r	1.4		2	u11	10⅞	11 + ⅛
14⅝	13½	Norl pf	1.50	11.		8	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝
3⅝	2	Nortek	.04	1.7	9	18	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
7-16	1-16	NoAmM wt				2	⅛	⅛	⅛
16⅝	12⅛	NoARs	.16	1.2	7	3	13⅝	13½	13⅝+ ⅛
10⅞	7⅛	NoCdO			5	22	9	8⅞	8⅞— ⅛
56½	50	NIPS pf4.25		8.3		z50	51	51	51
3⅛	1½	NovoCp				12	1⅝	1½	1⅝+ ⅛
13⅝	4	Nuc'Dla			5	13	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝+ ⅛
14	9⅝	NumacO			18	35	13⅝	13	13⅛+ ⅛
		O							
11⅝	8⅛	OakwdH	.12r	1.3	5	4	9½	9½	9½— ⅛
25	15⅛	Offshore			7	1	23	23	23 — ⅛
51	37⅛	OhBrss	2a	4.1	7	5	48⅝	48⅝	48⅞
10⅛	6	Oilalnd	.40e	4.8	5	3	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛— ⅛
22⅛	15⅛	OnLineS			11	22	18⅝	18½	18½— ⅛
8⅝	5	OrioleHo			15	17	7⅞	7	7⅞— ⅛
4½	1⅝	Ormand			3	21	2½	2½	2½
8½	5½	OutdrSp	.23	3.3	4	15	6⅛	6	6⅛+
3⅛	1⅜	OxfordFt			15	8	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
4⅝	3	OzarkA	.15e	4.8	3	25	3¼	3⅛	3⅛— ⅛
		P - Q							
2	⅝	PF Ind				54	¾	11-16	11-16— ⅛
¾	1-32	PNBMR wt				4	1-16	1-16	1-16+1-32
19	16⅝	PGEpfA	1.50	8.8		15	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛
16	13⅝	PGEpfC	1.25	8.8		4	14¼	14¼	14¼+ ⅜
15⅝	13⅝	PGEpfD	1.25	8.6		2	14½	14½	14½
15¼	13⅝	PGEpfE	1.25	8.8		5	14¼	14¼	14¼— ⅜
15⅜	13	PGEpfG	1.20	8.7		4	13¾	13¾	13¾
28½	26⅛	PGEpfV	2.32	8.6		28	26⅞	26⅝	26⅞
31	27⅜	PGEpfT	2.54	8.9		23	28⅝	28½	28⅝+ ½
31⅝	28	PGEpfS	2.62	9.0		11	29⅛	28⅞	29 — ⅜
14⅛	12⅛	PGEpfH	1.12	8.7		7	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞
26	23⅛	PGEpfP	2.05	8.7		1	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝
25¼	22½	PGEpfO	2	8.3		10	24	24	24 + ⅛
24¾	22	PGEpfM	1.96	8.6		9	22¾	22⅝	22¾+ ½
27½	24⅝	PGEpfL	2.25	8.8		4	25½	25⅛	25½+ ⅜
25¾	22⅝	PGEpfK	2.04	8.5		40	24⅛	23⅝	24⅛
28	25⅜	PGEpfJ	2.32	9.0		1	25⅞	25⅞	25⅞— ⅜
13¾	12⅛	PGEpfI	1.09	8.6		2	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝+ ⅛
53¾	48¼	PacLt pf4.36		8.5		z100	51½	51½	51½+ ½
55¾	50¼	PacLt pf4.50		8.7		z100	51½	51½	51½—2¼
21⅛	18¼	PNwTel	1.52	7.6	9	10	20¼	20⅛	20⅛— ⅛
40	29½	PatiCp	.80	2.1	12	5	37½	37¼	37¼— ⅛
2¼	⅞	PalomrF				2	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
7⅝	3½	PandelB			8	6	5¼	5⅛	5¼+ ⅛
8	4⅝	Pantast	.30	5.5	8	7	5½	5½	5½— ⅛
5⅛	3⅜	ParaPk	.20	3.9	11	33	5⅛	4⅝	5⅛+1
9⅝	6⅝	PatoC	.58e	7.8	3	12	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝— ⅛
15⅞	12½	PebbSB	.60	4.1	6	4	14⅝	14½	14½
18⅝	6½	Pemcor	.60	3.3	5	18	18⅛	17⅞	18 — ⅜
16½	12⅛	PenTr	.80	6.0	6	16	13⅜	13¼	13⅜
5⅛	1⅞	PECp	.84t	32.	6	39	2⅝	2½	2⅝+ ⅛
5⅛	3¼	PenobS	.20	5.9	17	1	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
1⅜	⅜	Pentron			7	4	⅜	⅜	⅜—1-16
20⅞	14	PetroLe			6	35	19	18⅝	18⅝+ ⅛
8⅝	6⅝	PhilLD	.64r	7.8	3	6	8⅜	8¼	8¼— ⅛
3⅝	1⅝	Phoenix				37	2	1⅞	2 + ⅛
11½	6	PicNPay	.20	2.8	5	7	7¼	7⅛	7¼+ ⅛
2⅜	1⅛	Piedmnt				2	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
2⅛	1	PioneerS				4	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
10⅛	5½	PionTx	.40	7.3	3	3	5½	5½	5½
8	6⅝	PitWVa	.56	7.1	7	26	7⅞	7¾	7⅞+ ⅛
45	32½	Pittway	1.50	4.7	6	54	32⅜	32¼	32¼ ⅛
22	15½	PlacrDv	.80	4.3	9	25	18⅝	18¼	18⅝+ ⅜
10½	5⅝	PlantInd			26	6	6⅜	6¼	6⅜
2⅜	1⅝	PlymR A				2	2	1⅞	1⅞— ⅛
20⅞	10⅝	PneuSc	.80a	4.4	8	z100	18⅝	18¼	18⅝— ⅛
4¼	2⅜	Poloron			10	6	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
11½	6⅝	Polychr	.20	2.3	8	3	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝+ ⅛
17½	8	PrairieO			21	7	16⅝	16⅛	16⅝+ ⅜
15⅞	10⅜	PrattLmb	1	8.9	14	2	11¼	11¼	11¼— ¼
25¾	19⅝	PrenHa	1.24	5.0	11	17	25⅛	25	25 — ⅜
3½	2¼	PresRtA				5	2½	2½	2½
3¼	1⅞	PresRtB				5	2½	2½	2½
17⅛	7⅛	Presley			4	21	8⅝	8¼	8⅝— ⅜
4¼	2	PrimMt			8	53	4	3¾	4 + ⅛
12⅝	10⅜	PrpCT	1.20e	10.	10	13	12⅛	11⅞	11⅞— ⅛
11	9⅝	ProvGas	.84	8.3	5	1	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛+ ¼
2⅞	1⅞	PrdRE	.20	7.3		4	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
4⅞	3⅛	PrdBda	.24	6.2	5	12	3⅞	3⅜	3⅞
27½	25¼	PSPL pf2.34		9.0		61	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛+ ¼
9⅝	6⅛	PulteH	.10	1.2	4	14	8½	8¼	8¼— ¼
4⅛	2⅝	PuntaG			10	6	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜— ⅛
8½	4⅞	Purpac	.06e	.9	14	1	7	7	7
		R - S - T							
10⅛	6⅛	RB Ind	.16	1.7	6	4	9⅝	9¼	9¼— ¼
1⅞	1⅛	REDM			5	5	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
2½	1⅝	RET				7	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
8	4¼	RHMed			6	12	7⅞	7½	7⅞+ ¼
1⅝	1	RPS			17	1	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
2⅛	1½	RSC			5	4	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
16⅝	10⅜	RLC	.40	2.6	4	1	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛
5⅝	3⅝	Racon	.20a	4.4	10	16	4½	4½	4½+ ⅛
9⅝	5	Ragan	.05e	.9	5	34	5½	5⅜	5½
21⅞	11½	RanchEx			22	16	12¼	12	12 — ⅛
30	17¾	RangrO			36	61	25⅞	24⅝	24⅝— ⅜
19½	11⅜	Ransbrg	1	5.4	7	4	18⅝	18¼	18⅝
1⅛	11-16	RepAm wt				15	13-16	13-16	13-16
6¼	3	RathP				16	3½	3½	3½
21¾	13¼	RaymP	.40	2.6	9	10	15½	15⅜	15½
5¼	1	Reading				4	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
13⅞	9½	RltncT	1.40	11.	8	8	13⅛	13	13 — ⅛
22⅞	18⅝	RltRef	2.29e	10.	10	6	21⅞	21⅞	21⅞+ ¼
3⅝	2⅛	Redlaw	.25e	7.7	10	4	3¼	3¼	3¼
3	1⅜	ReevesT			50	3	2½	2½	2½
13⅞	8⅝	RegalB	.52	5.3	7	1	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞— ⅛
2	⅜	RelGp wt				47	7-16	⅜	⅜
20⅝	13¾	RemAr	.80a	4.8	6	10	16⅞	16⅝	16⅝— ⅛
6⅝	1⅝	RepGyps			11	39	6	5⅝	5⅝— ⅜
27	23½	RepNY	1	3.9	4	10	25⅞	25⅜	25¾—¼
25	24⅛	RpNY pf2.12		87.		10	24½	24½	24½+ ⅛
23⅝	16⅝	ReshCot	.16	8.	12	49	20¼	20⅛	20⅛— ½
13⅞	11⅛	Realstfx	.60	53.	7	27	11⅛	11¼	11⅛— ½
22⅞	8¼	Resrts A			16	29	18⅛	18	18⅛+ ⅛
2⅝	1⅛	RestAssc				7	2⅛	2⅛	2
4	2	RexNore				11	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝
5⅛	3	RibletPd	.03e	.7	6	7	4½	4½	4½
8	5½	Richton	.40	3.9	4	3	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝
34¾	15⅞	RileyCo			6	30	31¾	31	31 — ½
18⅝	11⅛	Risdon	.40	3.2	10	6	12⅝	12½	12⅝+ ⅛
15⅞	8⅜	Robntch				32	10½	10	10⅛— ⅛
6¼	2⅞	Roblin	.10e	1.7	4	22	6	5⅞	5⅞— ¼
3¼	1⅝	Rocor				5	2	2	2
17⅝	10¼	Rogers	.10e	7.	10	10	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛— ⅛
2½	1⅞	RoyPalmCol				12	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
8½	6½	Rudick pf.56		65.		1	u 8⅝	8⅝	8⅝+ ⅛
3⅝	1½	Rusco			15	5	2	2	2 + ⅛
12⅞	7⅝	Ruell	.60a	48.	5	23	12¾	12⅝	12⅝— ⅛
23⅝	8½	RustCft	.40	1.8	15	6	22½	22¼	22¼— ⅜
20	14⅝	RyanH	.80	4.7	8	6	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞
10½	7½	SGL	.22b	2.3	6	6	10	9⅝	9⅝— ¼
2⅛	1⅛	SGSec				39	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
2⅝	1¼	SMD			3	1	1½	1½	1½
15½	11¼	STP	.80	6.0	10	20	13½	13¼	13¼
17¼	10⅛	Salem	.89t	6.1	7	3	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝— ⅜
11¼	10	SDgo pf .90		8.3		53	10⅞	10⅝	10⅝+ ⅛
110	102½	SDgo pf9.84		9.4		z50	105	105	105
15¼	11	SFrRE	.80	5.5	23	11	14½	14⅜	14½— ⅛
7⅝	5½	Sandgate	.20	3.6	4	12	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝— ⅛
12½	7⅝	SaundrL	.30	2.6	4	6	11½	11½	11½— ¼
7¾	6⅛	ScheibE	.56	8.6	10	13	6½	6⅝	6½
12	8⅝	Schenuit	.70a	6.2	5	1	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜— ¼
3⅝	2	Schiller			13	5	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
2⅝	1⅜	SciMat	.07a	3.7	14	14	2	1⅞	1⅞— ⅛
25½	16	SciAtla	.16	.7	13	38	22⅝	22½	22⅝
20⅞	15	ScurryR			13	7	19	18½	18½— ¼
11⅛	8⅛	SbdAM	.40	3.8	4	1	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝+ ¼
4	2⅜	Sealctro			8	2	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
1½	¾	Seaport			5	5	13-16	¾	¾—1-16
6¼	3½	Seaprt pf.42k				z250	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
4¼	2	Searsind				16	2⅞	2¾	2⅞
13¾	10⅛	SeasnAll	.16	1.4	14	22	11½	11¼	11¼— ⅛
3½	2	SecMtg				62	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
5-16	1-16	SecMtln wt				28	⅛	3-32	3-32+1-32
10⅝	5¼	Selas	.30	2.8	13	31	u10⅞	10½	10⅞+ ¼
1⅝	⅞	SeligAsc				2	1	1	1
6⅞	4½	Semtch	.15r	2.7	9	1	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
6⅝	4⅝	Srvisco	.30	5.7	5	12	5¼	5¼	5¼
8⅝	3¼	Servo			50	3	4	4	4 — ⅛
14¼	10⅝	Sharon	1	8.2	5	7	12¼	12¼	12¼— ⅛
9⅝	7¼	Shawin	.50b	6.3	7	2	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞+ ⅛
3⅛	1⅝	SheltrR				1	2¼	2¼	2¼
28½	14⅝	ShenanO				14	23	22⅝	23 + ⅛
3	2⅛	Shopwell			13	6	2½	2½	2½
3	⅞	ShulmTr				3	1¼	1⅛	1¼+ ¼
14½	5⅝	Sierrcin	.20	1.6	10	3	12⅞	12⅝	12⅝— ⅜
10¾	7⅝	Silcolnd	.50	6.5	9	2	7¾	7⅝	7⅝— ¼
5	2⅛	SikesCp A				10	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
2⅛	1⅛	SitkinSR				191	1⅛	d 1	1 — ¼
3⅝	1⅝	Solitron			10	46	2⅛	2	2 — ⅛
13	8⅝	SonderB	.32	2.9	5	9	11⅛	11	11 — ⅛
7⅛	4⅛	Sorg Paper				4	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞— ¼
14	11⅛	Soundsn	.40	2.7	6	28	15	14⅞	15
13⅞	12	SCEd pf1.06		8.2		5	13	12⅝	13 + ⅛
25⅞	20½	SCEd pf 2		8.2		z50	24½	24½	24½+ ⅛
19⅝	16⅝	SCEd pf1.45		8.3		13	17⅜	17¼	17½
18⅝	16	SCEd pf1.30		6.9		19	18⅞	18⅝	18⅞+ ¼
28¾	25⅜	SCEd pf2.30		8.7		2	26½	26½	26½
27¼	25¼	SCEd pf2.21		8.5		2	26¼	26¼	26¼
7⅛	4¼	SwtGFrn	.40	6.3	5	13	6½	6¼	6⅜— ⅛
14¼	9¼	Spartek	.40b	2.6	10	108	u15½	15¼	15½+1⅛
10⅞	5⅛	SpectyR			6	4	10	10	10 — ⅛
8⅝	6	Spector			8	1	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝— ⅛
2⅝	1⅜	SpedOP			9	11	2¼	2⅛	2⅛— ¼
6⅛	2½	Spencer	.13	3.2	12	12	4⅛	4	4⅛
7⅝	3½	SpenFd	.08t		3	5	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝
6⅝	4⅝	Spientex	.24	4.6	7	8	5¼	5¼	5¼
8⅝	4⅝	Staffrdt			7	17	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝
21	15½	StdAlln	1	5.0	4	8	20	19⅞	20 + ⅛
8⅛	5¼	StdCont	.24b	3.2	5	3	7⅝	7½	7½— ⅛
6	3	StdMetl	.23t	4.7	8	11	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝+ ⅛
25½	22⅝	StProd	1.40	6.0	5	2	23½	23½	23½+ ⅛
33	24⅛	StdShr	.92t	3.4		8	27½	27¼	27¼
14⅝	4⅝	Stange	.18	2.9	7	13	6⅛	6	6⅛
6⅝	5¼	StanAv				5	6	6	6
12⅝	9⅛	StarSup	.76	8.3	5	2	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛— ⅛
1⅜	1	Stardust				3	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
17½	12⅝	StarrtHo	.36	2.7	4	6	13⅝	13½	13½— ⅛
8½	4⅝	Steelmt	.24b	4.9	19	5	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞+ ⅛
24⅛	15⅝	StepnCh	.72	3.3	8	5	21⅝	21½	21⅝
5⅝	2⅛	Stevcoknit			6	1	3	3	3
12⅝	6⅞	StrutW	.30b	3.3	7	22	9¼	9⅛	9⅛+ ⅛
1⅞	⅝	Summit			6	15	1	⅞	⅞— ⅛
29⅛	16⅛	SunElec	.80	3.0	10	58	27	25⅝	26⅝+ ⅞
12⅛	7⅛	Sunair	.40e	3.7	9	7	10⅞	10⅝	10⅝— ⅛
19⅝	11⅛	Suwdnc	.30	1.6	12	43	18⅝	18⅛	18⅝— ⅛
9⅝	5⅝	Supind	.20b	2.4	6	3	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜— ⅛
8	5	SupSurg	.14	2.2	5	4	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝
8⅛	2⅝	Susqueh			10	67	8	7⅝	7⅝— ⅛
17⅛	16⅛	Sosnh pf	1	5.7		7	17½	17¼	17½
1⅝	5-16	SutrMtg wt				13	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛— ⅛
7⅛	4⅝	Synloy	.30b	6.0	500	25	5	4⅝	5 + ⅛
26⅛	16	Syntex	.50	2.4	11	329	21⅛	20⅝	20⅝
19½	13½	SyscoCp	.40	2.1	7	52	19	18⅝	18⅝+ ⅛
11	5	SystEng			27	519	10⅝	9⅞	10⅛
9½	6¼	TEC	.40b	5.7	6	16	7⅛	7	7 — ⅛
2⅝	1⅜	TFI			5	7	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
4⅝	3⅛	Tallevin wt				43	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛— ⅛
10½	6⅞	TandyB	1.70e	21.	5	4	8⅛	8	8 — ⅛
1⅛	⅝	TechSym				2	⅞	⅞	⅞—1-16
6⅛	4	Tectrol	.16	3.1	4	11	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛— ⅛
19⅝	13⅝	TelonR	.05t			2	14	14	14
9⅝	7	TeleCm	.48	5.5	5	56	8⅝	8½	8⅝
11⅛	10⅛	Telsci	.45	3.6	12	2	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛+ ⅛
4⅛	1⅝	Tenna	.08a	4.0		4	2	2	2
8⅛	2⅝	Tenneco wt				23	3	3⅛	3⅛— ⅛
4⅝	1½	Tennay			13	1	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝
1⅞	1	Tensor			9	1	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
19⅝	11⅛	Teradyn			13	12	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝— ⅛
13⅝	9⅝	TerraC	.80	8.0	6	10	10	9⅞	10
16⅛	11⅛	TetraT			10	2	13¾	13⅝	13⅝— ⅛
8⅝	5⅝	Texstr	.15e	1.7	9	7	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝
36⅛	16⅛	Thoms	.30e	.9	10	53	33	32¼	32⅝— ⅜
15-16	½	ThorCr				8	9-16	9-16	9-16
4⅞	2	Thorofar				69	2	2	2
5⅛	2⅝	ThreeD	.79t	25.	3	1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛+ ⅛
14⅝	6½	Thriftm	.20e	1.5	3	5	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝— ⅛
3⅛	1⅝	Tidwell			10	2	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
47	18⅛	Tokheim	1	4.3	6	26	23	22⅝	23
51⅛	47	TolEd pf4.25		8.7		z400	50	48⅞	49 +1
97	90	TolEd pf8.32		9.2		z30	91	90	90 —2
117⅞	104⅛	TolEdpf	10	9.3		z80	108	108	108
8⅛	5⅛	ToppsG	.28	4.6	17	2	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛
16⅛	12⅝	TorinCp	.80	5.7	6	x3	14⅛	13⅞	14⅛
10⅝	5⅞	TotalPet			8	282	10¼	9⅝	10 + ⅛
4⅞	1⅛	TotPet wt				463	15-16 3	11-16 3	13-16+⅛
21⅛	13⅞	Total pf	.70	3.4		147	20½	20	20⅝+ ⅜
3⅛	2	TownCtry				4	2⅞	2⅜	2⅜— ⅛
3⅜	2⅛	Tredwy	.10	3.0	7	1	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
15⅞	10⅛	TriStMtr	.90	5.9	5	23	15⅛	15	15¼— ⅛
9½	5⅛	Trico	.10e	1.2	9	46	8½	8⅛	8½— ⅛
3⅜	1⅜	TuboM	.03t	1.0		6	3⅛	3	3⅛+ ⅛
28⅛	22⅝	TurnrC	1.60	6.2	8	2	26	26	26 — ⅛
4½	3	TwinFr	.10e	2.9	1	53	3⅝	3½	3½
		U - V							
15⅝	10⅝	U&I	.20	1.9	8	9	10½	10⅛	10⅛— ⅛
3⅞	3⅛	UIP	.20	5.3	6	2	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
2½	1½	UNA	.05e	2.4	5	2	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
5⅛	3⅝	URS	.24	5.6	7	6	4⅝	4¼	4¼— ⅛
6½	2	UVind wt				83	4	3⅞	3⅞
10	6⅛	Unimax			11	9	8⅛	8	8⅛+ ⅛
6⅝	4¼	Unimax pf				1	6¼	6¼	6¼— ⅛
10½	4⅝	UnFidel			9	33	10	9⅞	10
8⅝	4⅝	Unionlav			11	2	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜
12¼	8⅛	UnAirPd	.56b	4.9	7	2	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝— ⅛
⅝	1-16	UnBrd wt				1910	1-16	d1-32	1-32—1-32
12⅝	10⅛	UnCosF	.60	5.6	6	7	10⅞	10⅝	10⅝
1⅝	1⅛	UnFoods			8	5	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛— ⅛
2⅛	⅝	UNatCp			1	13	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
5-32	1-64	UNatCp wt				28	1-64	1-64	1-64
6½	3⅛	UNICp pf.70		14.		6	5⅛	5	5⅛+ ⅛
10½	7⅛	USBcpTr				1	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝
17⅞	11½	USFiltr	.28	2.3	7	79	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛— ⅛
10⅛	8	UnRlt	.75e	7.3	14	25	10¼	10	10⅛+ ⅛
4½	2⅛	USRdium			14	3	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛+ ⅛
17¼	12⅛	USRbR	1a	7.6	14	2	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛+ ⅛
56	29½	Unitek	.34	.6	20	56	54	53½	54
11⅜	5⅝	UnityB			31	11	6⅝	6½	6½+ ⅛
2½	1⅛	UnivCont				11	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
18⅝	11½	UnivRs	.30	2.1	9	18	14½	14⅛	14½+ ⅛
14	8⅝	UnivRu	.60	5.0	4	9	12	12	12
7⅝	5⅝	Valle's			7	6	7	7	7
15⅛	10½	Valmac	.80	6.7		13	12	12	12
2⅝	2	ValueL	.01e	.4		40	2¼	2⅛	2¼+ ⅛
26⅛	19	VermtA	.32b	1.3	9	74	25⅛	25	25⅛+ ⅛
10⅛	4⅛	Vernitrn			8	32	6½	6⅛	6⅛— ⅛
4⅛	1⅝	Vesely			71	5	2⅛	2	2⅛
2⅝	2	Vol Mer			106	8	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
17½	9⅛	Voplex	.40a	2.6	6	1	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜ —⅛
10⅛	7⅛	Vulcinc	.50	6.5	3	4	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝— ⅛
		W - X - Y - Z							
3⅝	2⅛	WTC	.10	3.8	9	2	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝— ⅛
8⅝	6½	Wacknht	.40	5.3	7	6	7⅝	7½	7½— ⅛
3⅛	1⅝	WadelEq				3	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
9⅛	6¼	Wainoco			14	14	8⅛	8	8⅛+ ⅛
6½	4¼	WalicS	.20e	3.3	9	21	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛— ⅛
15⅝	10	Wang	.04b	.3	13	21	12½	12¼	12⅜— ⅛
6⅝	3¼	WarnC pf.05		1.2			4¼	4¼	4¼
6⅝	2½	WshHm	.10	3.5	3	16	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
36	21½	WshPost	.36	1.1	9	10	34⅝	34⅛	34⅛— ⅛
4⅞	3¼	Welico	.25	6.7	12	3	4	3⅝	3⅝— ⅛
3⅞	1	WellsBen				28	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛— ⅛
8⅛	5⅞	WescoFn			9	5	7	7	7
9¼	4⅛	WstChP	.40	6.8		3	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞
12⅝	7	WstFin	.25e	2.4	7	48	10½	10⅛	10⅛
8⅛	5⅛	Whippny	.20	3.7		2	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞— ⅛
6⅝	5	Whitakr	.40	7.4	12	5	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
4⅞	2½	Whitehall			7	23	4	3⅞	3⅞
⅝	⅛	Whittakr wt				11	⅛	⅛	⅛—1-16
10⅝	7⅝	Wmnous	.40	4.3	6	3	9⅝	9⅛	9⅝+ ⅛
4⅞	3	Wilsn8	.30	8.9	8	2	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
12⅝	8⅛	Wincorp	.30	2.7	31	4	11½	11¼	11¼— ⅛
57⅛	51⅛	WisP pf4.50		8.5		z30	52⅛	52½	52⅝+1⅛
4⅛	3¼	Woodlnd			2	2	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
13⅞	6½	WorcstC			7	6	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛
5⅝	2⅝	WorkWear	.36	7.6	6	27	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝+ ⅛
9⅝	4⅛	Wrathr			9	39	9⅝	8⅞	9
1⅛	⅛	WrightH				20	⅛	⅛	⅛
15½	8⅛	Wymnin	.40	2.7	7	7	14⅝	14⅛	14⅝
15	10⅝	W ymBn	.56	5.1	8	3	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞
18⅝	7⅝	Xonics	.75t			21	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝— ⅛
11⅞	8½	ZeroCo	.40	3.4	7	14	11⅝	11⅜	11⅜— ⅛
9⅞	5¼	Zimmer	.24	2.6	8	27	9¼	9	9⅛

Sales figures are unofficial.

d—New yearly low. u—New yearly high.

Unless otherwise noted, rates of dividends in the foregoing table are annual disbursements based on the last quarterly or semi-annual declaration. Special or extra dividends or payments not designated as regular are identified in the following footnotes.

a—Also extra or extras. b—Annual rate plus stock dividend. c—Liquidating dividend. e—Declared or paid in preceding 12 months. t—Declared or paid after stock dividend or split up. l—Paid this year, dividend omitted, deferred or no action taken at last dividend meeting. k—Declared or paid this year, an accumulative issue with dividends in arrears. n—New issue. r—Declared or paid in preceding 12 months plus stock dividend. t—Paid in stock in preceding 12 months, estimated cash value on ex-dividend or ex-distribution date.

x—Ex-dividend or ex-rights. y—Ex-dividend and sales in full. z—Sales in full.

cld—Called. wd—When distributed. wi—When issued. ww—With warrants. xw—Without warrants. xdis—Ex-distribution.

vi—In bankruptcy or receivership or being reorganized under the Bankruptcy Act, or securities assumed by such companies.

Year's high and low range does not include changes in latest day's trading.

Where a split or stock dividend amounting to 25 per cent or more has been paid the year's high-low range and dividend are shown for the new stock only.

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Centre de Psychologie Appliquée

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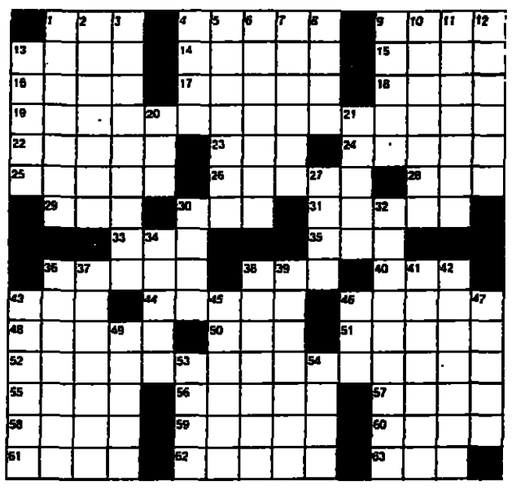
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CROSSWORD — By Eugene T. Maleska



ACROSS

1 Use Howe's machine
4 Bind, as a sprain
9 Once, once
13 Air: Comb. form
14 Action center
15 Tardy
16 Café — (black coffee)
17 Katmandu's kingdom
18 Jewish month
19 Strive to meet a deadline
22 Antarctic cape
23 Genes acid
24 Cleans a pipe
25 Part of a turbine
26 Estonia, to Estonians
28 Sri Lanka export
29 Prefix with classic or Latin
30 Fort —, in California
31 Surmise
33 Periodical, for short
35 Welcoming flowers
36 Out of date
38 Bridle part
40 Part of the P.O. network
43 Socko!
44 Coupe's cousin
46 Calchas and Mopsus
48 Shaped unevenly
50 Emulate De Niro
51 Like Ida or Sue
52 Toils or moils
55 Inter — (among other things)
56 Better
57 Holy Communion, e.g.
58 Musical pause
59 U.S. artist and telegraphy pioneer
60 Ship, synecdochically
61 Noble name of Ferrara
62 French handles
63 Graduating class: Abbr.

DOWN

1 — ceremony (demanded formality)
2 Arabian commander's jurisdiction
3 Ateliers
4 Warbled
5 Person on a vintner's payroll
6 Complained
7 Pineapple
8 Chums
9 Gladden the heart
10 Diffuse
11 Speech defect
12 Singer Brewer
13 Sadat
20 See 13 Across
21 Threefold
27 Joust
30 Molding
32 Pyrotechnist's products
34 Jennies
36 Releases conditionally
37 Casanova
38 Angels on Broadway
39 Vehement
41 Less trustful
42 Tragedy by Euripides
43 "Take care!"
45 Indwelling power or spirit
46 Quiet!
47 Type of band or wool
49 Relative of a batfish
53 User of a prayer wheel
54 Hot-day quaffs

WEATHER

	C	F	
ALGARVE	15	59	Cloudy
AMSTERDAM	3	37	Cloudy
ANKARA	—	—	Unavailable
ATHENS	15	59	Cloudy
BEIRUT	16	61	Cloudy
BELGRADE	3	37	Overcast
BERLIN	—1	30	Cloudy
BRUSSELS	8	46	Overcast
BUCHAREST	2	36	Overcast
BUDAPEST	0	32	Snow
CASABLANCA	20	68	Cloudy
COPENHAGEN	1	34	Snow
COSTA DEL SOL	18	64	Cloudy
DUBLIN	5	41	Rain
EDINBURGH	5	41	Cloudy
FLORENCE	7	45	Cloudy
FRANKFURT	2	36	Cloudy
GENEVA	9	48	Cloudy
HELSINKI	—4	25	Overcast
ISTANBUL	—	—	Unavailable
LAS PALMAS	22	72	Clear
LISBON	15	59	Cloudy
LONDON	6	43	Cloudy
LOS ANGELES	12	53	Foggy
MADRID	12	53	Cloudy
MIAMI	12	54	Clear
MILAN	0	32	Cloudy
MONTREAL	7	20	Snow
MOSCOW	—10	14	Snow
MUNICH	5	41	Clear
NEW YORK	—3	26	Cloudy
NICE	11	52	Overcast
OSLO	—3	27	Snow
PARIS	10	50	Overcast
PRAGUE	0	32	Cloudy
ROME	16	61	Cloudy
SOFIA	0	32	Cloudy
STOCKHOLM	—1	30	Snow
TEHRAN	12	52	Cloudy
TEL AVIV	17	63	Cloudy
TUNIS	20	68	Cloudy
VIENNA	0	32	Cloudy
WARSAW	—	—	Unavailable
WASHINGTON	11	51	Sunny
ZURICH	5	41	Cloudy

(Yesterday's readings U.S. Canada: 1700 GMT others at 1200 GMT)

INTERNATIONAL FUNDS
ADVERTISEMENT
December 7, 1977

The net asset value quotations shown below are supplied by the Funds listed with the exception of some Swiss funds whose quotes are based on issue prices. Following marginal symbols indicate frequency of quotations supplied for the IHT. (d)—daily; (w) weekly; (m)—monthly; (r)—regularly; (i)—irregularly.

BANK JULIUS BAER & Co Ltd.:
— (d) Bearbond ... SF797.95
— (d) Combar ... SF715
— (d) Grobar ... SF800
— (d) Stockbar ... SF171

BANQUE VON ERNST & CIE.:
— (d) CSF Fund ... SF10.02
— (d) Crossbow Fund ... SF4.37
— (d) ITF Fund N.V. ... $7.34

CAPITAL INTERNATIONAL S.A.:
— (w) Capital Int'l ... $15.74
— (w) Capital Italia S.A. ... $7.90
(w) Convertible Capital S.A. ... $24.50

CREDIT SUISSE:
(d) Actions Suisses ... SF283
— (d) Canasec ... SF427
— (d) C.S. Fonds-Bonds ... SF67.50
— (d) C.S. Fonds-Int'l ... SF60.25
— (d) Energie-Valor ... SF76
— (d) Usec ... SF479
— (d) Europa-Valor ... SF119

DIT INVESTMENT FRANKFURT:
— (d) Concentra ... DM21.50
— (d) Int'l Rentenfond ... DM74.50

FIDELITY (BERMUDA):
— (w) Fidelity Amer. Assets ... $20.69
— (d) Fidelity Dir. Svgs. Tr. ... $56.96
— (w) Fidelity Int'l Fund ... $18.26
— (w) Fidelity Pacific Fund ... $37.40
— (w) Fidelity World Fd. ... $12.11

G T (BERMUDA) LIMITED:
— (w) Berry Pac. Fd. Ltd. ... $36.81
— (w) G.T. Dollar Fund ... $6.53

JARDINE FLEMING:
— (r) Jardine Japan Fund ... $57.66
— (r) Jard. Sth-East Asia ... $11.86

LLOYDS INT MGT cp 178 GENEVA 11:
—+(w) Lloyds Int'l Growth ... SF361.50
—+(w) Lloyds Int'l Income ... SF315

PROPERTY GROWTH OVERS Ltd.:
— (w) U.S. Dollar Fund ... $94.11
— (w) Sterling Fund ... $127.49

SEPRO:
— (w) Sepro (N.A.V.) ... $12.86

SOFID GROUPE GENEVA:
— (r) Parfon Sw. R. Est. ... SF1,333
— (r) Securswiss ... SF1,012

SWISS BANK CORP.:
— (d) America-Valor ... SF368.25
— (d) Intervalor ... SF54.25
— (d) Japan Portfolio ... SF369.50
— (d) Swissvalor New Ser. ... SF733.75
— (d) Univ. Bond Select. ... SF75.75
— (d) Universal Fund ... SF80.17

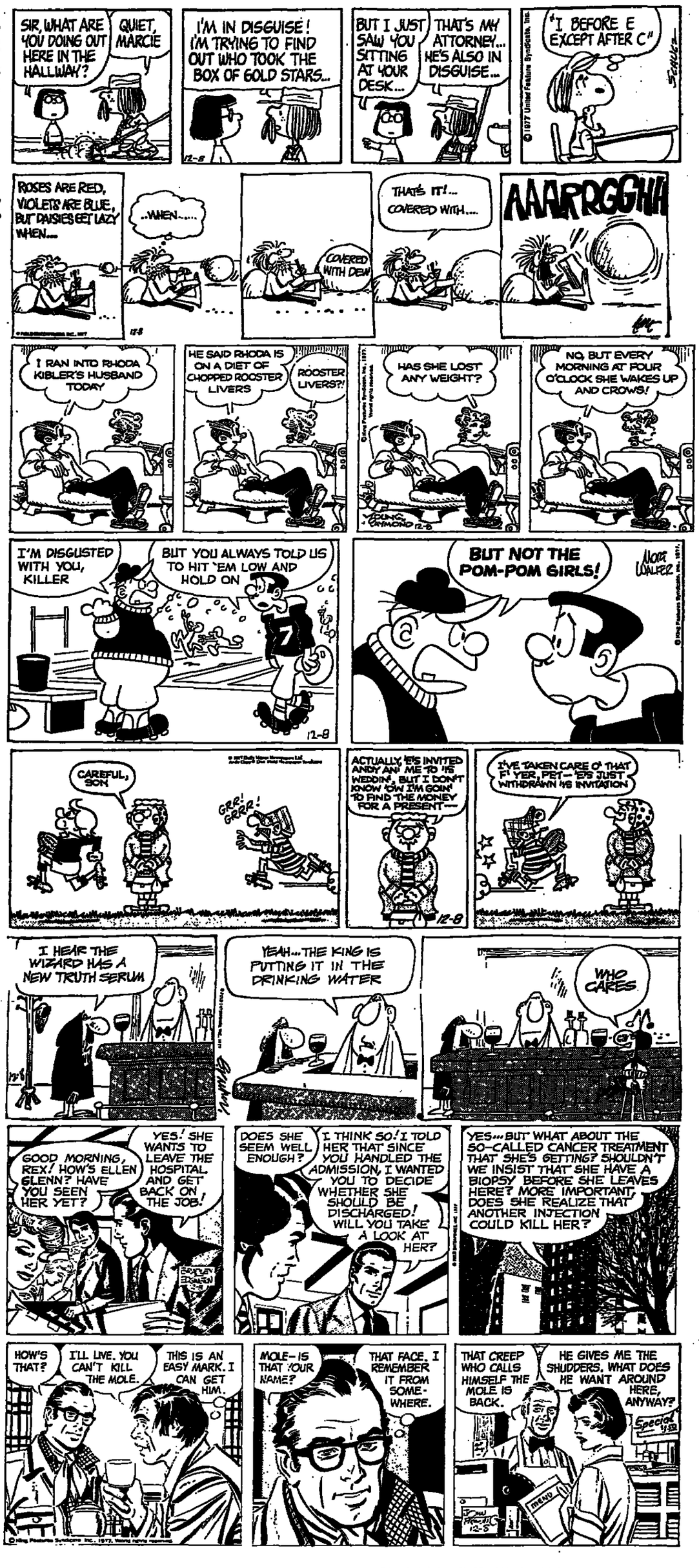
UNION BANK OF SWITZERLAND:
— (d) Amca U.S. Sh. ... SF25.75
— (d) Bond Invest. ... SF70.25
— (d) Convert-Invest. ... SF71.75
— (d) Eurit Europe Sh. ... SF105.50
— (d) Fonsa Swiss Sh. ... SF98.50
— (d) Globinvest ... SF55.25
— (d) Pacific Invest. ... SF68
— (d) Rometac-Invest ... SF253
— (d) Safit South Afr Sh. ... SF128
— (d) Sima Swiss R. Est. ... SF176.50

UNION INVESTMENT Frankfurt:
— (d) Atlantictonds ... DM12.50
— (d) Europafonds ... DM29.90
— (d) Unifonds ... DM18.05
— (d) Unirenta ... DM40.55
— (d) Unispecial L. ... DM61.50

Other Funds

(w) Alexander Fund ... $6.51
(w) Trustcor Int. Fd (AEIF) ... $7.32
Austral Select Fd. ... $1.45
(w) Brownlnvest ... $12.95
(d) Capital Rentinvest ... LF1,307
(d) Caribbco Growth Fund ... $156.51
(d) Citadel Fund ... $2.96
(m) Cleveland Offshore Fd. ... $889.35
(w) Convert. Fd Int. A Certs ... $7.75
(w) Convert Fd. Int. B Certs ... $13.98
(d) Convert. Bond Fd N.V. ... $9.30
(w) D.G.C. ... $39.57
(d) Dollar Fund (ex-divid.) ... $8.63
(d) Dreyfus Fund Int'l. ... $13.73
(d) Dreyfus Intercontinent ... $12.34
(d) Europe Obligations ... LF1,080
(w) First Eagle Fund ... $3,147.01
(w) First Intern'l Fd. ... $157.22
(d) First Nat'l City Fund ... $28.18
(w) Fonselex Issue Pr. ... SF1,594
(d) Formula Selection Fd. ... $66.34
(d) Fonditalia ... $9.52
(d) Frankl.-Trust Interins. ... DM42.84
(d) Fund of N.Y. (ex-divid.) ... $0.49
(w) Future Australia Fd. ... Aus.$7.87
(w) Guardian Gr. Fd. Int'l. ... $8.48
(w) Haussmann Hdgs NV ... $1,830.63
(i) H.O.I.T Hobet ... $25.61
(d) Icofund ... $9.04
(d) Interfund S.A. ... $6.61
(w) Internariat Fund ... $133.17
(w) Int'l Inc. Fund (Jersey) ... $24.79
(r) Int'l Securities Fund ... $5.50
(r) Invest. Atlantiques ... $36.03
(d) Italamerica S.A. Fund ... $7.89
(r) Halfortune Int'l Fd. S.A. ... $8.96
(r) Japan Growth Fund ... $18.84
(d) Japan Selection Fund ... $53.72
(w) Jabon Pacific Fund ... $25.44
(d) KB Income Fund ... LF1,584
(d) Kleinwort Benson Int. F ... $11.03
(w) Kleinwort Sens. Jap. F. ... $25.32
(i) Leverage Cap. Hold ... $25.46
(w) Lexfund ... $31.15
(m) MAGNUM Fund Ltd. ... $41.60
(d) Mediolanum Sel. Fund ... $9.35
(d) Neuwirth Int'l Fund ... $1.00
(d) Neuwirth Inv Fund ... $2.34
(w) Nippon Fund ... $12.21
(w) Nor Amer Inv Fund ... $5.79
(w) Nor Amer. Bank Fd. ... $5.71
(w) N.A.M.F. ... $58.19
(d) Putnam Intern'l Fund ... $23.57
(d) Renta Fund ... LF1,067
(d) Rentinvest ... LF955
(d) Safe Trust Fund ... $10.36
(w) Samurai Portfolio ... $65.30
Share Realty N.V. ... $15.51
Share International N.V. ... $4.68
(w) SMH Special Fund ... UM93.98
(d) Soros Fund ... $333.38
(w) Talent Global Fund ... $9.91
(w) Tokyo Pac Hold (Sea) ... $29.89
(w) Tokyo Pac Hold. N.V. ... $40.75
(w) Transpacific Fund ... $24.94
(w) United Cap. Inv. Fd. ... $2.88
(w) Universal Dollar Trust ... $5.22
(d) U.S. Trust Invest. Fd ... $9.98
(w) Western Growth Fd ... $5.38
(d) World Equity Grth. Fd. ... $338.27
(w) Worldwide Securities ... $55.22
(w) Worldwide Special ... $4,134.48

DM — Deutsche Mark; * — Ex-Dividend. † — New N.A. — Not available; BF — Belgian francs. LF — Luxembourg francs. SF — Swiss francs; a — Offer price. s — Asked; b — Bid. Change P.V. $10 or $1 per unit. S/S — Stock Split. "" Ex Rts. "S" — Suspended; N.C. — Not communicated; e — Ex-coupon.



JUMBLE — THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME
by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

NOYOL

FLEAB

USEBUD

GALLOB



Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print answer here: ( ) ( ) ( ) ( ) ( ) ( )
(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumbles: IRONY PECAN TRIPLE UNFAIR
Answer: Sometimes called in to establish harmony in the home — A PIANO TUNER

"Registered as a newspaper at the Post Office" "Printed in Great Britain"

DENNIS THE MENACE



"HE DIDN'T REALLY SHOOT TWO COWS AND A FARMER, DENNIS... HE DIDN'T SHOOT ANYTHING!"

BOOKS

THE VAST MAJORITY
A Journey to the World's Poor

By Michael Harrington. Simon & Schuster. 281 pp.

Reviewed by John Leonard

MICHAEL HARRINGTON tells his journal (and us): "I am tired of my conscience. It is a wheedling, Jesuitical conscience; a sloppy, sentimental, pathetic conscience; it is a hypocritical conscience. I am tired of it, or rather, of all of them. And perhaps that is a psychological secret of why we Northerners can be as callous as we are. We can't really contemplate these things, or else we would be driven to some wild kind of holiness, or else we would go crazy... I don't want to be a saint. I want to change the world and maybe I can—maybe I even have—just a tiny bit. But this afternoon in Bombay I am dog-tired of empathy, especially empathy at an impotent, passive, Northern distance."

Harrington—the author, of course, of "The Other America," "Accidental Century" and "The Twilight of Capitalism"—is out of sorts in India. How can he drink Scotch in his hotel room while all around him people are starving? (There are, he points out, 650 million people in this world who have to live on annual incomes of $50 or less.) By "Northern" he means the advanced capitalist countries of Europe, the United States and Canada. The "South" is the Third World, where he is a tourist trying to attach faces to statistics.

In India, Kenya, Tanzania and even Mexico, he is a calculus of conscience, a system of notations, an algebra of suffering. He is writing a book about "the cruel innocence" of Americans whose worldwide economic arrangements are designed to preserve the gap between the rich and the poor, those who eat steak and those who eat rice. And yet he keeps biting himself on the neck. If I, he seems to be saying, if I—full of good intentions, socialist pieties and all the latest facts and figures—can go dull at the wretchedness of what I see, what hope is there?

Six of the nine chapters in "The Vast Majority" are historical and analytical, weaving in and out of economic theory, considering the 400-year-old "edge" or head-start of Western capitalism over the rest of the world, the fallacy of the "comparative advantage" model, the "Stalinist temptation" toward social engineering by totalitarian politics, the role of the "multinationals" in exploiting not only the Southern "periphery" but also the bed of the ocean itself, the way the World Bank works and what the Food and Agricultural Organization says. The other three chapters are personal, consisting of excerpts from journals kept during the author's visits to the Third World.

At first this method seems arbitrary and annoying. The self intrudes. Who cares whether Harrington took his tennis racquet to Bombay or why he feels more at home with Julius Nyerere than with Robert McNamara? Get on, please, with your argument.

Then we realise that Harrington is in despair. His despair is that he will fall into despair; that the situation is so bad that his own brand of humane democratic socialism may be inadquate, that the alternatives are quietism or terrorism, a status quo or a Stalin. He intrudes to prove his sincerity. He wants desperately to believe that the American labor movement is *more idealistic than it is, and* that there is an enlightened capitalist self-interest to which the Third World can appeal. He is a man putting his very singlan[illegible] the line.

His argument is that "pd b[illegible] ern" capitalist expansion [illegible] sho[illegible] changed the world than [illegible] "South" is never going mis[illegible] able to expand, or take c[illegible] the same way. Because of ancel[illegible] relations, capital reinvestce [illegible] research and developmentler a[illegible] grams, new technologies rush[illegible] general flimflam, "they" ttack[illegible] even going to catch up[illegible] "us." Moreover: why should[illegible] We waste. Our cultural v[illegible] and consists of hundreds of vart to[illegible] of cereals differentiated on wa[illegible] advertising.

What, then, is to be [illegible] After explaining that the [illegible] rate isn't really the problem[illegible] that natural resources and productivity are not the [illegible] lem, and that climate and [illegible] are not the problem, either[illegible] though cultural "coherence" [illegible] be—Harrington is modest, proposes increasing and stabilising prices paid for T[illegible] World commodities, more he[illegible] from the "North," the forgiss[illegible] of debts, help in industrie[illegible] tion, a world treasury and, [illegible] mately and extravagantly, [illegible] world government and gl[illegible] economic planning.

Harrington hopes that we [illegible] better than we really are, t[illegible] the world is full of Wi[illegible] Brandts, that the fat will che[illegible] fully give up the advantages [illegible] being fat in order to satisfy moral principle, that a cartel [illegible] oil-producing countries (OPEC [illegible] is no worse than a cartel [illegible] food-producing countries (th[illegible] United States and Canada), an[illegible] that there needn't be a Kentuck[illegible] Fried Chicken outlet on Kenyat[illegible]ta Boulevard in Nairobi.

There is such an outlet i[illegible] Nairobi. We aren't as good a[illegible] Harrington thinks we are. Som[illegible] consciences don't even wheedle[illegible] But if we make it up from scur[illegible] to something like a principl[illegible] we will be standing on th[illegible] shoulders of people like Harrin[illegible]ton.

John Leonard is on the sta[illegible] of The New York Times.

Best Sellers

The New York Times

This list is based on computer-pr[illegible] essed sales figures from 1,400 boo[illegible] stores in every region in the Unit[illegible] States. Weeks are not necessarily cr[illegible] secutive.

FICTION

This Week		Last Week	Wee on L
1	The Silmarillion, by J.R.R. Tolkien	1	[illegible]
2	The Thorn Birds, by Colleen McCullough	2	[illegible]
3	The Honourable Schoolboy, by John Le Carré	3	[illegible]
4	Daniel Martin, by John Fowles	4	[illegible]
5	Beggarman, Thief, by Irwin Shaw	10	[illegible]
6	Dreams Die First, by Harold Robbins	8	[illegible]
7	Illusions, by Richard Bach	5	[illegible]
8	The Immigrants, by Howard Fast	7	[illegible]
9	The Book of Merlyn, by Terence H. White	6	[illegible]
10	The Second Deadly Sin, by Lawrence Sanders	9	[illegible]
11	Delta of Venus, by Anais Nin	12	[illegible]
12	Dynasty, by Robert S. Elegant	13	[illegible]
13	The Women's Room, by Marilyn French	—	[illegible]
14	The Investigation, by Dorothy Uhnak	14	[illegible]
15	True Confessions, by John Gregory Dunne	—	[illegible]

NONFICTION

1	All Things Wise and Wonderful, by James Herriot	1	[illegible]
2	The Book of Lists, by David Wallechinsky, Irving Wallace and Amy Wallace	5	[illegible]
3	Looking Out for Number One, by Robert J. Ringer	4	[illegible]
4	Gnomes, Text by Wil Huygen, Illustrated by Rien Poortvliet	9	[illegible]
5	The Complete Book of Running, by James F. Fixx	12	[illegible]
6	The Amityville Horror, by Jay Anson	2	[illegible]
7	Six Men, by Alistair Cooke	3	[illegible]
8	Designing Your Face, by Way Bandy	—	[illegible]
9	The Dragons of Eden, by Carl Sagan	6	[illegible]
10	The Woman's Dress for Success Book, by John Molloy	10	[illegible]
11	Country Diary of an Edwardian Lady, by Edith Holden	8	[illegible]
12	Life Is a Banquet, by Rosalind Russell, with Chris Chase	—	[illegible]
13	Essays of E.B. White, by E.B. White	11	[illegible]
14	Origins, by Richard E. Leakey and Roger Lewin	—	[illegible]
15	The Camera Never Blinks, by Dan Rather with Mickey Herskowitz	7	[illegible]

Solution to Previous Puzzle

U	N	D	E	R	A	C	T	E	D		L	P	G	A
M	A	R	I	A	S	U	E	N	O		P	U	L	P
P	H	A	N	T	A	S	M	A	L		S	L	O	P
H	A	W		E	L	S	E				S	U	L	
			R	O	E	S		D	E	F	A	C	E	
W	E	S		S	N	D		D	E	M	O	T	E	S
E	X	T			E	N	T	E	R	P	R	I	S	E
S	P	A	T	E		E	R	N		S	M	O	T	E
T	E	L	E	V	I	S	I	O	N			H	E	D
E	D	I	S	O	N	S		U	A	R		S	R	S
R	I	N	S	E	S		C	E	T	E				
L	E	G				A	M	U	N		W	P	A	
I	N	R	O		L	I	B	E	R	A	T	I	O	N
E	C	A	D		A	T	O	N	E	M	E	N	T	S
S	E	D	E		S	O	T	T	L	E	N	O	S	E

BRIDGE — By Alan Truscott

On the diagramed deal South reached game in a three-five fit—very much less common than a five-three fit.

The response of one no-trump to one spade was forcing in the partnership style, and South knew that the second-round preference to two spades was likely to be based on a doubleton. His bid of three hearts was a game invitation which completed a distributional picture, and the raise to game showed five-card support. South had shown exactly three cards in hearts, for he would have bid a four-card suit on the second round.

West led a spade, with some hope of giving his partner a ruff. East won and returned a low club. The king won in the closed hand, and the heart ace collected the jack. Continuing with the king and another heart would have brought home 10 tricks as the cards lie, but would have left South in trouble if East had held a doubleton spade instead of a singleton.

Instead, South adopted a more complicated plan. He entered dummy with a diamond lead and led the heart ten, intending to finesse. It would not have helped East to duck and he chose cover with the queen. The won, and the club queen was East won with the ace and turned the suit.

To make sure of being to ruff a diamond in the hand, South ruffed in dum He then ruffed a low dian and played the club jack, th ing the remaining diamond from the dummy. Sooner or East could score a trump but that was the limit for defense and the game was h

NORTH
♠ Q6
♡ 109742
◇ AK93
♣ 76

WEST
♠ 108743
♡ J
◇ J854
♣ 952

EAST
♠ A
♡ Q8
◇ Q1
♣ AJ

SOUTH (D)
♠ KJ952
♡ AK6
◇ 6
♣ KQ34

North and South were vulne

The bidding:

South	West	North	E
1 ♠	Pass	1 N.T.	
2 ♣	Pass	2 ♠	
3 ♡	Pass	4 ♡	
Pass	Pass		

West led the spade four.

هكذا من الأصل

Bader Is Third

First Downhill Is Won By Nadig, Over Moser

By Samuel Abt

VAL D'ISERE, France, Dec. 7 (UPI).—Marie-Thérèse Nadig of Switzerland opened the World skiing season here today by winning the women's downhill, hundredths of a second ahead of Annemarie Moser-Proell of Austria. Both women brushed off the result as something to be expected.

Moser, five times World Cup champion, said, "It's an easy piste, not too difficult technically. I think that on a tougher piste I will win."

Nadig implied that her victory would be the first of many this season. She credited her new coach, Theo, a coach with a junior team, with helping to correct her faults during day-out practice.

"He makes me ski slowly one day, fast the next, always eliminating my errors," Nadig said. "I have never been in better condition for the start of the season."

Wonderful Week

Nadig has been a proven scorer for Switzerland the last six seasons—only twice out of the top three in the overall downhill standings. But she has never captured her form of that wonderful week in 1972 when she won both the downhill and the giant slalom at the Olympics in Sapporo, Japan.

Now 23, she seems confident and relaxed, joking with her fellow competitors and teammates. Asked, somewhat absurdly, whether she was satisfied with her victory, she appeared to look astonished and replied, "That's clear, isn't it?"

There was a surprise in the race was Monika Kaserer of West Germany, who had never scored a point in two previous seasons of World Cup competition. Unlike Nadig and Moser, who started 13th and 5th, she left 35th, when the snow was well-worn, so her result was remarkable.

Nadig finished in one minute 25 seconds and 18 hundredths of a second, Moser in 1.24:30 and Kaserer in 1.25:35. Fourth was Doris de Agostini of Switzerland in 1.25:38 and fifth was Irmgard Lukasser of Austria in 1.25:51.

Huffing and Puffing

The race was run under perfect conditions, for spectators at least: bright sun, clear skies and no wind. Steadying herself on her poles while she huffed and puffed, Nadig was one of the few competitors who seemed exhaust at the finish. Then again, nobody went as fast as she did.

Among the Americans, the top finisher was Jamie Kurlander in 1.27:24, for 21st place. Next was Cindy Nelson in 1.27:27, for 22d place, and Susie Patterson in 1.27:45 for 25th place. Holly Flanders finished 33d in the 90-woman field, Maggie Crane 36th, Joan Crane 51st and Barbie Patterson 77th.

Also finishing far back, in 32d place, was Lise-Marie Morerod of Switzerland, the defending World Cup champion, who will need some downhill points to retain her title this season.

Morerod should do better tomorrow in the giant slalom, which she won here last year, one of her five victories all season in that discipline. Moser will also be racing and so will Nadig.



AP.

Marie-Therese Nadig

Schedule of World Cup Meetings

VAL D'ISERE, France, Dec. 7 (IHT).—Here is the schedule of remaining World Cup meetings:

MEN

Friday through Sunday, Val d'Isère, downhill (DH) and giant slalom (GS).
Tuesday and Wednesday Madonna di Campiglio, Italy, slalom (S) and GS.
Dec. 18—Val Gardena, Italy, DH.
Dec. 22—Cortina d'Ampezzo, Italy, DH.
Jan. 5—Oberstaufen, West Germany, SL.
Jan. 8-9—Zwiesel, West Germany, SL and GS.
Jan. 14-15—Wengen, Switzerland, DH and SL.
Jan. 16—Adelboden, Switzerland, GS.
Jan. 20-22—Kitzbuhel, Austria, DH and SL.
Feb. 10-12—Chamonix, France, DH and SL.
March 2-4—Stratton Mountain, Vt., SL and GS.
March 7—Waterville Valley, N.H., GS.
March 12—Laax, Switzerland, DH.
March 16-19—Arosa, Switzerland, GS and parallel slalom.

WOMEN

Dec. 7-8—Val d'Isère, DH and GS.
Dec. 10—Cervinia, Italy, SL.
Dec. 15-16—Bormio, Italy, DH and GS.
Dec. 20-21—Saalbach, Austria, DH and GS.
Jan. 6-7—Pfronten, West Germany, DH and SL.
Jan. 11-12—Les Mosses, Switzerland, DH and GS.
Jan. 18-19—Badgastein, Austria, DH and SL.
Jan. 22—Maribor, Yugoslavia, SL.
Jan. 24—Berchtesgaden, West Germany, SL.
Feb. 8-9—Megève, France, SL and GS.
March 2-4—Stratton Mountain, Vt., SL and GS.
March 6—Waterville Valley, N.H., GS.
March 11—Bad Kleinkirchheim, Austria, DH.
March 16-19—Arosa, Switzerland, GS and parallel slalom.

Islanders 'Trio Grande' Threatens NHL Marks

By Parton Keese

NEW YORK, Dec. 7 (NYT).—Tinker to Evers to Chance. Russell to Cousy to Heinsohn. Gifford, Rote and Generly, Rosewall, Laver and Newcombe.

Nearly every sport has them: the winning combination, the unit that can put it all together when it counts, money players who seem to come through most when their team depends on them the most.

Add a new trio to the list: Gillies to Trottier to Bossy.

The New York Islanders' sensational forward line of Clark Gillies, Bryan Trottier and Mike Bossy has ignited such a spark with their scoring feats that hockey fans are engaged in a rapture of comparisons.

Remember Toe Blake, Elmer Lach and Rocket Richard of the fabled Montreal Canadiens? Or Ted Lindsay, Gordie Howe and Sid Abel of the Detroit Red Wings? Or, more recently, Phil Esposito, Ken Hodge and Wayne Cashman of the Boston Bruins? Or last season's spectacular Guy Lafleur, Jacques Lemaire and Steve Shutt?

Hockey lore rings with tales of the Punch Line, the Kraut Line, the Production Line, the French Connection. This year, it's Gillies, Trottier and Bossy. Call them the Trio Grande.

The Islanders have now played 26 games of their 80-game National Hockey League schedule. They are not first in the league in goals scored, not in the top four in goals allowed nor in the top four in total points. They are not even first in their division. But they are the talk of hockey. They have Trottier, Gillies and Bossy, the hottest forward line in the business.

On Thanksgiving eve, the line tallied three goals and four assists in routing Minnesota, 9-2. It was not their best game nor even their second or third best. On Nov. 1 they got 13 points against the Flames, five of them goals. Against Vancouver on Nov. 19, they racked up 12 points. They posted 8 against Washington on Nov. 13.

With 107 points earlier this week they were by far the most prolific line in the league. Trottier's 44 points topped the league. Bossy's 20 goals made him No. 1 in that department.

With their combined 48 goals, they had scored 50 per cent of the Islanders' total of 96. Projected over a season, Trottier, Gillies and Bossy would score 154 goals and break the league record of 141 set in 1975-76 by Bobby Clarke, Reggie Leach and Bill Barber of the Philadelphia Flyers. Projecting 107 points over a season would give them 342 and break the mark of 336 set by Esposito, Hodge and Cashman of the Bruins in 1970-71.

They already have set numerous Islander marks and tied others. Bossy, a rookie, scored goals in seven consecutive games for a club record. He tallied a point or more in 11 straight contests and set another mark. His 5 points in one game tied a league mark for rookies. Trottier scored four goals against the Flames to set a club record. And the line has tallied a goal or more in its last 19 games to set still another.

In the playoffs last season, Gillies set an NHL record by scoring the winning goal in four straight contests. He holds the club mark of most goals with 34, set last year. Bossy is in hot pursuit of not only that record, but also the NHL's first-year mark of 44 goals set by Richard Martin in 1971-72.

It doesn't end there. Trottier, who holds two league records for rookies (95 points and 63 assists in 1974-75) and the career mark for a center with 95 points, is currently setting a scoring pace that is only 1 point behind Esposito's when he set the mark of 152 points as a Bruin in 1970-71.

Almost everything seems to be going its way this season for the league's No. 1 line. Ever since the Islanders drafted the 20-year-old Bossy in this year's amateur draft and combined him with Trottier, 21, and Gillies, 23, that is. The club best known for its defensive prowess has suddenly become a terror at putting the puck in the net.

"It's all in the blend," says coach Al Arbour, who made the decision in training camp and has stuck with it for every game except one, when he replaced Bossy with Billy Harris, who played right wing on the line last season.

"Those kids complement each other perfectly," Arbour explains. "At 6-4 and 220 pounds, Gillies is the biggest player in the league, and he uses that size to back up the defense, dig the puck out of the corners and keep law and order on the ice. Trottier is the best center in the league. He can do everything. He's the one who makes the plays. He's the swiftest skater, the best stickhandler and at 5-10 and 196 pounds, deceptively strong.

"As for Bossy (6 feet, 180), he is ultradangerous in front of the net. His hands are like lightning, and he has a great instinct for the puck. He is also one of the hardest workers on the club.

"The three of them sense each other's moves well, and though I must admit I'm surprised at how many goals they've scored so far, that's not what makes me happiest. The best thing about that line is how they can go both ways equally, forechecking and backchecking as fell as they score points."



Associated Press.

THE BIG RUN—Miami Dolphins' Leroy Harris leaves a pile of Baltimore Colts on ground as he starts a 77-yard TD run Monday at Miami, clinching a 17-6 victory.

Offensive Tackle Takes It on Chin

By Dave Anderson

EAST RUTHERFORD, N.J., Dec. 7 (NYT).—Most people with a broken jaw wouldn't push into a crowded subway. Some wouldn't even get out of bed. But last Sunday Dan Dierdorf played offensive tackle for the St. Louis Cardinals with a broken jaw that was wired shut. His gray plastic facemask had been enlarged and reinforced so that the jolt of contact would be absorbed more comfortably. "Darth Vader," teammates call him after the grotesque "Star Wars" character.

Not that playing in the NFL with a broken jaw was unprecedented. Historians recall that George Halas, now 82 years old, once did it for the Chicago Bears in a medieval war. And he survived.

So did Dierdorf. "No problems," he said after the Giants' 27-7 upset victory, "except for the whiplash effect in my teeth. On any blow to the head, the tremors went down into my teeth." And the tremors occurred often. He blocked and he got caught in pileups and he twice dove to recover a fumble. When the game ended, he walked over to George Martin, the Giants' defensive end, whom he had to block.

"Thanks," said Dan Dierdorf, "for not taking any cheap shots."

Up With a Forearm

Martin might have come up with a forearm under that facemask.

"I wasn't going to do anything like that," Martin said later: "It's an unwritten law. If you're going to be a dirty guy, it's going to come back on you."

And besides, the Giants always were in command of what turned out to be their easiest triumph this season.

"One reason," Martin explained, "was that Dan was ineffective. With that broken jaw, he couldn't drive block at all, he couldn't stick his helmet in my chest and drive me back. That took their inside game away from them. And he wasn't as strong as he usually is."

With the broken jaw that won't permit him to eat solid food, Dierdorf has lost at least 30 pounds. He's down to 265, which is almost scrawny for him.

"I could never throw him before," said Martin, who is 6-3 and 245 pounds. "But this time I was able to swing him. I didn't get any sacks but I got a couple presses. But him not being able to drive block was a very big key for us. When they can run inside, it opens up their outside game and that opens up their passing game. But by taking away their inside game, it took away the other parts of their offense too."

'Helluva Linebacker'

Dierdorf disagreed with Martin's theory that the broken jaw sabotaged the Cardinals' inside running game.

"I don't remember us trying to run inside much," Dierdorf said. "And how many tackles did Martin make? The reason it's hard to run inside on New York is because Harry Carson is a helluva middle linebacker. He's a helluva football player."

So is Dierdorf, perhaps pro football's best offensive tackle. But some people didn't notice him until he wasn't there, until his jaw was fractured.

"It happened four weeks ago, against the Vikings," he remembered. "And it was my own stupidity. They intercepted and ran it back and when he was going to stop or run past me, I assumed wrong. He hit me just under the helmet on the right side of the jaw. It wasn't a cheap shot or anything. It was just stupidity on my part for standing around and assuming he wasn't going to block me."

Even so, the broken jaw didn't end his streak of having played 92 consecutive games for the Cardinals since he was selected out of Michigan in the second round of the 1971 draft.

Impacted Teeth

"I was all set to play the next week in Dallas," he said, "but because of the fracture, two wisdom teeth became impacted. I had to have them removed. My oral surgeon, Dr. George Shuert, somehow extracted them with my jaw wired shut. He had only a half-inch gap to get to them and when I woke up, I asked him how he did it. He told me, 'You don't want to know.' The next week I was in uniform but I only was in for three plays. I was all set to play against the Dolphins on Thanksgiving Day, but the day before my jaw began to swell up from an infection. So the jaw hasn't kept me out, it's the other things."

The wires in his jaw are scheduled to be removed late next week, which will enable him to resume a normal diet.

"I've become a connoisseur of soups," he said. "I'm lucky to have lost my two front teeth. I can suck liquids through that gap instead of having to use a straw."

But he played Sunday without any nourishment except for a few cups of coffee.

Nothing on Stomach

"That's normal for me," he said. "I never eat the day of a game, not even a night game. I don't like anything on my stomach. The last food I had was some bouillabaisse for dinner last night. I had all the broth but John Zook and Jackie Smith had my lobster and clams. They were waiting for it like vultures.

"I also had a dozen oysters. I cut 'em up into four pieces and sucked 'em through the gap in my teeth. Emily Post wouldn't approve of my style. And now, going home on the plane, I'll have a couple of beers."

And he'll think about how Martin thought he was "ineffective" in the loss that might cost the Cardinals the playoffs.

Only 2 Are Winners So Far

Secretariat's Foals Back in Pack

NEW YORK, Dec. 7 (UPI).—Foals are scattered among the get of the gentry of four nations—colts and fillies who could be the next one of the biggest letdowns in the thoroughbred breeding industry.

Of those are the 2-year-old sons and daughters of Secretariat, the big chestnut stallion who raced through the racing world in 1972 and 1973 and became the Triple Crown winner since Citation.

The first were Secretariat's first foals that he was syndicated for a then-record $6.08 million before he raced as a 3-year-old before he even set foot on the Churchill Downs strip and broke the record for the 1 1/4-mile Kentucky Derby and went on to win the Preakness and the Belmont Stakes.

Businessmen, heiresses, breeders and other horse folk invested $190,000 for each share in the breeding syndicate, for the privilege of mating their bluehlooded mares to Secretariat, whose own bloodlines are as impeccable as his racing reputation.

Great Racehorses

Only the finest were permitted in the breeding shed with the handsome Chestnut—like the stakes-winning mares Chou Croute, Windy's Daughter and Cold Comfort, as well as the daughters of the great Northern Dancer and Buckpasser.

Those who were not lucky enough to get a share paid $3.4 million last year in public auction for nine of his yearlings, including a record $1.5 million for the colt Canadian Bound, a half-brother to Dahlia.

Those colts, as well as the homebreds, reached racing age this year. And this was to be the year, the season Secretariat's first crop of foals went to the races and took the juvenile racing world by storm.

Wrong.

Only two are winners—a colt with the improbable name of Dactylographer, who won the William Hill Stakes at Ascot in England Oct. 8, and a filly named Feuille d'Erable who won at six furlongs at Woodbine in Toronto Sept. 12.

And the others?

On the Farms

Less than a half-dozen of the colts and fillies have even made it to the races; the rest, because of assorted injuries and slow development, remained on the farms, waiting for next year.

This summer at Saratoga, racing fans perused the entry list every day, waiting for a Secretariat to appear. Only one did. That one colt, a half-brother to Majestic Light named Brilliant Protege, was unplaced. He started again at Belmont later in the fall, but still failed to break his maiden, finishing third.

Another, a filly named Sexetary, was the first of his offspring to start, going to post in May, when she finished fourth. She did not race again until October, finishing a distant third at the Meadowlands. Dan Lassiter's Secretariat filly Messina was ninth in her first start at Calder, Nov. 9.

Canadian Bound, the $1.5-million baby, finished second in his first start in France; then retired for the year.

So what's going on?

"Secretariat was a brilliant 2-year-old, but that doesn't mean his progeny will be as precocious," says John Russell, Brilliant Protege's British-born trainer. "It's entirely possible he won't have a good horse in his first crop."

'More Cautious'

"I do think, however, that the total investment in these horses is so great that trainers tend to be more cautious with them than they would with cheaper horses. If you've got a valuable piece of property, you're not going to train it on bad tracks. With horses of lesser quality, you can afford to overlook minor problems."

So bucked shins, sore fetlocks, splints and other ailments that would be hurriedly patched up on a cheap claimer are agonized and brooded over in a Secretariat foal.

Yet breeders remain eternal optimists. It took 10 years for anyone to admit that Citation was a dud at stud and Secretariat's failure to produce a major stakes-winning colt doesn't seem to have anyone looking to sell their shares at a loss. Yet.

Something that does concern the horsemen is Secretariat's failure to "stamp" his offspring, to pass on his powerful build, clean white markings and glossy chestnut coat.

"Oh, yes, Brilliant Protege looks exactly like Secretariat," quips Russell. "He's swaybacked and gray."

'Swaybacked and Gray'

Some of Secretariat's 2-year-olds are chestnuts, most are not. There are a few bays, a couple of grays and a tremendous black filly. The yearlings that went at the summer sales are similar to this year's crop, as are the weanlings who will sell next year.

"A dominant sire, like a Vaguely Noble, will stamp his get," says Frenchman Maurice Zilber, who trains Canadian Bound. "The ones I have have the same color, but I don't think they have the same acceleration.

"We will see exactly what he is next year. I do think the Secretariats would be better off training in Europe, as they do not rush their horses as much there. Next year, I don't know if they will be on top, but I don't think they will be very far from the top.

Even the man who ran the syndication, Seth Hancock, admitted this year's crop was a disappointment.

"They are good. But they have been a disappointment this year."

There are twinges of hope. Dactylographer's victory in the William Hill vaulted Secretariat into second place on the leading juvenile sires list in Europe; in the United States, however, he is nowhere near the top of the list.

Rival Is Ahead

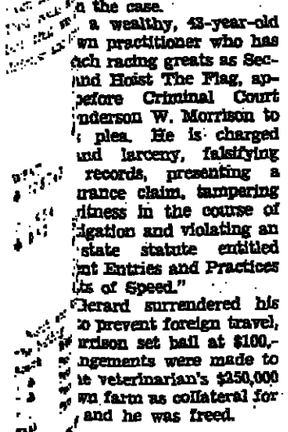
In fact, Sham, Secretariat's leading opponent in the 1973 Triple Crown, is way ahead of him, in sixth place, having sired five winners, including the stakes-winning Sherry Peppers.

The leading juvenile sire is Roberto, a son of Hail to Reason, who raced in Europe, was retired to stud after his 4-year-old season and has produced 10 winners in 29 foals as opposed to Secretariat's two in 28.

If Secretariat was a fleet horse of obscure breeding, no one would be terribly surprised if he failed as a stud. But his bloodlines are as valuable as one could want.

Secretariat confirms the well-worn, but appropriate adage of the thoroughbred breeder: "Breed the best to the best, and hope for the best."

Secretariat carries the blood of Bold Ruler and Princequillo, being a son of the leading modern sire and a Princequillo mare. Something royal. A much-hoped for blend of speed and stamina resulted from the cross.



AP.

r. Mark Gerard

Veterinarian ds Not Guilty lleged 'Sting'

ILA, L.I., Dec. 7 (NYT).—rk J. Gerard, the vet- accused of switching the es Cinsano and Lebon in g coup, surrendered to County authorities Monpleaded not guilty to unt indictment detailing n the case.

a wealthy, 43-year-old wn practitioner who has tch racing greats as Secund Hoist The Flag, apbefore Criminal Court nderson W. Morrison to pleа. He is charged nd larceny, falsifying records, presenting a rance claim, tampering itness in the course of igation and violating an state statute entitled nt Entries and Practices bs of Speed."

Gerard surrendered his o prevent foreign travel, rrison set bail at $100,ngements were made to e veterinarian's $250,000 wn farm as collateral for and he was freed.

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(Continued from Back Page)

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Art Buchwald

Foggy Bottom

WASHINGTON—The U.S. State Department is in a snit because it is not being consulted on every move that President Sadat and Prime Minister Begin are making.



Buchwald

Every time you pick up the newspapers the headline reads something like this: "State Department admits it wasn't consulted on Israeli talks in Jerusalem."

I don't know if this has anything to do with President Carter's policy of candor, but I, like millions of Americans, have been brought up to believe that the State Department knows everything and that it is never surprised.

Maybe it's not true, but it gives you a warm feeling to think it is.

I ran into an old State Department hand the other day who was terribly depressed about how little people over at Foggy Bottom know about what is going on.

* * *

"I see where Sadat postponed his conference in Cairo," I said.

"Where did you hear that?" he asked excitedly.

"I saw it on the Cronkite show," I replied.

"He never told us," my man said bitterly.

"Sadat doesn't have to tell you before he tells the American people," I said.

"He makes us look stupid."

"I think that's very unfair," I told him. "If Sadat feels more comfortable talking to Walter Cronkite than he does the U.S. secretary of state you should be grateful."

"What else did Walter say?" the State Department man whispered.

"You don't have to whisper," I said. "Everyone in America who watches Cronkite heard it."

"I hope Walter realizes that he violated State Department security," he said.

"You know Begin has turned down Kurt Waldheim's invitation to go to the UN for a pre-Geneva summit meeting," I told him.

"I don't believe you. If he had we would have been informed."

"Well, he told Barbara Walters on ABC News that he wasn't coming, and Barbara never lies."

"You saw it on the ABC news? How come the CIA didn't tell us about it?" he said.

* * *

"They're cutting back in personnel. They can't cover everything," I explained. "Did you hear that the rest of the Arab world is sore as hell at Sadat for going to Jerusalem?"

"We know that," he said, "but who told you?"

"John Chancellor and David Brinkley."

"They promised us they wouldn't tell anyone. It could mess up our whole policy in the Middle East."

"What policy?" I inquired.

"Who said we don't have one?" the State Department man asked.

"I believe it was Tom Brokaw on the Today show. Either him or Johnny Carson. I don't remember.

"You know of course about the meeting in Tripoli, Libya, last week where the hard-line Arabs vowed to fix Sadat's wagon," I said.

"Sure, we knew about it."

"It could blow the Geneva conference," I remarked.

"We didn't know that. Where did you hear about it?"

"I believe Mike Wallace mentioned it on 60 Minutes. Don't you people at the State Department ever watch television?"

"We don't have time," he replied. "We're always in meetings trying to figure out what's going on in the Middle East."

Berlin Bomb Threat

BERLIN, Dec. 7 (AP).—Allied military police evacuated their joint guardhouse at Checkpoint Charlie at the Berlin wall today after getting an anonymous bomb threat. Military officials said a search turned up no bomb and normal operations were resumed after about an hour.

American Toys Go Behind Glass in Paris

By Susan Smith

PARIS (IHT)—When you pull the string, Dr. Duck, carrying a medical bag and dressed in a blue tailcoat and a top hat, rolls along on orange wheels making a brisk quacking noise. He is not just a toy to amuse a 2-year-old.

Now, at the age of 46, Dr. Duck is a collector's item and part of an exhibit of American Preschool Toys at the Musée des Arts Décoratifs. There are 300 toys from 40 manufacturers, the first time American toys have been exhibited in Europe.

"We Europeans didn't take children seriously as early as you Americans did. Toys developed specifically for children is a 20th-century phenomenon," according to Guillaume de Chazournes, who helped organize the exhibition. His public relations firm represents Fisher-Price, which, along with Playskool, was one of the first American companies to manufacture toys on a large scale with the child's development in mind.

Dr. Duck was designed in 1931 by Irving Price's wife, Margaret. It was the first toy the company produced and the first in a long line of animal caricatures which made it famous. Dr. Duck combined sound and action, which became the motto of the '30s, Chazournes said.

What caused manufacturers to go into large-scale toy production was the conjunction of World War I and Sigmund Freud, he said.

"Americans needed women to work and that meant the creation of nursery schools to take care of children and the necessity of creating tools to be used in the schools. And there was Freud's discovery of the importance of the early childhood years and the need to do something to help the child develop physically, mentally, imaginatively."

But there are two items on display which might be called precursors of modern toys. In 1867, Charles Crandall of Montrose, Pa., created the District School, flat wood figures of students and a teacher with movable arms. And in Philadelphia, in 1903, Albert Schoenhut created the Humpty Dumpty Circus with three-dimensional articulated wood animals, clowns and other figures. These toys required the active participation of the child.

Schools and circuses have remained popular and there are several versions of both, including a windup tin circus by Louis Marx, who made millions of cheap mechanical tin toys which now fetch high prices among collectors. The newest versions are in an indestructible plastic.

The evolution of toys is most noticeable in materials—almost everything is made of plastic now—but there has also been development in what Chazournes calls play values, the stimuli which the toy provides.

"The people at Fisher-Price say you can't invent a new toy, you can only add play values." Their old wood hobby horse on little wheels has a flat seat and wood spokes at the ears for the child to hold as he scoots along. Next to it the new plastic horse, which he said took four years of research and cost $3 million to develop, has balloon tires and a broad plastic seat for stability. "This is a push, pull or riding toy. It has a tray underneath for carrying things. Its wheels make a galloping sound and it whinnies when the reins are pulled."

Fisher-Price's research in play values is carried out at its quarters in East Aurora, N.Y., which includes a nursery school accredited by the state where children at play are observed by a psychologist through a one-way mirror.

"The research department noticed that children who played with the toy telephone dragged it around. So now, the company makes a toy telephone on wheels." It also has a face and moving eyes.

The exhibition catalogue, with detailed descriptions of each toy and an article on their history, explains how the Teddy Bear got his name. During a hunting trip in Mississippi President Theodore Roosevelt refused to shoot a baby bear. The story inspired the president of the Ideal Toy Co., Morris Michtom, to make a plush bear and, with the president's approval, give it the president's nickname.

In the case next to the bears are dolls, including the Kewpie, which was designed in 1916, Shirley Temple, Orphan Annie and Sandy and the Dionne Quintuplets.

The exhibit itself is an adult pleasure. Children reaching out to grab something that arouses their interest are frustrated by glass cases. "Mama, does this window open?" a boy asked plaintively. Organizers, sympathetic to this problem, have fenced in a large play area stocked with new toys to pull, ride or hammer where children are free to extract as much play value as they can. It is intended for those under 6, but they sometimes have trouble getting hold of toys monopolized by those twice their age and size.

The exhibit will tour France, visiting Rennes in February, Marseilles in March, Lyons in April, Bordeaux in May and Lille in June.

American Preschool Toys 1925-1975, Musée des Arts Décoratifs, 107 Rue de Rivoli, Paris 1, through Jan. 16. Adults 5 francs, students 2.50 francs, under 6, free.



Jack Moret.

Child looks at Randall's District School at the show of American toys in Paris.

PEOPLE: James E. Carter Makes D.C. Social Register

The 1978 Social Register is out in Washington and, as expected, President Carter is listed. All presidents are. But the bible of society, being a stickler for form, ignored the President's personal name preference of Jimmy and listed him as James E. Carter. Also listed is Rosalynn Smith Carter, the First Lady, but Amy Carter was not because she is under 12. The Carter sons received no notice either. Dropped from the Social Register was John Warner, former secretary of the Navy, presumably because of his marriage to actress Elizabeth Taylor, who has been divorced several times. The anonymous "advisory committee" that governs listings looks coolly on divorce as well as the acting profession. Warner's former wife, Catherine Mellon Warner, of the Pittsburgh banking family, retained her register listing.

* * *

Welshman Tom Williams, 60, had this to say in London about the seven-days-a-week job that earned him Britain's 1977 shepherd-of-the-year title: "If you like sheep, it's all right." Williams and his wife, Hannah, live halfway up a mountain on the Denbigh Moors, where he and seven dogs look after 1,700 sheep. Each day he makes two five-hour rounds of the flocks. The Williams's trip to London to receive the award from the Duke of Gloucester was their first vacation since their honeymoon—31 years ago.

* * *

Yves Saint-Martin, France's leading jockey, is in jail pending investigation of charges of manslaughter, unintentional wounding drunken driving, failing to control a vehicle and crossing the line in the middle of a highway, officials said. The charges follow a pre-dawn accident at Ecouen, north of Paris, when Saint-Martin, 36, was driving his wife, Michèle, home to Chantilly from a Paris night club. The jockey's Cadillac hit two other cars. Two men were killed and the wife of one was seriously injured. Saint-Martin and his wife were treated for shock and bruises at Chantilly's jockeys' hospital. He was quoted in Paris newspapers as saying, "I fell asleep at the wheel. I don't even remember the crash." Saint-Martin has more than 2,000 winners to his credit.



Yves Saint-Martin

. . . in je

* * *

Sheldon Saltman, the mo company executive whom K Knievel admitted beating with baseball bat, has filed suit Los Angeles for "multimilli dollar" damages. Saltman as for punitive damages in amount to be set by a court accordance with the motorc daredevil's ability to pay. He in his suit that some of the juries inflicted in the attack him Sept. 26 when his arm wrist were broken were per nent. Knievel pleaded guilty assault charges and is servin six-month sentence on a w release program that allows to be free in the daytime Mon through Friday.

* * *

Since leaving the office of retary of state, Henry Kiss has been picking up awards regularity. He has now not Gray Boone, publisher of Antique monthly in Tuscal Ala., that he will accept its mual award in late Januar New York during the fourth mual world Antiques and Arts Market conference. singer is being honored fo part in bringing the King tankhamen exhibition to United States.

—SAMUEL JUST

TENDER NOTICE

REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES
METROPOLITAN WATERWORKS AND SEWERAGE SYSTEM
MANILA WATER SUPPLY PROJECT
INVITATION FOR BIDS FOR THE SUPPLY AND DELIVERY OF TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT

CONTRACT No. T-1

Sealed Bids in quadruplicate for the supply and delivery of transportation equipment to the MWSS main office in Manila will be received by the Metropolitan Waterworks and Sewerage System at the office of the Project Manager, Manila Water Supply Project, Metropolitan Waterworks and Sewerage Systems (MWSS), Room 300, 176 Arroceras Street, Manila, Philippines, until 2 p.m., on February 16, 1978 (Manila time), and at that time and place will be publicly opened, read aloud, and recorded.

The equipment to be supplied and delivered is in general the following:

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(b) 11-passenger pickups, 4 wheel drive;
(c) 12 pickups, 2 wheel drive;
(d) 4 pickups, 4 wheel drive;
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(g) 22 light pickup trucks, 3,400 kgs. (7,500 lbs) G.V.W.;
(h) 3 rear dump trucks, 10,400 kgs. (23,000 lbs) G.V.W.;
(i) 1 cargo truck with clamshell bucket, 11,300 kgs. (25,000 lbs) G.V.W.;
(j) 3 cargo trucks with hydraulic room, 11,300 kgs. (25,000 lbs) G.V.W.;
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Complete instructions for submitting bids are included in the Information for Bidders forming part of the Bid Documents.

The Metropolitan Waterworks and Sewerage System reserves the right to extend the said date for the opening of the bids for any period of time if in its opinion there are reasonable and advantageous grounds for such an extension, in accordance with the procedures stipulated in the Information for Bidders.

The right is further reserved, as the best interests of the Metropolitan Waterworks and Sewerage System may require, to waive any informality or to reject any or all bids received without assigning any reason.

For the information and guidance of prospective bidders, the Metropolitan Waterworks and Sewerage System has entered into an agreement with the Asian Development Bank for a loan in various currencies toward the cost of the Manila Water Supply Project, and it is intended that a portion of the proceeds of this loan will be applied to payments of foreign currency cost under this contract. Procurement under this contract is, therefore, limited to equipment from member countries of the Asian Development Bank and Luxembourg.

Address all communications to "The General Manager, Metropolitan Waterworks and Sewerage System, Attention: Project Manager, Room 205, ITC Building, 337 Buendia Avenue Extension, Makati, Metro Manila, Philippines and/or P.O. Box 1251 MCC, Makati, Metro Manila, Philippines.

OSCAR I. ILUSTRE,
Acting General Manager.

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MESSAGES, DEC. 6, 1977

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